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BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

A

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION I:

Prose Chronicles.

PART II:

Bikaner State

BY

DR L. P. TESSITORI.

FASCICULUS I.

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The ii Part of the i Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*,—describing the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Bikaner State,—of which the present is the first fasciculus, is compiled on the same lines and principle as the i Part. which was initiated at Jodhpur over a year ago. The object kept in view in preparing this *Catalogue*, has been not only to give an adequate idea of the extent and importance of the literature with which it deals, but also to collect and classify all the manuscript materials available for a *History of Bikaner*, which I am compiling under the ægis of H. H. the Maharaja. The present fasciculus describes all the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Darbar Library in the Fort, and will shortly be followed by another fasciculus describing manuscripts in private collections, at Bikaner and in the district.

L. P. T.

Bikaner, the 30*th March,* 1916.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MSS.

MS. 1 :—फुटकर ख्यात

A MS. consisting of 262 sheets of paper, folded in the middle and bound so as to form a book of 524 leaves and 1048 pages. Each page measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches, and contains from 15 to 17 lines of about 10 to 13 *akṣaras*. On both sides of the writing there is a narrow margin, on which, at the left, the mere word ख्यात is written. The MS. originally numbered only 193 sheets, *i.e.* 386 leaves, of which only 315 were written, apparently by the same hand. Subsequently the remaining leaves were also filled with writing and 69 sheets, making 138 new leaves, were inserted in the middle between the two leaves of sheet 193, thereby cutting the original MS. in the middle and causing an interruption in the context. The insertion of these new leaves has been dissimulated by continuing in them the progressive numeration of the first 193 leaves. The MS., as it stands now, consists therefore of the parts following :—

(*a*) The original फुटकर ख्यात, being a collection of miscellaneous notes on historical subjects, compiled at about the time of mahārājā Abhè Siṅgha of Jodhpur, who is mentioned in leaf 41*b*, or shortly afterwards. Like all *khyātas*, it is in prose, but all sentences are numbered and the progressive numeration goes from 1 to [2]293. It is a curious *zibaldone* of summary informations on the most different subjects, given one after the other without any order, probably as they occurred to the mind of the writer, or as he came across them in reading or conversation. A few extracts will best help one to get an idea of the nature of the collection :—

पुरसोत्तमपुरी मै पहला रहियौ जिण ब्रह्मचारी कासीजी असीघाट माथै जगन्नाथजी रौ मिंदर करायौ ॥ १ ॥ गोगाजी री मा वाछलदे बाप जीवराज घोड़ौ नीलौ सहर ददरेवौ ॥ २ ॥ खातण मोती रांणां भीमसिंघजी रै मरजी री खवास जिण रै गुर साहपुरा रौ साद आंनदासजी हुतो ॥ ३ ॥ ...... रूपसिंघजी रतनसिंघजी [......] इणां दोनां राजवियां नै अभैसिंघजी मराया ॥ ५२० ॥ ...... विलायत सू मिसरी आवै है जिका तुरसाई लियां व्है है जवासा रा पांनां माथै पड़े

ओस बरफ जिण सूं उवा ऊभै है ॥ ६०१ ॥ ...... गुजरात [रा] नांम मै आवै है रात जिण सूं इण मै अंधारौ है ॥ ६०५ ॥ रुपियां भरै गागरी जदी वहै नागरी ॥ ६०६ ॥ ... महाराज राजसिंघजी रै पांच बेटा ऊआ सामतसिंघ जिके नागरीदास कहांणा १ फतेसिंघजी डूंगरपु[र] सूं परण घरां नूं आवतां मही नदी री तीर देवलोक ऊआ २ सुखसिंघजी कांनां रै चौरौ हाथां सूं लियो राजसिंघजी उणां नू कैद मै हीज राखिया ३ वीरसिंघजी ज्यां रै वडा बेटा [अमरसिंघजी] केकड़ी उणां सूं छोटा सुरतसिंघजी रुलावतै ४ बाहादरसिंघजी किसनगढ कौ राज बांधियो [५] ॥ ८६२ ॥ ... etc.

The collection ends :—

चातक दादुर मोर तीनूं ही मेघ रा मित्र है वाला है जिणां मै मयर अतउत्तम है ॥ [२] २६१ ॥ मेघ चातक रै फायदौ करै दादुर रै अत फायदौ करै मोर रै क्यूं ही फायदौ करै नहीं ॥ [२] २६२ ॥ सोक संदोह पाथोद पटलानिलं ॥ [२] २६३ ॥

(*b*) A continuation of the same फुटकर ख्यात, written on the 69 sheets inserted in the middle of the book. This is also made on the same lines as the former, and is at least posterior to Samvat 1825, which seems to be the most recent date mentioned in it. About 25 leaves in the middle are left blank, on the margin of each there being mentioned the subject for which they were reserved, namely: जिनमत, राजा चारण, वेदांत, वैस, भेख, नाम, बवहार, सामान्य. At page 209*a* and ff. there is a long list of names of Cāraṇas, grouped under their different *khāpas*. Page 236*a* gives the following summary account of the Jain philosophy :—

नेत्र छांपण मै अनंत समय वितीत व्है जैन मै कहै ॥ [१] ३२६ ॥ जिनमत मै सब्द नूं पुद्गल मानै ॥ [१] ३३० ॥ रूपी द्रव्य रा परमाणु कहीजै अरूपी द्रव्य रा प्रदेस कहावै ॥ [१] ३३१ ॥ जीव १ धर्मास्तिकाय २ अधर्मास्तिकाय ३ आकास ४ यां च्यारां रा प्रदेस कहीजै जिण रौ खंड न होय सो प्रदेस ॥ [१] ३३२ ॥ आकास रा धर्मास्तिकाय रा अधर्मास्तिकाय रा जिता प्रदेस इता एक जीव रा प्रदेस ॥ [१] ३३३ ॥ त्रसरेणु रौ तीसमौ हैसौ परमाणु ॥ [१] ३३४ ॥ ... etc.

(*c*) A continuation of the same फुटकर ख्यात, written by the same hand as (*b*), on 39 of the blank leaves at the end of the original MS. Beginning:—

मुंहणौतां रौ पीढौ लिखते ॥ धूहड़ १ रायपाल २ मोहण ३ सुभटसेन ४ महेव ५ देवीचंद ६ ...... जैमल २२ नैणसी २३ करमसी २४ ... राव रिणमलजी रांणा लाखा नूं ले आया संवत १४४४ नागौर लीवी ......

The last six leaves contain a series of dates in chronological order, ranging from Saṃvat 1671 to 1765. Then comes:

(*d*) An anonymous work in 137 Sanskrit verses beginning ये मज्जंति निमज्जयंति च, and ending भ्रमति पुलिनपृष्ठे चक्रवचक्रवाकः १३७ ; and after that:

(*e*) Three *gītas* of 4 verses each, by Vā̃kī Dāsa, the great-grandfather of the actual possessor of the MS., beginning: छलां जीत नित पास लीधां भड़ां छकोदां।, and ending: गुड़ा केस जेसां वाला भेडिया गुमांन ॥ ४ ॥

The MS. is in the possession of the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 2:—फुटकर ख्यात वात तथा गीत.

A MS. consisting of 192 sheets of rough paper folded and stitched in the middle so as to form a book of the same description as the preceding MS. Almost all written by the same hand, probably Vā̃kī Dāsa's. In this case too, owing to the particular character of the collection, it is impossible to give a brief and at the same time exhaustive description of its contents. The MS. properly begins page 4*a*, with the words:

श्रीगणेशाय नमः औैर पौथियां माहे सूं न्यायादिकां री वात इण पौथी मै लिखणी।,

which show that the author derived his information from different books. At page 5*a* there is the following definition of the terms: *itihāsa*, *vāta*, *prasaṅga* and similar ones:

जिण खिसा मै दराजी रहै सो खिसौ इतिहास कहावै १ जिण खिसा मै कम दराजी सो खिसौ वात कहावै २ इतिहास रो अवयव प्रसंग कहावै ३ जिण वात मै एक प्रसंग हौज चमत्कारीक होय तिका वात दासतान कहावै ४ ......

The first pages contain many extracts from some *Jaina Paṭṭāvalī*. At page 24*a* the following account of the origin of some of the different *gacchas* is given :—

संवत ११६७ वर्षे श्रीजिनवल्लभसूरिवारके मद्धकरागच्छो जातः ॥ १ ॥ संवत १२[०]५ वर्षे श्रीजिनदत्त[सूरि]वारके श्रीजिनसेखरतः रुद्रे-लीआगच्छो जातः ॥ २ ॥ संवत १३३० वर्षे श्रीजिनसिंहसूरितः लहूड़ा-खरतरगच्छो जातः ॥ ३ ॥ संवत १४२२ वर्षे श्रीजिनोदयसूरिवारके वेगडागच्छो जातः ॥ ४ ॥ ...

At page 96*a* we find a quotation of some Sanskrit verses giving a definition of the four *bhāṣās*, viz. Sanskrit, Prakrit, Apabhraṁša and Paišācī:

संस्कृतं प्राकृतं तस्यापभ्रंसं भूतभाषितं ।
इति भाषास्चतस्रोऽपि यांति काव्यस्य कायतां १
संस्कृतं स्वर्गिणां भाषा सब्दसास्त्रेषु निस्चिता ।
प्राकृतं तज्जतत्तुल्यं देस्यादिकमनेकधा २
अपभ्रंसस्तु यच्छुद्धं तत्तद्देसेषु भाषितं ।
यद्भुतैरुच्यते किंचित् तद्भौतिकमिति स्मृतं ३ ...

Pages 101*a*—108*a* give a list of 233 Prakrit words with their Sanskrit equivalents. The words are in alphabetical order and go from the letter अ (अज्जो जिनः १) to the letter द (डुमइ परितापयति २३३)

The historical information contained in the MS. is comparatively very scanty, most of the subjects being of a non-historical character. The *gītas* are interspersed with the prose, and they are mostly by Vā̃kī Dāsa. Occasionally, quotations of Sanskrit *šlokas* are also met with.

The MS. is in the possession of the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 3:—जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात.

An anonymous work in four huge volumes, leather-bound, giving a detailed history of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Jodhpur with many particulars, names, dates and figures concerning Rajput chiefs, grants, income, etc., from the creation (see MS. 4) to the reign of mahārājā Māna Siṅgha. Modern, but very accurate copy. Size of the leaves 16 to 13½ inches. Each page generally contains 16 lines of about 22 *akṣaras*, a blank margin of 2 inches being left on all the four sides of the writing. Mārwāṛī script. The original was probably compiled, from similar chronicles, in the last years of the reign of Māna Siṅgha. The first volume is missing.

The second volume consists of 269 leaves, of which 265 contain the text of the *khyāta*. The remaining 4 leaves had been left blank, 2 at the beginning and 2 at the end. Subsequently, the two blank leaves at the beginning were partially filled by other hands (apparently Murāri Dāna's and Gaṇesa Dāna's): the first with a copy of two letters by mahārājā Māna Siṅgha to *thākura* Nāthū Siṅgha of Pīsā̃gaṇa, dated Saṃvat 1862 and 1863, in both of which Nāthū Siṅgha is earnestly requested to go with an army to the help of Māna Siṅgha at Meṛatò; and the second with the *janmapatrī* of Karaṇòta Mahāvīra Durgā Dāsa (Samvat 1695, dvitīya śrāvana sudi 4 somavāra ghaṛī 20 pala 25). The volume contains :—

(*a*) <u>महाराजा अजितसिङ्घजी री ख्यात,</u> from p. 1*a* to p. 166*b*. After four preliminary lines giving the principal dates in the life of mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha, the narrative begins from the very death of Jasavanta Siṅgha :—

समत १७३५ रा पोस वद १० माहाराज जसवंतसिंघजी पिसोर में देवलोक ऊआ पोस वद ११ राठोड़ रिणछोड़दास सूरजमल सगरांमसिंघ ऊदेसिंघ दुरगदास पंचोली अणदरूप रुघनाथ हरकिसन हरीदास पंचांयणदास वगेरे सारे साथ सलाह कर पातसाहाजी सुं सुलेह राखण वास्ते सेकूलाखां रो हिलाखां रो बेटा ने भतीज – – – – – – – – – – – – – – काजी वाकानवेस ने वुलाय नै संभालो दिरायो ने कारखांना ऊपर महोरां कराई । ......

Pages 38 and ff. contain a description of the glorious battle fought by the Rāṭhòṛas in the streets of Dillī (Samvat

1736) to defend their baby prince and their honour, and the list is given of all Rāthòṛas who were killed or wounded on that occasion. The account of the parricidial murder of Ajita Siṅgha is given p. 159*a*, and Bakhat Siṅgha is represented as the perpetrator of it, at the instigation of Abhè Siṅgha. The *khyāta* ends with a list of the wives and concubines of Ajita Siṅgha who mounted his funeral pyre.

(*b*) <u>महाराजा अभेसिङ्घजी री ख्यात</u>, from p. 167*a* to p. 225*b*. After five lines giving the dates of mahārājā Abhè Siṅgha's birth (Saṃvat 1759), installation (S. 1781), and demise (S. 1805), the chronicle begins :—

जोधपुर माहाराज अजीतसिंघजी देवलोक ऊवा आंगा दुवाई माहाराज अभेसिंघजी री फिरी ने वखतसिंघजी वडा माहाराज देवलोक ह्ववां री हकीकत अभेसिंघजी ने लिखी सो दिली खबर पोहती तरे अभेसिंघजी संपाडो करगा जमनाजी पधारिया संवत १७८१ रा सांवण वद ८ सुकर राजतिलक विराजिया। ......

The narrative ends with a list of the *satīs*.

(*c*) <u>महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी तथा महाराजा बखतसिङ्घजी री ख्यात</u>, from p. 226*a* to p. 265*b*. The reason for the two above-mentioned kings being grouped together is, of course, that the former was dispossessed by the latter. The chronicle begins with a description of the gifts distributed by Rāma Siṅgha on the event of his accession (Saṃvat 1806) :—

माहाराज श्रीरांमसिंघजी गढ ऊपर राजतिलक विराजिया तरै इतरौ इनायत कीयो तिण री विगत ॥ १ धायभाई देवकरण ने पचास ५००००) हजार रुपियां रो पटो ने हाथी घोड़ो पालखी जड़ाऊ तरवार कटारी मोतियां री कंठी किलंगी सिरपेच ऊठण बेठण री कुरब ...,

and ends with the names of the ten *satīs* of Bakhat Siṅgha. The account of the circumstances under which the latter prince died, differs from that given by Tod, and is, indeed, much more likely. It will be seen from it, that the chronicler simply relates the particulars of the sudden illness and death of the prince as they are positively known to him, and refrains from casting any suspicion on anybody as to the cause of the same. Here is the sober account of the chronicler :—

पछे अजनकवर बाई सुं मिलण मांह पधारिया अजनकवर बाई किसनगढ रा राजा – – – – सिंघजी री बेटी था सो पछे माधौसिंघजी रा डेरां सु पाछा पधारतां माथा में दरद हूओ सो हाथी सुं खासै असार होय गया ताव चढ गयौ डेरां पधारिया तरै उलटी हूई तरै वेद सुरजमलजी नाड़ देखतां ही कह्यौ के आ जुर आछी नहि चाकरां रा करम पतला है ...... तीजे दिन समत १८०६ रा भादवा सुद १३ तेरस विरसपतवार दोफार रा माहाराज श्रीवखतसिंघजी देवलोक हुआ.

The third volume consists of 196 leaves, of which 189 are filled with writing. It contains the following chronicles:—

(*d*) महाराजा विजैसिङ्घजी री ख्यात, from p. 1*a* to p. 171*b*. It begins:—

माहाराज श्रीविजेसिंघजी ॥ समत १७८६ रा मिगसर वद ११ ब्रसपतवार रो जनम समत १८०६ रा भादवा – – – – नु माहारोट में टीके विराजिया समत १८०६ रा माहा वद १२ मंगलवार जोधपुर पधार सिणगारचोकी राजतिलक विराजिया समत १८४६ रा असाढ वद ११ (?) देवलोक हूवा। ......

It will be noted that the last date differs from that in Tod, which is Saṃvat 1850. The day of the demise is again given in p. 153*b* as Saṃvat 1849, Aṣāḍha vadi 14, midnight. The chronicle of Vijè Siṅgha does not end with page 153*b*, nor with the list of his *satīs* and of the public works completed under his reign, but an addition of 12 more pages is made, in which some subsidiary information is given and some particular events are related, which had been omitted in the main narrative. This addition is introduced p. 158*b* with the words:—

माहाराज श्रीविजेसिंघजी रा वखत री वातां बाकी रही सो अठे लिखी री विगत ॥

This addition exhibits, besides less important information, a copy of two letters, dated Saṃvat 1829, by rāṇā Aṛa Sī, in which he commits the province of Goḍhavāṛa to the care of Vijè Siṅgha (pp. 161*b*—162*b*), and a detailed account of how the latter wrested Ūmarakoṭa from the Ṭālapuriyās, got rid of

Vijara, etc. (pp. 162*b*—171*b*). At the end the date cf the loss of Ūmarakoṭa (Saṃvat 1869) is anticipated.

(*e*) <u>महाराजा भीमसिङ्घजी री ख्यात,</u> from p. 172*a* to p. 188*b*. After four lines giving the principal dates, the chronicle begins :—

माहाराज श्रीभींवसिंघजी पोहोकरण सुं जेसलमेर परणीजण पधारिया था सो उठे माहाराज श्रीविजेसिंघजी देवलोक ऊवां री खबर पोहोती तरै ताकीद सुं कूच कर पोहोकरण पधारिया। ......,

and ends with the list of *satīs*. The last page gives the date of birth (S. 1818) and demise (S. 1848) of Gumān Siṅgha, son of Vijè Siṅgha, and the date of birth of his son Māna Siṅgha (S. 1839).

The fourth volume consists of 313 leaves, of which 4 are blank, 2 at the beginning and 2 at the end. It contains :—

(*f*) <u>महाराजा मानसिङ्घजी री ख्यात,</u> from p. 1*a* to p. 313*a*. This begins :—

माहाराज विजेसिंघजी रे माहाराज कवार फतेसिंघजी पाटवी हा सो चलियां पछै पासवांनजी अरज कर ने कवरजी सेरसिंघजी नू जुगराजपदवी दिराई थी ने पासवांनजी रा वाभा तेजसिंघजी चल गया तरै मांनसिंघजी ने पासवांनजी आप रे खोलै ज्यूं राखिया था ....

In pages 46*a*—49*b* a list is given of the chiefs, officers and Cāraṇas who in the fort of Jodhpur sustained the siege of Saṃvat 1863; the number of the Cāraṇas being seventeen, whereon Māna Siṅgha composed the following couplet :—

ठोड़ ठोड़ चंवक ठहठहिया। भड़ थहिया के कोड़ भव।
वाली लाज तजै के वहिया। सतरै जद रहिया सकव ॥ १ ॥

In pages 104*a*—106*a* the chronicler gives the Marwari text of the treaty concluded with the East India Company, Saṃvat 1875, and in pp. 158*a*—168*b* that of the conventions with Colonel John Sutherland. Pages 172*b*—243*a* contain a table exhibiting the names of the chiefs and fiefs of Marwar, and the figures of their respective income. In pages 169*b*—170*a* it is stated that the aforesaid table or report was caused to be drawn up by Māna Siṅgha at the instance of Colonel Sutherland. From p. 244*a* to p. 289*a* we have a :—

सिरदाराँ री पीढियाँ री विगत, containing genealogies of the different chiefs, with occasional particulars concerning the fiefs in their possession, as in the following genealogical account of the Cā̃pāvatas of Āūvò :—

खांप चांपावतां रा ठिकांणां री पीढीयां। १ गांव आऊवो। राठोड़ देवीसिंघ १ कुसालसिंघ २ खोले लांबियां सुं आया वखतावरसिंघ ३ माधोसिंघ ४ सिंवसिंघ ५ जेतसिंघ ६ कुसलसिंघ ७ तेजसिंघ ८ आईदांन ९ दलपत १० गोपालदासोत ११ मांडण १२ जसो १३ भेरूदांस १४ चांपावत १५ आईदांनोत वाजै आऊवौ जसाजी रो वसायो है पेहलो सुरजमलोतां रे हो तेजसिंघजी सुं इणां रै हुवो म्हाराज अजीतसिंघजी दीयो ॥

The chronicle is resumed p. 289*b*, with the composition of the *pañcāyata*, in Saṃvat 1896. The demise of Māna Siṅgha is described p. 300*a*.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 4:—जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात.

The same work, complete in three volumes, leather-bound, in the shape of a *vahī* or account-book, each leaf measuring 32¼ to 7½ inches[1] and containing from 45 to 60 lines of 16 to 23 *akṣaras*. The MS. contains the same and identical text as the preceding one (MS. 3), and, being somewhat older, appears to be the original from which the latter was copied. It is itself a copy of an older original, of which no mention is made.

The first volume consists of 118 leaves, of which the first two were originally left blank, and are therefore not included in the original numeration, though afterwards they were also filled with some subsidiary information and all the leaves were numbered afresh. The volume contains :—

(*a*) मंडोवर का वर्णन, p. 1*b*, a very short description of Maṇḍora, in Hindī, not going beyond 29 lines of writing. It begins :—

[1] This is the size of the first volume. The other two measure only 26 to 6¾ inches.

अवल में यहां मांडव्य रिसी का आश्रम था इस सबब से इस जगे का नाम मांडव्याश्रम ऊवा इस लफ्ज विगड कर मंडोवर ऊवा है...

It states that the first inhabitants of Maṇḍora were Nāgas and supports the statement by quoting the word *Nāgadarī*, the name of the torrent which flows at Maṇḍora in the rainy season, and the *Nāgapañcamī* festival, which is still held there.

(*b*) कितरीक वातां नीचला पानां मांहे बाकी रही तिके अठे लिखी, pp. 2*a* and 3*a-b*, some subsidiary information to be added to the text of the *khyāta* below. It comprises three notes: one on Jè Canda and Prithī Rāja to be inserted p. 5, one on Saḷakhò to be inserted p. 10, and one on the ancient history of Marwar. This is written in Hindī. The note on Jè Canda begins :—

राज जेचंद राजसु जिग कियौ जि[ण] मै सारा राजा आया चवांण प्रिथीराज नही आयौ ......

(*c*) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, from p. 4*a* to p. 5*a*. A genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛas from the creation to Bharatha—the 123rd in descent from Nārāyaṇa—, who is represented as having installed himself on the throne of Kanòja, after killing its Paṃvāra ruler Ajè Pāḷa, in the year Saṃvat 516, or shortly afterwards. The first lines are in a kind of Hindī, corrupted by Māravāṛī peculiarities :—

ईसवर अरूप है जिस कै जिहांन वनानै की म[न]सा ऊई जब जमीन पांनी आग हवा आसमांन वगैरै पेदा ऊवै ......

(*d*) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा ख्यात आदिनारायण सूँ महाराजा जसवन्तसिंह्जी ताँई, from p. 6*a* to p. 117*b*. In the beginning it is a mere genealogical list of names borrowed from the Purāṇas, with occasional biographical notes, which become more and more diffuse as we go on, till with *rāva Sīhò*—the 131st in the genealogy—the *vaṃśāvalī* takes the form of a real *khyāta*. The origin of the Rāṭhòṛas is traced to Kalyāṇī, in the Karaṇāṭaka, and thence to Kanòja :—

उतन कुंकणदेस गढ कल्याणी करणाटक पछै कनवज थी कनोजीया कहांणा (p. 6*a*).

Leaf 9 is blank. For Jè Canda two dates are given, *viz.* Saṃvat 1132 and Saṃvat 1181, the former being the date of his

accession to the throne, and the latter the date of his death. He is represented as having had a son by name Varadāi Sena, who, at his turn, had two sons, Seta Rāma and Thira Pāḷa. The former was the father of Sīhò. The account of the exploits of Malinātha, son of Saḷakhò and step-brother of Vīrama De, which is one of the most important omissions in Tod's *Annals of Marwar*, is given p. 10*a* ff. Here Malinātha is represented as having made himself king of Kheṛa, in Mahevò, in the year Saṃvat 1431. Of his eldest son, Jagamāla, it is said that he helped Ghaṛa Sī of Jesalmer against the Muhammadan invaders. The date of the death of Vīrama De is given as Saṃvat 1440.

With p. 17*a* begins the *khyāta* of Cū̃ḍò, the first episode related being the well-known legend of the hospitality granted him by the Cāraṇa Ālhò at Kālāū :—

वीरमजी जोयावटि मै मारांणा तरै चूंडाजी री मा मांगलियांणी चूंडाजी नै ले नै मारवाड़ मै आई सो थलि मै गांव कालाऊ चारण आल्हा बारठ रै घरै आय मांगलियाणी आप री आपो छिपाय रही चूंडोजी चारण आल्हा रै केरड़ा चरावै ...etc.

The particulars of the death of Cū̃ḍò are not related, but it is simply stated, as also remarked by Tod, that he died in battle together with one thousand Rajputs :—

पछै कवरां रो साथ नागौर सु नीसरीयौ नै राव चूंडो अेक हजार रजपुतां सु कांम आयौ (p. 18*b*).

The history of Cū̃ḍò's successors proceeds in chronological order, and particulars become more and more diffuse as we come down with the times. The last reign described in this volume is that of Jasavanta Siṅgha, whose chronicle begins from p. 77*b*. After the figures of the income of the *jāgīr* of Marwar, drawn up by the Pañcoḷī Manohara Dāsa, the narrative begins as follows :—

महाराज जसवंतसिंघजी संवत १६८३ रा महावद ४ मंगलवार रौ बुरहांनपुर हवैली मै जनम संवत १६९१ रा सावण सुद ६ कासमीर मै राजा गजसिंघजी पातसाह साहजिहां सू अरज कर वडौ बेटौ अमरसिंघजी टीका थी दूर कर जसवंतसिंघजी टीका नू थापिया संवत १६९४ रा असाढ वद ७ महाराज जसवंतसिंघजी नू टीकौ पातसाह साहजिहां आपरा हाथ सू आगरै दियौ जसवंतसिंघजी जोधपुर सू बूंदी परणीजण गया उठै महाराज गजसिंघजी री खबर आई नै

पातसाहजी री हुकम आयौ दरगा आवजो तरै आगरै पधारिया ... etc.

After the *khyāta* of Jasavanta Siṅgha, which comes to an end p 105*a*, we have :—

(*e*) राव अमरसिङ्घजी री वात, from p. 106*a* to p 110*a*, namely a biographical account of Amara Siṅgha (see MS. 5 (*j*)) beginning :—

महाराज गजसिंघजी रे पाटवी कवर अमरसिंघजी था सो महाराज इणां सु नाराज था तिण सु अमरसिंघजी नै टीका सु दूर कीया संवत १६९१ लाहौर बुलाय पातसाहजी रै जूदा चाकर राखीया तरै पातसाह साहजिहां अढाई हजारी जात दोढ हजार असवारां री मनसब दीयौ तिण मे वड़ोद वगैरै पांच परगना दीया ...etc.

(*f*) राव रायसिङ्घजी री वात, from p. 110*b* to p. 112*a*. After five introductory lines, the narrative begins :—

पछै संवत १७१५ ओरंगजेब रे नै साहसुजा रै पटणा कनै गाव कुरड़ै लड़ाई हूई जिण मै रायसिंघजीं वडी बाहादुरी कीवी ...,

and closes with the information that mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha put to death the two sons of Indra Siṅgha and mahārājā Abhè Siṅgha took Nāgòra from Indra Siṅgha.

(*g*) महाराजा अजितसिङ्घजी री ख्यात, from p. 115*a* to p. 117*b*. The beginning of the chronicle of Ajita Siṅgha, ending abruptly in the penultimate page of the book with the words :

श्रीजीं रै उमरावां नू फुरमान,

in the description of the march of the Rāṭhòṛas from Pisòra to Lāhòra. In the second volume the same chronicle is started afresh.

The second volume consists of 290 leaves, and contains :—

(*h*) जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात महाराजा अजितसिङ्घजी सूँ महाराजा बखतसिङ्घजी ताँई, from p. 1*a* to p. 184*b*. A chronicle of the reigns of Ajita Siṅgha, Abhè Siṅgha, Rāma Siṅgha, and Bakhat Siṅgha, identical with the contents of the second volume of the preceding MS.

(*i*) महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी री ख्यात, from p. 187*a* to p. 190*a* The beginning of the chronicle of Rāma Siṅgha related again in the same words as in the corresponding place in (*h*) above, and going as far as the mention of six elephants given by Rāma Siṅgha to the six most eminent *jāgīrdār*s.

The third volume consists of 334 leaves, of which the last 18 are blank The numeration begins with p. 5, which is marked 1, and goes as far as p. 266, marked 262. The next four pages are blank, and then come other 45 pages, which have a numeration by themselves. The volume contains :—

(*j*) महाराजा विजैसिङ्घजी री ख्यात, from p. 1*a* to p. 3*b*. Only the beginning, a duplicate copy of the beginning of the following (*k*).

(*k*) जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात महाराजा विजैसिङ्घजी सूँ महाराजा मानसिङ्घजी ताँई, from p. 5*a* to p. 266*a*. Identical with the correspondent part in the preceding MS.

(*l*) ख्यात माँहली वात महाराजा विजैसिङ्घजी रै राज री सिन्ध रौ मुलक ऊमरकोट टालपुरियाँ कना सूँ लियौ नै विजड़ नै चूक करायौ तिण री विगत, from p. 271*a* to p. 276*a*. Identical with the contents of pp. 154*a*—158*b*, in the third volume of the preceding MS.

(*m*) महाराजा मानसिङ्घजी रै राजलोक कँवर बायाँ पड़दा-यत्याँ वाभाँ वगैरा री विगत, from p. 277*a* to p. 278*a*. A list of the wives and sons of Māna Siṅgha.

(*n*) बीकानेर रा राजा डूँगरसिङ्घजी रै नाँवै करनेल ज्यॉन बुरक साहेब बहादुर अजण्ट गवरनर जनरल राजपूताना की तरफ सूँ खरीतौ आयौ तिण री नकल, from p. 279*a* to p. 280*b*. A copy of an official letter by Col John Brook to māharājā Ḍūgara Singha of Bikaner, dated the 24th January 1873. In Hindūstānī. It begins :—

अपरं च आप कुं गद्दीनसीनी रयास्त बीकानेर फरमाया गया ओर दीनसीनी का खिलत सिरकार दोलतमदार की तरफ से कल

आप कुं पेहनाया गया परंत आप कुं मालुम होय के पिछले वरसै इस रयास्त मैं वेइंतजांमी फेल रही थी ......

(*o*) सिरदाराँ री पीढियाँ री विगत, from p. 282*a* to p. 315*a*. A genealogical account of the *Sirdārs* of the Jodhpur State, at the time of Māna Siṅgha. The work properly begins p. 283*a*, with the genealogy of the *ṭhākura* of Āūvò :—

गांव आउवो र ॥ कुसालसिंघ १ बखतावरसिंघ २ माधोसिंघ ३ सिवसिंघ ४ ... etc.

In the last pages genealogies of *mutasaddīs*, Osavāḷas, etc., are also incorporated.

(*p*) मुलक वसिया जिणां री विगत, from p. 315*a* to p. 316*a*. A note giving the dates of the foundation of the principal cities of Rajputana. Cfr. MS. 5, (*h*).

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 5.—फुटकर ख्यात

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, consisting of 330 leaves, 24¾″ to 6″ in size, stitched together at one end. Each page contains from 45 to 60 lines of writing, and each line from 18 to 24 *akṣaras*. Marwari script, written in a running hand. The main part of the MS. may be a hundred years old at the most, but possibly some leaves at the beginning and certainly about 100 leaves at the end were written subsequently. In the oldest part of the MS. there are frequent additions by a later hand. The numeration begins after leaf 6, and goes from 1 to 229, but leaves 220—229 are somewhat later in time. The original MS. is therefore represented by pp. 1—219. The remaining pages are not numbered.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) किसनगढ री ख्यात, from p. 1*a* to p. 3*a* [1]. A very summary historical sketch of Kisanagaḍha, probably compiled during the time of mahārājā Māna Siṅgha of Jodhpur. It

[1] For the sake of simplicity, I disregard the original enumeration, and number all the leaves afresh from 1 to 330.

starts from the birth of Kisana Siṅgha and the *jāgīr* obtained by him at Āsopa :—

मोटा राजा उदैसिंघजी रा बेटा कीसनसिंघजी कछावा रा भाणेजा राणी मनरंगदे रा पेट रा स० १६३६ रा जेठ वद २ रो जनम। मोटा रा[जा] उदैसिंघजी स० १६५१ आसोप कीसनसिंघजी ने पटै दीवी ......

(*b*) राठोड़ाँ री वंसावली, p. 4*a*. Incomplete, as it does not go beyond the first page. A genealogy tracing the origin of the Rāṭhòṛas to Ādi Nārāyaṇa, through Brahmā, Marīci, Kaśyapa, etc. It begins :—

श्रीआदनारायणजी री नाभ सूं कमल उतपन हुवो तिण मै श्रीब्रह्माजी प्रगट हुवा ...

(*c*) राजाँ री तथा पातसाहाँ री जनमपत्रियाँ, from p. 6*a* to p. 6*b*. Horoscopes of some of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Jodhpur from Jodhò to the sons of Māna Siṅgha, as well as of Cahuvāṇa Pṛthvī Rāja, Kachavāhā Savāī Jè Siṅgha and Pratāpa Siṅgha, and of four of the emperors of Dillī, from Akbar to Orangzeb. P. 6*a* the horoscope of Jasavanta Siṅgha II has been added by a later hand.

(*d*) कौलनामौ सिरकार अङ्गरेजाँ रै नै जोधपुर महाराजा मानसिङ्घजी रै, from p. 9*a* to p. 10*b*. A copy of the treaty between the Hon. East India Company and mahārājā Māna Siṅgha of Jodhpur, concluded at Dillī by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Vyāsa Āsopā Viṣena Rāma, Saṃvat 1875 (*sic*!). It begins :—

सीरकार अंगरेज कंपनी बहादुर के अर मांहाराज मांनसिंघ बहादुर राज जोधपुर जुगराज म्हाराज कवार छत्रसिंघ बहादुर के अर मीसतर मटकलफ चारलस साकलस [1] बाहदुर ......

(*e*) जोधपुर री ख्यात, or, more properly, जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात, from p. 11*a* to p. 76*b*. A history of the Rāṭhòṛas of Marwar from the settlement of Sīhò to the death of Jasavanta

[1] Corrupt rendering of Theophilus.

Singha. The first two pages contain a description of Maṇḍora. The text begins :—

... जोधपुर री हकीगत [॥] आद सहर मंडोवर .थो सासत्र मै पद्मपुरांण मै इण समत ने मंडोवर सुमेर रो बेटो कहै छै तीण रो माहातम घणो कहे छै मंडलेश्वर माहादेव नंदी नागदरी सुरजकुंड रो घणो माहातम छै ......

The chronicle ends with the names of the *satīs* of Jasavanta Singha.

(*f*) अजितविलास or महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी री ख्यात, from p. 77*a* to p. 121*a*. A chronicle of the reign of Ajita Singha mahārājā of Jodhpur. The chronicle does not begin with the birth of Ajita Singha, as might be supposed, but starts from the very migration of Seta Rāma and Sīhò from Kanòja. According to this account, the Solaṇkiṇī obtained in marriage by Sīhò, was the sister of Cāvaṛò Mūḷa Rāja of Pāṭaṇa :—

अथ राठोड़ मारवाड़ मै आया तीण री हकिगत लीखंते ॥ राव सीहोजी सेतरांम रो राव सीहोजी कनवज सु आया स० १२१२ रा काती सुद २ लाखा फुलांणी नु मार पाटण रा चावड़ा मूलराज नु फतै दीराई नै मूलराज रे बेण सोलंकणी परणीजीया ......

Follows the story of the dream had by the Solaṅkiṇī in Kheṛa, and then a very summary account of the Rāṭhòṛa princes intervening between Sīhò and Ajita Singha, with many quotations of traditional songs, till p. 82*b* the history of the latter prince commences from his birth at Lāhòra. From p. 99*b* to p. 103*a*, the narrative is broken by the insertion of a small poem of 212 *dūhās*, composed by Ajita Singha to record the names of those faithful ones who served him during his exile. It begins :—

करी वीखा मै चाकरी ......,

and ends :—

सदा रहै निज दास ॥ २१२ ॥.

From p. 108*b* to p. 110*a* again there is an insertion of 117 *dūhās*, the first part of which were composed by Ajita Singha in Saṃvat 1773, to commemorate the death of Kalyāṇa Singha, ṭhākura of Ālaṇiyāvāsa, and Sirdār Singha, ṭhākura

of Rīyā̃. These *dūhās* are stated to have been composed at Dvārikā, where Ajita Siṅgha went to worship in Saṃvat 1773. The first *dūhò* runs as follows :—

ओर सबै आणंद ऊवौ ओक वात नह चाह ।
कीरत्यांणो राजड़ तणो मुवो द्वारका मांह ॥ १ ॥

Dūhò 47 contains a reproach to the two wives of Sirdār Siṅgha, who refused to share their husbands' funeral pyre :—

सिरदारै साथे ऊंती नारी परतग दोय ।
ठाली भूली रहे गई साथ गई नह कोय ॥ ४७ ॥

Next follow four *dūhās* commemorating the kāyastha Rāma Kisana, who also died in Saṃvat 1773 at Baroḍò. It seems that Ajita Siṅgha's pilgrimage to Dvārikā was saddened by some epidemic disease, which decimated his retinue, for in *duhò* 61 he regrets the loss of three thousand people :—

तीरथ आवत जीवतां मर गा तीन हजार ।,

and in *duhò* 63 says that animals also died in considerable number :—

ईतै मर गे राह में मांणस तीन हजार ।
ऊंट तुरंगम बैल रो कर कुंण सकै सुमार ॥ ६३ ॥

The remaining *dūhās* give an account of what passed during Ajita Siṅgha's march back to Jodhpur, beginning from the injunction, received at Vīramagā̃va from the Emperor, to return immediately (*duhò* 65).

The murder of Ajita Siṅgha is related p. 120*b*, but no mention is made of the author of it. It is simply stated that :—

चूक सु म्हाराज बैकुंठ पधारीया .

With the beginning of p. 121*a*, the life of Ajita Siṅgha comes to an end, but the chronicle is further continued, without any interruption, as far as Māna Siṅgha. Since this part has nothing to do with the title of *Ajita-vilāsa* given above, it may be better classed separately, as follows :—

(*g*) जोधपुर री ख्यात महाराजा अभैसिङ्घजी सूँ महाराजा मानसिङ्घजी ताँई, from p. 121*a* to p. 285*b*. It contains a continued chronicle of the reigns of Abhè Siṅgha, Rāma Siṅgha, Bakhat Siṅgha, Vijè Siṅgha, Bhīma Siṅgha, and Māna Siṅgha. P. 145*b* the chronicler relates the death of Bakhat Siṅgha,

without making any allusion to his having been poisoned, and then makes a very interesting remark concerning his capabilities :—

सं० १८०९ रा आसौज वद १३ म्हाराज श्रीबखतसिंघजी सोनोली रां डेरां देवलोक ऊवां नै कदास उमर बोहोतेरी ऊवै तो दीली बीराजै जीसो तेज थो ... ,

namely : he was such a powerful genius that, had he lived somewhat longer, he might have possibly sat on the throne of Dillī. It is noteworthy that the same opinion is expressed by Tod, p. 105 of his II volume (2nd edition) The reign of Vijè Singha begins p. 147*a*, that of Bhīma Siṅgha p. 184*a*, and that of Māna Siṅgha p. 202*a*. As remarked above, the pages subsequent to p. 219 have been written somewhat later. P. 235*a* the following *gīta rò dūhò* is reported as having been composed by Māna Siṅgha on the death of the Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Jugatò Tejāvata :—

पूरै पखै चाकरी पूगौ मरजी रौ सुख मीठौ ।
सुकवां जुगता सुकव सरीसौ दुथणी जणौ न दीठौ ॥

Another interesting information, which testifies to Māna Siṅgha's predilection for the Cāraṇas, is given p. 242*a*, where it is recorded that on the Cāraṇa Vā̃kī Dāsa's telling Māna Siṅgha that he had a sum of 84,000 rupees in his possession, and would like to make up one *lākha*, he at once gave orders for 16,000 rupees to be paid to him. The *khyāta* ends abruptly p. 285*b*.

Then comes :—

(*h*) <u>याद जो स्हैर गाँव वसिया तिणाँ री संक्षेप [सूँ]</u>, from p. 286*a* to p. 287*b*. A short note giving the dates of the foundation of the most important cities in Rajputana. It begins with Dillī, and ends with Kucāmaṇa and gā̃va Rā̃haṇa. The list contains 34 items, and is apparently compiled from different sources, as in places it is stated that one *khyāta* gives one date and another another.

Next comes :—

(*i*) <u>और इलकाबनाँवौ अङ्गरेजाँ री तरफ सूँ श्रीहजूर साहिबाँ रै नाँवै आवै तथा श्रीहजूर साहिबाँ री तरफ सूँ जावै तिणा री नकल</u>, from p. 288*a* to p. 291*a*. A collection of formal modes of beginning and closing an official letter, as practised by the English, the Mahārājā of Jodhpur and the other native rulers in their mutual correspondence.

The following pages contain :—

(*j*) रावजी अमरसिङ्घजी री वात, from p. 292*a* to p. 297*b*. A biographical sketch of Amara Siṅgha of Jodhpur, the eldest son of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha, who was excluded from the succession and met a violent death at the imperial court at Agra. It begins :—

अमरसिंघजी रो जनम १६७० रो थो नै १६६० रा बै० व्द० मैं राजाजी श्रीगजसिंघजी बारवटो दीयो जद पतस्यां स्हाजांहां लोहोर पधारीया थां सु म्हाराज पीण साथै लाहोर थां नै कंवर अमरसिंघजी बरस २० री उमर मे थां ......

At the end it is stated that the *vāta* is a true copy from the original, which was written in the year Saṃvat 1703.

(*k*) म्हाराजा मानसिङ्घजी रै राणियाँ पासवानाँ कँवरा वाभा भाई जवा तिणाँ री विगत, from p. 298*a* to p. 299*a*. A list of the sons of Māna Siṅgha, both legitimate and non-legitimate.

(*l*) म्हाराजा तखतसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री विगत, from p. 300*b* to p. 301*a*. A similar list of the sons of Takhat Siṅgha.

(*m*) सासण घटदरसण रै गाँव, from p. 302*a* to the end. A list of *śāsanas* with the figures of their income, etc.

The MS. is in the possession of Cārana Vanasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

M. 6:—मूहणोत नैणसी री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, leather-bound, originally consisting of 137 leaves, of which 116 filled with writing, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of 23 more leaves containing some extraneous matter. Size of the leaves 32″ × 7½″, 56 to 60 lines of writing per page, 18 to 25 *akṣaras* per line.

The MS., as it stands now, contains :—

(*a*) ख्यात मूहणोत नैणसीजी री वणायोड़ी, from p. 4*a* to p. 119*a*. The famous *Khyāta* or rather collection of *Khyātas*

by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī Jèmalòta, formerly *hākim* at Malāraṇò, then minister to mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha, from Saṃvat 1714 to 1723. The *khyāta* is incomplete, as it contains only the first half of the work, namely the genealogies of the different Rajput tribes, as far as the end of the *Kānhaṛa De rī vāta*. Copied by the Pañcolī Gumān Malla, in Saṃvat 1928.

The chapters contained in the text are the following:—

1. सीसोदियाँ री ख्यात, from p. 4*a* to p. 22*b*. It starts with a legend tracing the origin of the Sīsodiyās to ten generations before rāvaḷa Bāpò, namely to Soma Datta, a posthumous son to a king of Nāsika, born at Nāgadraha and grown up by a brāhmaṇa named Vijè Datta. The text begins :—

आदि सीसोदिया आदि गैहिलोत कहीजै अेक वात यं सुणी इणां री ठाकुराई पेहली दिखण नु नासक त्रंबक हुती सू इणां रै पूरबज रै सूरज री उपासन हुतो ... etc.,

and closes with a note on Devaḷiyò.

2. बूँदी रा धणिया हाडाँ री ख्यात, from p. 22*b* to p. 26*b*. It begins with Vāgò's son Hāḍò Devò, who went from Bhèsaroṛa to Būdī and after killing the Mīṇò king ruling there, made himself lord of the place. At the end a list of the Rajputs residing in the State of Būdī is also added.

3. वागड़ियाँ चहुवाणाँ री पीढी, from p. 26*b* to p. 27*a*. A genealogy of the Vāgaṛas from Brahmā (1st) to Lāla Siṅgha (39th).

4. दहियाँ री वात, from p. 27*a* to p. 27*b*. Written at Parbatasara in the year Saṃvat 1722. It traces the origin of the Dahiyās from Thālanèra to Ajamera, where they became possessors of Derāvara (Parbatasara), Harasora, and Māharòṭa. Then follows a genealogy from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to Mahā Siṅgha (47th).

5. बूँदेलाँ री वात, from p. 27*b* to p. 28*a*. The chapter consists of three parts: an account of the *gaḍhas* held by the Būdelās, compiled from informations supplied to the author by Cakra Sena, *cākara* of rājā Vara Siṅgha, in Saṃvat 1710, then the *vāta* proper compiled from Kesò Dāsa's *Kavipriyā*; and lastly a genealogy from rājā Vīrū (1st) to Vikramajita (18th), son of Juga Rāja.

6. गढ बन्धव रा धणियाँ री वात, from p. 28*a* to p. 28*b*.

7. सीरोही रा धणिया देवड़ाँ री ख्यात, from p. 28*b* to

p. 37*b*. Composed in Saṃvat 1717. It begins with the sacrifice on Mount Ābū, and closes with a long series of *chappaya kavittas*, by Āśiyò Mālò.

8. भायलाँ री वात, from p. 38*a* to p. 38*b*.

9. सोनगरा चहुवाणाँ री वात, from p. 39*a* to p. 43*a*. It starts from rāva Lākhaṇa, who obtained the sovereignty of Nāḍūḷa through the favour of Āsāpūrī devī, and ends with the death of Kānhaṛa De, Saṃvat 1368.

10. साचोर रा चहुवाणाँ री वात, from p. 43*a* to p. 45*b*.

11. बोड़ा चहुवाणाँ री वात, p. 46*a*.

12. काँपलिया चहुवाणाँ री वात, from p. 46*a* to p. 46*b*.

13. खीचिया चहुवाणाँ री वात, from p. 46*b* to p. 48*a*. In the beginning a short genealogy is given from rāva Lākhaṇa to Māṇaka Rāva, and then the *vāta* proper begins from the latter.

14. अणहलवाड़ा पाटण री वात, from p. 48*a* to p. 48*b*. From the foundation of Aṇahilavāṛā by Cāvaṛò Vana Rāja to the conquest of Gujarat by Akbar, Saṃvat 1629.

15. सोलङ्कियाँ पाटण आयाँ री वात, from p. 48*b* to p. 49*a*.

16. जाड़ेचा लाखा नूँ सोलङ्की मूलराज मारियाँ री वात, from p. 49*a* to p. 50*b*.

17. रुद्रमाली प्रासाद सीधराव [जैसिङ्गदे] करायौ तिण री वात, from p. 50*b* to p. 52*a*.

18. सोलङ्किया खेराड़ाँ री वात, from p. 52*a* to p. 52*b*.

19. सोलङ्किया नाथवत री वात, from p. 52*b* to p. 53*a*.

20. कछवाहाँ री ख्यात, from p. 53*a* to p. 61*a*. The work starts with a *vāta rājā Prithī Rāja rī*, giving an account of his pilgrimage to Dvārikā and his marriage with the daughter of rāṇò Sā̃gò. Then a long *vaṃśāvalī* is exhibited, in which, on the authority of Bhāṭa Rāja Pāṇa, the origin of the Kachavāhas is traced to Ādi Nārāyaṇa. This *vaṃśāvalī* ends with Kīrata Siṅgha (180th), and then another *vaṃśāvalī* is given from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to rājā Puñjana (68th), after which the *khyāta* begins with an account of the foundation of Rohatāsa gaḍha by Rohitāsa, of Lāhòra by Lava, and of Gvālèra by Ḍholò, the son of Naḷa and husband of Māravaṇī.

21. खेड़ रा धणिया गोहिलाँ री वात, from p. 61*a* to p. 61*b*. It starts from the siege of Kheṛa by the Muhammadan invaders from Khurasan.

22. पँवाराँ री उतपत, from p. 61*b* to p. 62*a*.

23. साँखला पँवाराँ री वात, from p. 62*a* to p. 65*a*.

24. सोढा पँवाराँ री वात, from p. 65*a* to p. 66*b*.

25. भाटियाँ री ख्यात, from p. 66*b* to p. 112*b*. The chapter includes also separate histories of the different branches, such as: Urajanòta, Jesā, Rūpasī, Saravahiyā, Jāṛècā.

26. झालाँ री ख्यात, from p. 112*b* to p 113*b*.

27. राव सीहा री वात, from p. 114*a* to p. 116*a*.

28. कानड़दे री वात, from p. 116*a* to p. 119*a*.

The extraneous matter that has been incorporated in the MS. is the following:—

(*b*) तुंवर रामदेजी री वात, p. 1*a*. The subject of the *vāta* is the well-known Rāma Sā Pīra, son of Aja Mala and founder of Rāmadevarò, three *kosa* to the north of Pohakaraṇa. The date given for him is Saṃvat 1600. The *vāta* begins:

दीली उपर तुंवरां रो राज रयो हो सो तुंवर अनंगपाल रे बेटो ऊवो नही जीण सुं अजमेर रो राजा चवांण पीरथीराज दोइतो हो जीकण नें सं० ॥ ११३८ रा मीगसर सुद ५ दीली रो राज दीयो...

(*c*) गोगाजी रा जनम री विगत, p. 1*a*. A very short account of the birth of Gogò, son of Cahavāṇa Jèvara, and of how he caught a serpent, when a baby in his cradle, and put the serpent's head in his mouth to suck it. Said to have lived in Saṃvat 1300. It begins:—

चवांण जेवर तीण रो रांणा खेताब थो गढ ददरेवे राजधांनी थी जीण री रांणी रो नांव वछल थो ...

(*d*) इलकाबनाँवौ राजावाँ रै आपस मै खलिता लिखै तिण रौ, from p. 138*a* to p. 138*b*. Similar contents to MS. 5, (*i*). A small collection of forms of official letters as used by the Jodhpur Darbar in their correspondence with the rulers of Udèpura, Jèpura, Vīkānèra, Kisanagaḍha, Sīrohī, and the Dakhiṇa.

(*e*) उदेपुर रै राज री वंसावली, from p. 139*a* to p. 140*a*. A genealogy of the rulers of Mevāṛa, from Grahāditya (1st), the father of rāvaḷa Bāpò, to Simbhu Siṅgha (83rd).

(*f*) उदेपुर रा ऊमराव सोले सिरा रा बैठक री विगत, p. 140*a*. Sixteen items showing the rank and order according to which the sixteen chief *emīrs* of Udèpura sit in the presence of the Rāṇā.

(*g*) दीवाण राणाजी पाँतिश्रै बैसै तरै डावी जीँवणी मिसल री विगत, p. 140. A similar note regarding the rank and order of the said sixteen *emīrs* at the Rāṇā's table. At the end, the following *dūhò* is given, in which the different clans of the sixteen *emīrs* are specified :—

चण झाला चण पुरब्या चूंडावत भिड़ च्यार ।
दोय सगता दोय राठवड़ सारंगदे र पंवार ॥ १ ॥

(*h*) उदेपुर रा जागीरदाराँ री विगत खाँपवार आसामीवार, from p. 140*b* to 142*b*. A list of the *jāgīrdārs* of the Mevāṛa State, grouped under their different *khāpas*. At the end, a table is also given of the horses and foot-soldiers each of them is bound to supply to the State.

(*i*) जेसलमेर रा भाटी महारावल री वंसावली, from p. 143*a* to p. 143*b*. A genealogy of the Bhāṭī mahārāvaḷas of Jesaḷamera, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to Verīsāla Kesarī Siṅghòta (155th).

(*j*) वीकानेर रा राजावाँ री पीढियाँ, from p. 144*a* to p. 144*b*. A genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Vīkānera from rāva Vīkò (1st) to mahārājā Ḍūgara Siṅgha (17th).

(*k*) किसनगढ रा राजावाँ री पीढियाँ, from p. 145*a* to p. 146*b*. A genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Kisanagaḍha from Udè Siṅgha to Prithī Siṅgha. It is something more than a mere genealogy as it also contains some further information, derived apparently from at least two different *khyātas*. At the end the *pīḍhīs* of Fatehgaḍha and Raḷiyāvatò are also added.

(*l*) ईडर रा धणी राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ, p. 147*a*. From the

settlement of Sonaga, son of Sīhò, to Bhavānī Siṅgha. At the end *pīḍhīs* of Sītāmaū, Ratalāma and Āmajharò are also given.

(*m*) दिल्ली री पातसाही रा सोबा २२ सिरकाराँ १७८ नै परगना ४७६४ री पेदास री विगत, p. 148*a*. Tables exhibiting the figures, in *dāma* and rupees, of the income of each of the 22 provinces of the Dillī Empire. They bear no date.

(*n*) आँबेर तथा जैपुर रै राज री पीढियाँ नै राज कियौ तिण री विगत, from p. 150*a* to p. 150*b*. Tables exhibiting the names of the rulers of Ḍhūḍhāṛa from Soḍhadeva (1st) to Savāī Rāma Siṅgha (38th), together with the years, months and days of the reign of each.

(*o*) जोधपुर रा राजावाँ रा परवाणाँ री नकल, from p. 152*b* to p. 154*a*. Six *paravāṇās*, three of mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha, two of Abhè Siṅgha, one of Vijè Siṅgha, and one of kāvāra Bhīva Siṅgha, addressed to the Imdā *kiledārs* of Jodhpur. The dates are Saṃvat 1760, 1765, 1770, 1781, 1781, 1811, 1849, respectively. The fourth *paravāṇò* was issued by Abhè Siṅgha at Jahānābād, on the occasion of Ajita Siṅgha's death.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 7:—मूहणौत नैणसी री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of a *pothī* , cloth-bound, numbering 176 leaves, 13¾″ to 8¾″ in size. Current Marwari script. Each page contains about 25 lines of 18 to 23 *akṣaras*.

The contents are identical with those in the foregoing MS , of which this MS. appears to be a copy—made in Saṃvat 1941 — except for some extraneous information on *śāsanas* granted to Cāraṇas, which is inserted pp. 3*a*—10*a*. Another difference from the before mentioned MS. is that the order of the different parts is inverted, the *khyāta* of Mūhaṇòta NèṇaSī coming last. The new information contained in the present MS. is the following :—

(*a*) चारणाँ रा सासणाँ री विगत, from p. 3*a* to p. 10*a*. Consisting of seven separate notes as below :—

1. A note recording that the village Jodharāvasa was given in *šāsana* to Khiṛiyò Cira, at the time of rāja Prithī Rāja of Vīkānèra and Sagara of Mevāṛa, in the year Saṃvat 1672 (p. 3*a*). After three introductory lines the text begins :—

खिड़ीया चांनणजी रा बेटा तो लूणकरणजी तिणां रा बेटा रायमलजी तिणां रै चिरजी तिके गांव गोधेलावस रहता पछै उठा सूं जाय वीकानेर रा म्हाराज श्रीप्रथीराजजी किलांणसिंघोत री चाकरी लागा ......

On the margin there is the remark that the *tāmrapatra* recording the grant of the *šāsana* is still extant.

2. A note on three other villages given by the same Sagara to the Cāraṇas : Āsiyò Guṇesa, Mīsaṇa Duragò, and Siṇḍhāyaca Khī̃dò.

3 A *kavitta* and a few lines of prose, recording that rāva Riṇamala, who was killed at Cītoṛa, was burned by Khīṛiyò Cā̃naṇa, who, in consequence, was deprived of his *šāsana* by rāṇò Kū̃bhò, and emigrated to Marwar, where rāva Jodhò gave him the village of Godheḷāva, Saṃvat 1518 (p. 4*a*). The *kavitta* begins :—

चूक ऊवो चीतोड़ राव रिणमल माराणौ ।

4. A short note giving the names of the descendants of Cira (p. 5*a*)

5. A note on the Debhalā Cāraṇas of Curaḷī (pp. 6*a*—6*b*).

6. A note on the Āsiyā Cāraṇas of Khū̃ḍāḷò and Khāṭāvasa (pp. 7*a*— 8*b*). The history of the Āsiyās is traced back to the time of Nāhaṛa, the Paṛihāra ruler of Maṇḍora, whose son Dhòma is said to have been killed by one of them. In consequence the Āsiyās were obliged to leave the Paṛihāras, and to go to the Sī̃dhalas. The fact is recorded in a *kavitta* beginning :—

धोम कंवर मारियौ राव नाहड़ रीसांणौ ।
गौ श्रासल सींधला सांम सूं द्रोह कहांणौ । १ ।... etc.

Afterwards rāva Jodhò gave the village of Khū̃ḍāḷò to Āsiyò Pū̃naga. The descendants of the latter are traced as far as Khāṭò Lā̃bāvata, who lived under Udè Singha, and got from him a newly founded village, which was called Khāṭāvasa, after him.

7. A note on the Khiṛiyā Cāraṇas of Jagatesapurò (p. 10*a*)

The MS. belongs to Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 8:—राठौड़ाँ री फुटकर कविता तथा ख्यात नै पीढियाँ

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, leather-bound, consisting of 133 leaves, 32¼ to 11 inches in size. Accurate and beautiful handwriting. Each page generally comprises 26 lines, and each line consists of from 30 to 35 *akṣaras*. The MS. contains :—

(*a*) ख्यात री फुटकर कविता, from p. 7*b* to 9*b*. A collection of miscellaneous songs commemorating some historical persons or facts. The first one is a somewhat disconnected series of verses referring to Prithī Rāja Cāhavāṇa and Jè Canda of Kanòja. It begins :—

ग्यारै से श्रेकावनै   चैत तीज रविवार।
कनवज देखण कारणै   चल्यौ तु संभरवार ॥ १ ॥

Next follow miscellaneous commemorative songs of the Rāṭhòras of Marwar, from Cūḍò to Rāghò Dāsa Dvārakādāsòta. The first one is by Bāraṭha Dūdò, and begins :—

असुरां सूं कीध कमंध असंकित ।

The songs are not given in due order. After a series of 27 *dūhās* on mahārāja Gaja Siṅgha, by Khiṛiyò Narbada (p. 9*a*), the songs come of Karaṇa Rāmòta, Jāhaṇa Sī, Dvārakā Dāsa Khaṅgaròta, and Rāghò Dāsa Dvārakādāsòta.

(*b*) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा ख्यात ब्रह्मा सूँ महाराजा जसवन्तसिङ्घजी ताँई, from p. 13*a* to p. 45*b*. In the beginning it is a mere list of names, but from rāva Sīhò the *vaṃśāvalī* is enlarged into a real *khyāta*, illustrated by frequent quotations of *phuṭakara kavitā*. It begins :—

ब्रह्मा १ मरीच २ काश्यप ३ सूर्य ४ मनु ५ इक्ष्वाकु ६ विकुक्ष ७ दुरंजय ८ प्रथुराज ९ समुद्र १० ...... etc.

The *khyāta* ends abruptly p. 45*b* with Jasavanta Siṅgha's marriage at Sīrohī, Saṃvat 1715 :—

पछै महाराज जोधपुर सूं सं० १७१५ चैत सुद ५ असवार ऊआ दसराहौ सथलांणै कियौ पछै वैर मैं सीरोही परणिया ॥

Possibly, the *khyāta* was composed at about that time or shortly afterwards.

Between this part of the MS. and the next (*c*), some disconnected information is inserted, namely :—

1. An account of how the Bhāṭī Mā̃gò married the daughter of the Cāraṇa Varasaṛò Māvala, her name Jhīmā̃, and had a son, by name Caṇḍa, from her. And :
2. An account of the feud between the Bhāṭī Goyanda Dāsa, a subject of mahārāja Sūra Siṅgha of Jodhpur, and Kisana Siṅgha, and of the revenge Sūra Siṅgha took on Kisana Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1671).

(*c*) राठौड़ाँ री खाँपाँ री पौढियाँ, from p. 46*a* to p. 123*b*. Genealogies of the Rāṭhòṛas, according to their different *khā̃pas*, from rāva Riṇamala to about the end of the Saṃvat-century 1600. Cfr. MS. 18, below. Beginning :—

राव रिणमल वडौ रजपूत अवसांणसिध राहवेधी असंख प्रवाड़ै जैतवादी मंडोवर राज कियौ सता कान्हा सूँ मंडोवर लियौ। राव चूंडा रै पाट अेक वार केहिक वरस कान्हौ बैठौ पछै कान्हा कना राव रिणमल नूं मंडोवर लैण रौ सूंस थौ ... etc.

(*d*) फुटकर ख्यात री वाताँ, p. 128*b*. A few short notes on different historical subjects, *i.e.* the sons of Tīḍò and Saḷakhò, the date of Sīhò's killing Lākhò Phūlāṇī (Saṃvat 1209), of Cū̃ḍò's taking Maṇḍora (Saṃvat 1438) and Nāgòra (S. 1456), the Paṃvāra and Parihāra rule on *Navakoṭī Māravāṛa*, the founding of Maṇḍora by Parihāra Nāhaṛa, the descendants of Nāhaṛa, etc.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS 9 :—राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, numbering 192 leaves, of which about 70, partly at the end and partly in the course of the volume between one section and another, are blank. Size of each leaf 26″ to 10¼″, number of lines and *akṣaras* in each page very irregular. Pages 148*b*—171*a* are written in big calligraphical letters, very carefully. The MS. contains :—

(*a*) फुटकर कविता तथा ख्यात, from p. 1*b* to p. 2*a*, which includes :—

1. गीत वीकानेर रा राजा रायसिङ्घजी री, a song celebrating rājā Rāya Siṅgha's marriage with Jasamā De, a daughter to rāṇā Udè Siṅgha, and his fulfilling of Padamaṇī's vow by sleeping in the palace of Cītoṛa after making a gift of 52 elephants. It begins :—

रहसी जग बोल घणा दिन रासा ।

The song is followed by a short commentary in prose.

2. गुणजोधायण माँयला कवित्त दूहा, 3 *chappaya kavittas* and 4 *dūhās* from the *Guṇa Jodhāyaṇa* by Gāḍaṇa Pasāyata.

3. सेत्रावा रा धणी रावत लूँणा री वात, incomplete. Rāvata Lūṇò was contemporary with rāva Jodhò, the founder of Jodhpur. The *vāta* begins :—

तदि घोड़ा रावजी कनैं थोड़ा अर सेत्रा रा धणी रावत लूंणा कनैं घोड़ा घणा हुता सो रावजी सेत्रावै घोड़ा लेंण सारू लूंणा कनैं गया ......

(*b*) राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात राव जोधा सूँ राव गाँगा ताँई, from p. 9*b* to p. 17*b*. A history of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur from rāva Jodhò to rāva Gāgò. Pages 12*b*—14*a* contain a list of the *śāsanas* granted by Jodhò to Purohitas, Brāhmaṇas, Bhopās and Cāraṇas. The *khyāta* begins :—

राव जोधौ वडौ आखाड़सिद्ध रजपूत गई भोम री वाहरू हुऔ असंख्य प्रवाड़ा किया वैर वाहरू हुऔ जैतवादी हुऔ । राव रणमदे रो दोहीत री कोड़मदे भटियांणी रा पेट री ...,

and ends with the accession to the throne of rāva Māla De (Saṃvat 1589).

(*c*) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा ख्यात श्रीआदिनारायण सूँ राव गाँगा ताँई, from p. 18*a* to p. 47*b*. The same subject as above except that the history of the Rāṭhòṛas is here traced back to the creation and corroborated by frequent quotations of commemorative songs. Amongst these there is a *Vela Vīkānera rā rājā Sūra Siṅghajī rī*, in 15 verses, by Gāḍaṇa Colò (pp. 41 *a*—*b*). The list of the *śāsanas*, etc., granted by Gāgò is found pp. 46*b*—47*b*. After a *vaṃśāvalī*, in which rāva Sīhò is placed as the 144th, the *khyāta* proper begins with him as follows :—

राव सीहौ वडौ ठाकुर ऊश्रौ वडा साथ रौ धणी हूश्रौ मांस ६ सिकार रमतौ नैं भाई अल्ह कनौज रहतौ ......

(*d*) <u>राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी सूँ इन्द्रसिङ्घजी ताँई,</u> from p. 54*b* to p. 67*a*. After a line giving the date of the birth of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the text begins with a list of the wives and concubines of Gaja Siṅgha, including those who became *satīs* as well as those who did not. The first one is a Vāghelī and the account given of her runs as follows:—

१ वह्न वाघेली कसूंभदे सांगा री बेटी डोलौ जोधपुर लाया था संवत १६७२ सोभा सिकदार रै घरे परणिया सु रही तलाव कागड़ी नवौ बंधायौ सं० १७१५.

Next comes a list of the *śāsanas* granted by Gaja Singha. The *khyāta* of Jasavanta Siṅgha begins p. 55*a*. The events in his reign are narrated very summarily till Saṃvat 1714, when the battle of Ujain is related with some particulars, and a list is given of the Rajputs who were killed or escaped (pp. 56*a*—58*b*). The names of the rāṇīs and concubines are given pp. 60*b*—61*b*, and after these follows the list of *śāsanas* (p. 61*b*). Pp. 62*b*—63*b* contain an *Amara Siṅghajī rī vāta*, and pp. 63*b*—64*b* a list of the Rajputs who were killed in the fight between Bhāṭī Sabaḷa Siṅgha and Jodhò Indra Bhāṇa (Saṃvat 1709). Next comes a *Rāya Siṅghajī rī vāta* (pp. 65*a*—66*b*), and after this, a biographical account of Rāya Siṅgha's son Indra Siṅgha (pp. 66*b*—67*a*) and brother Īsarī Siṅgha.

(*e*) <u>राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात राव मालदेजी सूँ महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी ताँई,</u> from p. 83*a* to p. 105*b*. The text begins with a list of names of rāva Gā̃gò's *parivāra*, after which comes the *khyāta* of Māla De and goes from p. 84*b* to p 88*a*, where it ends with the list of *śāsanas*. Next comes the *khyāta* of Candra Seṇa (pp. 88*b*—91*a*, pp. 90*a*—90*b* being left blank), and after this an account of the contest between Ugra Seṇa and Āsakaraṇa, which goes as far as p. 92*a* where the *khyāta* of Udè Siṅgha begins. This also ends with the list of *śāsanas*, p. 97*b*. Next comes the *khyāta* of Sūra Siṅgha, also ending in the same manner p. 102*b*, and finally that of Gaja Siṅgha, ending abruptly p. 106*a* with the list of *satīs*.

The *khyāta* of Māla De begins:—

राव मालदे वडौ प्रतापीक ऊश्रौ हिंदुसथांन रौ पातसाह कहांणौ कहै कै पांडव सहदेव रौ श्रवतार जिण संसार ऊपर जगहथ

बाधौ इण रा प्रवाड़ां रौ लेखौ न्हीं दिहाड़ा जिता ही प्रवाड़ा किया केई गढ कराया केई गढ लिया केई गढ पाड़िया .. etc.

(*f*) वीका जोधावत रा परवार री विगत, from p. 123*b* to p. 125*a*. A genealogical and biographical account of the descendants of Vīkò, son of Jodhò and founder of Vīkānera. It begins:—

राव वीकौ जोधावत सांखला मांडा रा दोहीतौ नौरंगदे सांखली ह्णोची रो बेटौ सं० १४९७ रौ जन्म ... etc.

(*g*) ऊदावत खाँप री विगत, from p. 130*b* to p. 133*b*. It begins from Māla De with the words:—

२ मालदे ऊदावत अेक वार ऊदा मूआं पछै जैतारण गादी बेठौ ...,

and ends with the name of Prithī Rāja Jètasīhòta.

(*h*) राव मालदे रा बेटाँ पोताँ री विगत, from p. 142*b* to p. 170*b*. A genealogical account, with some historical particulars and dates, of the descendants of rāva Māla De, from the "moṭò rājā" Udè Siṅgha down to Mana Rūpa Kalyāṇadāsòta. It begins:—

१८ मोटौ राजा उदैसिंघ मालदे रौ।

१९ जैतसिंघ उदैसिंघोत कछवाही रौ रावळै पहिला भेटनडा री पटौ थौ पछै जैतारण ऊई तरै रावड़ीयाख दीयौ थौ वसी भेटनडा थौ रावड़ीयाख गई सु पछै सं १६७५ कांडि राणाजी रै गया ... etc.

(*i*) चाँपावताँ ऊदावताँ मेड़तियाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 176*b*, 178*b*, 180*b* respectively.

(*j*) ऊमरावाँ री ख्यात, from p. 181*a* to p. 183*a*. Apparently incomplete. It gives a genealogical list, with occasional historical and biographical notes, of the Cāpāvata chiefs from rāva Riṇamala (1st) to Simbhu Siṅgha of Āūvò (18th) and Maṅgaḷa Siṅgha of Pohakaraṇa (17th), who is still living. This part of the MS. is quite modern. It closes with the remark that the Cāpāvatas are the first in rank and dignity amongst all the *khāpa*s of the Rāṭhòras.

The MS. belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 10:—जोधपुर रा महाराजा मानसिङ्घजी री तथा तखतसिङ्घजी री ख्यात।

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, originally consisting of 28 + 176 leaves, 26½″ to 10″ in size, and afterwards enlarged by the addition of some other 40 pages. Each page contains from 30 to 45 lines of writing, and each line from 15 to 25 *akṣaras*. The original 204 leaves (28 + 176) seem to have been written by one and the same hand, though at different periods. The MS. contains:—

(*a*) <u>महाराजा मानसिङ्घजी री ख्यात संवत १८९५ सूँ संवत १९०० मैं धाम पधारिया जठा ताँई री</u>, from p. 1*a* to p. 28*b*. A chronicle of the last five years in the reign of Māna Siṅgha of Jodhpur (Saṃvat 1895-1900). The work is introduced by a description of the internal troubles and difficulties caused by the autocracy of Bhīva Nātha:—

ओर भींवनाथजी उदेमंदरवालां री राज रै कांम मे आग्या हालै सो सरब ओधा खिजमतां त्था जबती वाहाली त्था केद कर विगाड़्या भींवनाथजी री दुवायती सुं ऊवै : अर भींवनाथजी रा बेटा लिखमीनाथजी माहामंदर रा जिग्रां रै बाप बेटां रै आपस मे मेल नही : ...,

and ends p. 28*b* with the date of the demise of Māna Siṅgha.

(*b*) <u>महाराजा तखतसिङ्घजी री ख्यात संवत १९०० सूँ संवत १९२१ ताँई</u>, from p. 1*a* (the numeration is started afresh after the completion of the *khyāta* of Māna Siṅgha) to p. 176*b*. A continuation of the above chronicle, referring to the reign of Māna Siṅgha's successor, Takhat Siṅgha. It begins with a description of the funeral ceremonies of Māna Siṅgha. After the list of the *satīs* (1 rāṇī, 1 maid, and 4 concubines), three *gītas* and eleven *dūhās* by Sevaga Magò are quoted, as having been composed on the occasion of the mahārājā's demise. The first *gīta* begins:—

समत रै वरा सईका ग्राका दुसमग्र भादूड़ा दुखदांन ।
सोभा सुख संपत रौ सागर सुरधर धणी लियो तें मांन ॥

Next follows a राणीजी देवड़ी[जी] री गीत, possibly also composed by the same Magò, and after it two *kavittas* by Lālā Ānandī Bagasa, *vakīl* of Kisanagaḍha. These are in Braja. The first begins:—

धर ही को मेरू ज्यों कुवेरू दांन कंचन को ।

The chronicle of Takhat Siṅgha, which follows, has a particular interest of its own on account of the number of minute details it contains. It is in fact a kind of diary or register of daily events, put down by the compiler day by day, just as they happened, and he witnessed them or heard about them. The particulars are often trifling and unimportant from the historical point of view, but not the less interesting as a fresh picture of life in those, not distant, days. The few quotations below will suffice to give a fairly correct idea of the nature of the chronicle:—

१९०२ वैसाख सुद ३ आखातीज रो उछव दसतूर मुजब ऊवो ।

१९०२ जैठ सुद १३ श्रीहजूर री वरसगांठ रो उछव सदामंद मुजब ऊवो ।

१९०२ खां[वण] सुद १ अजंटसहा आबूजी सूं आया मुसायब दिवांण बगसी वगेरे सांमा दसतूर मुजब गया । (Pp. 26*b*—27*a*).

१९१२ मिगसर व्द ७ अंगरेजी नटां रो तमासो श्रीहजूर साहवा कायलांणै करायो ।

१९१२ फागुण व्द १२ मंगलवार ओर आज परभात रा चफ आथूण कांनी घरधराट ऊय धरती धूजी पुल २ तांई धूजी । (P. 73*a*).

The chronicle continues in due order as far as the date Saṃvat 1921, Āsoja suda 10.

(*c*) फुटकर ख्यात, in the last 40 pages. This part was written at different periods and by different hands, and contains separate sections following each other without any chronological order. These are the following:—

1. A fragment chronicle, compiled on the same lines as the above (*b*), but written by another hand, going from Saṃvat 1924, Migasara vadi 2, to Saṃvat 1925, Vaisākha vadi 11.

2. Ditto, from Saṃvat 1928, Āsāḍha vadi 13, to Saṃvat 1929, Jètha vada ... (?). In this section is comprised the account of the demise of Takhat Siṅgha, which occurred Saṃvat 1929, Māgha sudi 15.

3. Ditto, from Saṃvat 1919, Āsoja sudi 11, to Saṃvat 1919, Posa vadi 1.

4. Ditto, from Saṃvat 1921 to Saṃvat 1924, Migasara vadi 12. This appears to be the continuation of the *khyāta* marked (*b*) and described above.

5. The text of the treaty (*ehadanāmò*) concluded between the Jodhpur State and the English in Saṃvat 1874, at Dillī. See MS. 5, (*d*).

6. A copy of the correspondence passed between mahārājā Vijè Siṅgha and rāṇā Ara Sī, Saṃvat 1827, concerning the province of Goḍhavāṛa, which in that year was confided by the latter to the care of the former.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 11 :—फुटकर ख्यात.

A MS. in the form of a *vahī*, consisting of 244 leaves of writing, wrongly numbered 242. Size of the leaves 24¼″ to 6″. The number of the lines of writing in each page varies from 32 to 58, and that of the *akṣaras* in each line from 12 to 20. Marwari script. A very important MS. containing a considerably rich mine of valuable information, mostly referable to, and compiled at the time of, mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur (beginning of Saṃvat century 1700). The following is a complete list of the works contained in the MS :—

(*a*) खाबड़िया राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात, from p. 1*b* to p. 3*b*. An historical sketch of the Khābaṛiyā Rāṭhòṛas, who, with the title of *rāvatas*, ruled in Khābaṛa, having first Nīlamò and afterwards Girāba for their capital. The work starts from the conquest of Khābaṛa by Riṇamala Jagamālòta and the founding of Nīlamò. One of Riṇamala's descendants was Gā̃gò, whose sister was married at Jesalmer, after which Gā̃gò himself went and settled at Jesalmer, where his house is said to be still in existence. Under Tāmala the Khābaṛiyās lost much of their territory to the Soḍhās, inclusive of their capital Nīlamò, and in consequence founded another capital, which was Girāba. Their territory was at last incorporated into the Jodhpur State, at the time of rāvata Dhana Rāja and mahārājā Vijè Siṅgha. The work begins :—

रिडमल जगमालौत खावड़ लीवौ नैं खावड़ मैं नौलमौ सहर रिडमल वसाय आप री रजधांनी नीलमै बांधी । पछै रिडमल रा वंस मैं गांगौ खावड़ियौ हूऔ ...... etc.

P. 1*b* it is recorded that the village of Bālevò was given as a *śāsana* to Rohariyò Bāratha Acaḷò by rāvata Bhara Mala in Saṃvat 1707, and the *kavitta* composed by Acaḷò on the occasion is also quoted. Next follows a list of other *śāsanas* granted to other Cāraṇas. Pp. 2*b* ff. an account is given of the descendants of three other sons of Jaga Māla, namely Bhāra Mala, Maṇḍaḷaka and Lā̃kò. Bhāra Mala's descendants are called Posamiyā, and they are found in the Dedaṛiyāra *talò*, half *kosa* from Bālevò, and in two villages in Dhāṭa. Maṇḍaḷaka and Lā̃kò took Bāhaṛamera and Jūnò from Mū̃dhò Cāhavāṇa. Subsequently, Jaga Māla went to Bāhaṛamera and took Maṇḍaḷaka to Jasola, whilst Lā̃kò remained in Jūnò and founded an independent kingdom. His *pīḍhīs* are : (1) Lā̃kò, (2) Sekhò, (3) Jètò, (4) Ratò, (5) Bhīmò (who transferred the capital from Jūnò to Bāhaṛamera), (6) Kalyāṇa Mala, (7) Rāma Siṅgha, (8) Rāja Sī, (9) Bhāra Mala, (10) Lāla Canda, (11) Māna Siṅgha, (12) Padama Siṅgha, (Māna Siṅgha's brother), (13) Bhabhūta Siṅgha, (14) Panajī. From this point to the end, we have the genealogy of the sons of Bhāra Mala.

(*b*) <u>वीकानेर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावळी,</u> from p. 4*a* to p. 4*b*. A genealogical list of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha (162th). It contains only bare names. The list was evidently compiled under Ratana Siṅgha. At the end, the name of Ratana Siṅgha's successor Sirdār Siṅgha has been added by a later hand.

(*c*) <u>राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात सुरू सूँ महाराजा अजितसिङ्गजी ताँई,</u> from p. 5*a* to p. 99*b*. On the margin of the leaves, the work is called a *vaṃśāvalī*, and in fact it starts as such from Ādi Nārāyaṇa. After Sīhò's demise, the continuity is broken by the insertion of another *vaṃśāvalī*, also from Ādi Nārāyaṇa to Sīhò, after which the *khyāta* proper continues with the sons of the latter. After the reign of each *rāva* and *mahārājā*, lists of rāṇīs and their sons and also of *śāsanas* are given with many details. In the beginning especially, less afterwards, additions are inserted between the lines of the writing by a later hand. Some of these additions are stated to have been taken from *khyātas* in possession of Motī Canda, a *yati* who lived under mahārājā Māna Siṅgha. The work is much richer in names and dates than in particulars referring to historical facts, though from rāva Māla De particulars become also abundant. The account of rāva Māla De starts p. 22*a* as follows :—

संवत १५८८ राव गांगै रै मरण राव मालदे टीका धड़ि(?)।
सींधल वीरम नू मार भाद्राजण ली रायपुर रा सींधल मार रायपुर री

जायगा मालगढ करायौ। सं० १५९२ भाद्रवा वद ६ राव मालदे नागोर लीयौ वीरम मांगलीयौ हाकम राखीयौ [नागोर मैं। कूंपौ मेहराजौत फौज मैं मुसायब थौ नागोर लियौ तद गुरां री ख्यात मैं सं० १५९६ भादवा वद ६ नागोर लियौ लिखियौ है].[1]

After the account of the murder of Ajita Siṅgha (p. 94*b*), a life of Amara Siṅgha is added, beginning as follows:—

कांवर अमरसिंघजी सं० १६७० रा पोस वद १० रवि रात घड़ी २ पल २ जातां जनम राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी रै वडौ बेटौ टीकायत। कुंवर श्रीजसवंतसिंघजी रै भाग कर राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी रै मन मैं आई टीका थी दूर कीजै तरै राजा श्रीगजसिंघजी कांवर अमरसिंघ नै लाहोर थी लिख मेलीयौ जोधपुर थी थे मेड़तै जाजौ......

(*d*) वीकानेर रा राठौड राजावाँ री पीढियाँ राव वीका सूँ महाराजा अनोपसिङ्घजी ताँई, pp. 100*a-b*. At the end there is an appendix containing also *pīḍhīs* of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Īḍara, from Sonaga to Bhagavāna Dāsa.

(*e*) खीचीवाड़ा रा राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ, p. 101*a*. A genealogical list of the descendants of Hara Rāja, son of Deī Dāsa, son of Sūjò, who settled in Maū, in Khīcīvāṛò. The list bears the date Saṃvat 1693.

(*f*) राठौड़ अखैराजौताँ री पीढियाँ, from p. 101*a* to p. 102*b*. Genealogical tables of the descendants of Rāṭhòṛa Akhè Rāja Riṇamalòta, i.e. Kūpāvatas, Pañcaīṇòtas, etc.

(*g*) ख्यात री फुटकर वाताँ, from p. 103*a* to p. 108*a*. Miscellaneous historical information, beginning with some old traditions of the Rāṭhòṛas, headed as *Rāṭhòṛā rī jūnī vātā* and containing particulars referring to Karama Sī Jodhāvata, Pābū Dhā̃dhalòta, Nībò Jodhāvata, rāva Riṇamala, rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner, etc., and indulging especially on the war between rāva Māla De of Jodhpur and Jèta Sī of Bikaner, and on some events happened during the Saṃvat-century 1600, as well as on Akbar, the series of the rulers of Dillī from Tūvara

[1] The part in brackets is an addition by the later hand mentioned above.

Dasaratha to Orangzeb with the years of their respective reigns, etc.

(*h*) **सीसोदियाँ री वंसावळी तथा पीढियाँ,** from p. 108*a* to p. 112*a*. After a *siranā̃vò* (=maṅgalācaraṇa), the work is introduced as *Rāṇā̃ rī vaṃsāvaḷī*. The descent of the Sīsodiyās is traced back to Vijāpāna, son of Vrahmā, and hence, through 56 names ending in °*śarmā*, 55 in °*āditya*, 29 *rāvalas* and 35 *rāṇās*, the genealogy is brought down as far as rāṇā Sarūpa Siṅgha, who is stated to have been ruling when the list was composed. After the above *vaṃśāvalī*, another genealogy of the Rāṇās is given from Guhāditya, and this includes also *pīḍhīs* of the various branches and miscellaneous information going as far as Saṃvat 1771.

(*i*) **कछवाहाँ री वंसावळी तथा पीढियाँ,** from p. 113*a* to p. 116*b*. A genealogical list of the Kachavāhās from Kuntala to Jè Siṅgha Mahāsiṅghòta.

(*j*) **देवड़ाँ सीरोही रा धणियाँ री वंसावळी तथा पीढियाँ,** from p. 116*b* to p. 117*a*. A genealogical list of the Devaṛās of Sīrohī from rāva Lākhaṇa to rāva Akhè Rāja.

(*k*) **राठौडाँ ईडर रा धणियाँ री वंसावळी तथा पीढियाँ,** from p. 117*a* to p 118*b*. A genealogical list of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Iḍara from Sonaga Sīhāvata to Jaga Nātha Kalyāṇamalòta. It gives also the names of the *rāṇīs*.

(*l*) **सीसोदियाँ री वंसावळी तथा पीढियाँ नै जागीरदाराँ री फेरिस्त,** from p. 119*a* to p. 126*b*. A genealogical sketch of the Sīsodiyās from rāṇā Giṛa Likhama Sī to Jagata Siṅgha, who died in Saṃvat 1709, giving besides the names of the rāṇās, also those of their wives and sons. The wife of Likhama Sī was Likhama De, a daughter to Rāṭhòṛa rāva Tīḍò, son of Chāḍò. After the mention of the demise of Jagata Siṅgha, which obviously took place shortly before the composition of the *vaṃśāvalī*, the *pīḍhīs* are added of the *Sakatāvata* and *Devaḷiyā rā* Sīsodiyās. P. 123*b* we come again to the death of Jagata Siṅgha and a list of his *satīs* Last comes a catalogue of the various *jāgīrs*, introduced by a note stating that it was compiled by Mū. Pīthò Nārāyaṇòta and brought to Meṛatè in the year Saṃvat 1691, where it was copied by the author of the present work. This catalogue gives first the figures of the income of the *khālasò* of Jagata Siṅgha, and then the figures

of the income of the different *jāgīrs*, with the names of their holders.

(*m*) <u>जेसलमेर रा भाटियाँ री वंसावली</u>, from p. 127*a* to p. 129*b*. The work includes three different genealogies of the Bhāṭīs: the first from Nārāyaṇa to rāvaḷa Jasavanta, the second from Daśaratha to Jèta Sī and hence to Sabaḷa Siṅgha Dayāḷadāsòta (Saṃvat 1707), and the third from Jesaḷa to rāvaḷa Bhīva, born Saṃvat 1618. The part of the second *vaṁśāvalī* going from Jèta Sī to Sabaḷa Siṅgha, contains also names of *rāṇīs* and sons. It is interesting to note that in both the second and third *vaṃśāvalī*, the Bhāṭīs are represented as *Sūryavaṃśīs*.

(*n*) <u>बूँदेलाँ री विगत</u>, p. 130*a-b*. A genealogical note on the Bũdelās, in which they are represented as Gèravāra Rajputs and said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Benares to Ḍũṛiyākhèṛò under Gèravāra Rāya Canda. At Ḍũṛiyakhèṛò they joined Hāla, a *sirdār* of the *Bèsas*, with whom they proceeded to Gũḍavāṇò, and hence to Kuḍāra, near Oṛachò, where they settled. The *pīḍhīs* go as far as the sons of Jhũjhāra Siṅgha, whose names, however, are not given. The note begins:—

बूंदेला पहिली गैरवार रजपूत सु बाराणसी री तरफ नु रहता तठै क्यौं उवाकौ ऊवौ तिण था गैरवार राइचंद उठा था भाज नै डूंड़ीयाखेड़ै आया ...

(*o*) <u>हाडाँ री वंसावली</u>, from p. 131*a* to p. 133*a*. A genealogical list of the Hāḍās, in which their origin is traced to Prithī Rāja son of Somesura (1st), and hence, through Jodhò (2nd), Hāḍò (3rd), etc., brought down to Bhāva Siṅgha Chatra Sālòta (26th).

(*p*) <u>जालोर रा धणी चौहाण कानड़दे री वात</u>, p. 133*a-b*. A rather trustworthy account of the invasion of Jāḷora first by Alu Khā̃ and afterwards by Alāva Dī, ending with Kānhaṛa De's death in the fight with the latter (Saṃvat 1368), and the capture of the place. The year of Alāva Dī's death is given as Saṃvat 1371. At the end, lists are given of the Rajputs who were killed in battle with Kānhaṛa De, as well as those who three days after, were killed together with Kānhaṛa De's son Vīrama De. The account begins:—

जालोर गढ चोहांण कांनड़दे मांडीयौ सं॥ १३०० सोनगिर

भाखर रो नांव तिण भाखर ऊपर मांडीयौ चोहांणां थी सोनगरा कहाणां पहली भींनमाल राजधांनी थी ......

(*q*) गढ कोटाँ री विगत, from p. 134*a* to p. 136*b*. A note on the foundation of Jodhapura, Maṇḍovara, Ajamera, Cītroṛa, Jesaḷamera, Jāḷora, Sivāṇò, Vīkānèra, Sojhata, Meṛatò, Jètāraṇa, Phaḷòdhī, Sā̃gānèra, Pohakaraṇa, Āgarò. Ahmadāvād, Mālapura, Ahamadnagara, Burānapura, Sīkarī-Phatèpura, Sivā̃ṇò, Kumbhalamera, Udèpura and Nāgòra. The accounts of the last four places contain many more details than those of the others. The account of Sivāṇò (p. 135*b*) begins:—

सिवांणां गढ री विगत ॥ राजा विकरमादीत रो बेटो वीरनारायण पंवार रो मांडीयो गढ इंण भाखर रो नांव पहली कूंभटौ कहीजतौ वीरनारायण आय नै पहली तो गढ रा भाखर ऊपरै गढ मांडीयौ पछै पीपलोद रा भाखर ऊपरै गढ मांडणों मांडीयो ......

(*r*) जोधपुर रा देवस्थानाँ री विगत, p. 137*a-b*. A list of the old temples in Jodhpur, with particulars concerning their foundation, etc.

(*s*) जोधपर रा निवाणाँ री विगत, from p. 137*b* to p. 141*b*. A similar list of the *taḷāvas*, *kūās*, *vāvaṛīs*, *jharaṇās*, *kuṇḍas*, *jhālarās*, etc., in Jodhpur city and surroundings.

(*t*) जोधपुर वागायत री जायगा, p. 141*b*. A description of the principal gardens in Jodhpur, their situation, trees, wells, etc.

(*u*) जोधपुर गढ थी जिके जितरे कोसे छे त्याँ री विगत, p. 142*a*. A table giving the distances, in *kosas*, between Jodhpur and the small places in the neighbourhood as well as the *parganas*.

(*v*) गढाँ साका ऊवा त्याँ री विगत, *ibid.* A short note giving the dates of the big fights resulting in the capture of Riṇathambhòra (Saṃvat 1352), Cītroṛa (Samvat 1355), Jāḷoṛa (Saṃvat 1358), and a few other places.

(*w*) कागदाँ रा इलकाब, from p. 142*b* to p. 143*b*. A small collection of forms of letters as used by mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha

and mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur in writing to mahārājā Jè Siṅgha of Jèpura, Satra Sāla of Bū̃dī, Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bīkaner, etc., as well as to the chief *jāgīrdārs* of Marwar such as Prithī Rāja Baluvòta, Bhīva Kilyāṇadāsòta, Mahesa Dāsa Daḷapatòta, and others. A specimen of a *sanad* by mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha is also included.

(*x*) बदरीनाथ रा राजावाँ री वंसावळी तथा मारग री वर्णांन,

pp. 144*a*-*b* This little work contains two parts: a genealogical sketch of the Gaḍhavāḷas, and a description of the road to the pilgrimage of Badarīnātha. In the former the origin of the Gaḍhavāḷas is traced to Kali Sāhi; a Pāvāra who migrated from Dhāra to Kamāū̃ and was first employed in the service of the king of Kamāū̃, Likhamī Canda, who invested him with the *jāgīr* of Lohibò. But afterwards Kali Sāhi rebelled and set up himself as an independent sovereign in Gaḍhavāḷa. His successors are: Ajāna Sāhi (2), Bahādara Sāhi (3), Sahaja Sāhi (4, the founder of Śrīnagara), Māna Sāhi (5), Bhāna Sāhi (6), Dāna Sāhi (7, Bhāna Sāhi's brother), Rāma Sāhi (8, Ditto), Syāma Sāhi (9, Ditto), Mahapata Sāhi (10, Rāma Sāhi's son), Prithī Sāhi (11); the last-mentioned one being the king who was ruling at Śrīnagara at the time when the work was composed. The genealogical sketch was written in the year Saṃvat 1703, on the occasion of a Gòra vrāhmaṇa, named Bhagavāna, having come to Jodhpur from Badarīnātha. The second part gives an interesting description of the road to the pilgrimage of Badarīnātha, with many names of small localities. The work begins:—

परबतराज बद्रीजी री धरती रा राजा री वंसावळी। जात पंवार धारनगरी थी राजा कलिसाह आयो कमाऊ रा राजा लिखमीचंद रै कलिसाह चाकर रयौ लोहिबौ गढ जागीरी थौ सु गढ ले नै कमाऊ रा राजा थी फिरियौ गढ लीयौ तिण थी गढवाल कहीजै छै ......

(*y*) पातसाह साहजिहाँ रै बेटाँ उमरावाँ नैं मनसप री विगत,

from p. 145*a* to p. 146*b*. A table giving the figures of the *mansabs* of the sons and *amīrs* of Šāh Jahā̃, compiled by the Pañcoḷī Manohara Dāsa, the Jodhpur *vakīl* at the imperial capital, from documents in the imperial *daftar*, in the year Saṃvat 1696. It begins from the *sāhijādò* Dārā Sikò, whose figures are: *jāti* 20,000 and *asavāra* 10,000, and ends with the Kachavāhò Bhoja Rāja Manoharadāsa Khāṅgāròta rò, whose figures are: *jāti* 700 and *asavāra* 300.

(z) पातसाह साहजिहाँ रै सुबाँ री विगत, from p. 146*b* to p. 147*b*. A similar table giving the names of the 21 provinces of Šāh Jahā̃, with the number of the *sirkārs* and *parganas*, and the figures of their income. Apparently, this table too was compiled by the same Manohara Dāsa.

(*A*) पातसाही मुनसप री विगत, from p. 147*b* to p. 148*a*. A table of the different classes of *mansabdārs*, with the figures of their stipends.

(*B*) जोधपुर रा टीकायताँ रै मुनसप री नाँवौ, from p. 148*b* to p. 149*b*. A table giving the figures of the income of all the different *parganas* in the Jodhpur State, under mahārājā Udè Siṅgha, Sūra Siṅgha, Gaja Siṅgha, and Jasavanta Siṅgha.

(*C*) राठौड़ाँ री खाँपाँ री विगत नैं पीढियाँ, from p. 151*a* to p. 152*b*. A list of the different *khā̃pas* of the Rāṭhòṛas, compiled at about the time of Jasavanta Siṅgha. Each item gives first the origin of the *khā̃pa* in question, and then the *pīḍhīs* or genealogies.

(*D*) छत्रीवंस री साखाँ री विगत, pp. 153*a*-*b*. A list of the *sākhas*, or branches, of the Pãvāras, Gèhalòtas, Còhā̃ṇas, Bhāṭīs, Solaṅkīs, Parihāras, Joiyās, and Rāṭhòṛas.

(*E*) राठौड़ाँ रै गनायताँ री खाँपवार पीढियाँ, from p. 154*a* to p. 155*a*. A list of the non-Rāṭhòṛa *sirdārs* in the service of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur, with a short genealogical account of each of them.

(*F*) श्रीजी रा डेराँ री मिसल, p. 155*b*. A description of the places and ranks occupied by the persons in the retinue of the Jodhpur Darbār, when in camp.

(*G*) ऊजदाराँ रै गाँव रोकड़ री विगत, pp. 155(1) *a*-*b*. A list of the villages and stipends of some Siṅghavī, Pañcolī, Bhaṇḍārī, and Mūhaṇòta State officers of Jodhpur, from Saṃvat 1697 to Saṃvat 1705, when the list was compiled.

(*H*) परधानाँ री तथा उमरावाँ री पटौ, from p. 155(1)*b* to p. 156*b*. A description of the *jāgīr* of Rāṭhòṛa Rāja Siṅgha Khīvā-

vata, *pradhāna* of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha, and of the *umarāva* Rāthòṛa Mahesa Dāsa Sūrajamalòta.

(*I*) राजसिङ्घजी री बेटियाँ रा बनोला मैं दरबार सूँ मेलियौ तिण री विगत, p. 156*b*. A description of the presents sent by mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha from Lāhòra to Āsopa, on the occasion of the marriage of the seven daughters of Rāja Siṅgha, in the year Saṃvat 1696.

(*J*) आँबेर जैसिङ्घजी रा मरणा पर टीकौ मेलियौ तिण री विगत, from p. 156*b* to p. 157*a*. A similar description of the *ṭīkò* (2 horses, 1 elephant, and several robes) sent by the Jodhpur Darbār to Āṃbera, on the occasion of the succession of Rāma Siṅgha to the throne, Saṃvat 1724.

(*K*) तिँह्वाराँ मैँ मोताद पावै त्याँ री विगत, p. 157*b*. A description of the tips the Darbār used to give to his *paṛadār*, *nāī*, *nāyaka*, *vèda*, *nagāracī*, *doḍhīdār* and *sāhaṇī* on festive occasions.

(*L*) जेसलमेर रावल् अमरसिङ्घजी रा मरणा पर टीकौ मेलियौ तिण री विगत, p. 157*b*. A description of the *ṭīkò* (horses and robes) sent by mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur on the occasion of the succession of rāvaḷa Jasavanta Siṅgha to the throne of Jesalmer, Saṃvat 1760.

(*M*) काँवरजी तथा बायाँ रा जनम रौ कार तथा नेग, from p. 158*a* to p. 159*b*. A description of the ceremonies observed, as well as of the gifts made to the gods and the servants, on the occasion of the birth of a son or daughter to the Darbār.

(*N*) वहूजी सेखावतजी अन्तरङ्गदेजी री अघरणी री विगत, pp. 160*a*-*b* A description of the presents given on the occasion of the *āgharaṇī*—a ceremony observed by women during pregnancy—of the Sekhāvata-jī, one of the *rāṇīs* of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha, Saṃvat 1708.

(*O*) कँवरजी रै जनमउछव रा खरच तथा पटाँ री विगत, from p. 160*b* to p. 166*b*. An account of the gifts bestowed and the expenses met on the occasion of the birth of Prithī Siṅgha and Jagata Siṅgha, sons of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha, and also of

the *jāgīrs* assigned to them. Prithī Singha was born Saṃvat 1709, Ratana kaṃvara—a girl—Saṃvat 1712, and Jagata Singha, Saṃvat 1723.

(*P*) <u>राणीयदां री नेग तथा पटौ</u>, from p. 166*b* to p. 169*b*. A description of the *negas* and *jāgīrs* of Sobhaga De, a *rāṇī* of Sūraja Singha, Pratāpa De, a *rāṇī* of Gaja Singha, and Jasavanta De, a *rāṇī* of Jasavanta Singha.

(*Q*) <u>पौराणिक अर जैनी फुटकर वातां</u>, from p. 170*a* to p. 173*a*. A collection of miscellaneous information, in the form of bare lists, on the subjects following: partitions of an army, five Prayāgas, five rivers, five cities in which worldly emancipation is attained, etc , according to Paurāṇika sources; and also: riches of a *cakravartin*, sixty-three *śalākāpuruṣas*, fourteen dreams seen by the mother of a *tīrthaṃkara*, prescriptions regarding the fast of the eleventh *tithi*, seventy-two *kalās*, eighteen *lipis*, etc., according to Jaina sources.

(*R*) <u>जातां री खांपां री विगत</u>, from p. 174*a* to p. 177*b* (Nos. 174 and 175 are marked twice). A collection of information, in the form of bare lists, on the *khāpas*, i.e. subdivisions, of the following septs and castes: Vaiṣṇavas, Pirohitas, Vrāhmaṇas, Paṭèlas, Cāraṇas, Jījīpanthīs, Jāṭas, Kalāḷas, Rebārīs, Kāyasthas, Jaina Gacchas, Sunāras, Ḍhāḍhīs, Ḍūmas, Mūhaṇòtas and Bāniyās. On p. 177*a* there is a separate note on how the Rāṭhòṛa rāva Riṇamala, with the help of rāṇò Lākhò, wrested Nāgòra from the Muhammadans in Saṃvat 1444, and how Khīva Sī persuaded the Muhammadans, who had come to reconquer the place, to turn back.

(*S*) <u>फुटकर वातां</u>, from p. 178*a* to p. 181*b*. Miscellaneous information on different subjects, such as *vāhanas* of the gods, seventy-two *kalās*, thirty-two good qualities and thirty-two bad qualities of man, conventional system of numeration, etc.

(*T*) <u>पातसाही डाकचौकी आगरा थी अहमदावाद तांई</u>, p. 182*a*. A table giving the names of the imperial post-stations between Agra and Ahmedabad and the figures of the distances, in *kosas*, between each of them, compiled Saṃvat 1704.

(*U*) <u>पैंडां री विगत</u>, from p. 182*a* to p. 186*a*. A similar table giving the figures of the distances, in *kosas*, between Jodhpur and the different towns in Marwar, as well as some other towns in Hindustan.

(*V*) <u>खलीताँ री नकल</u>, from p. 187*a* to p. 188*b*. A copy of five letters interchanged between the Mahārājā of Jodhpur and the Rāṇā of Udèpur, namely · one by mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha to rāṇā Saṅgrāma Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1775). one by kãvara Vijè Siṅgha to rāṇā Jagata Siṅgha (undated), one by mahārājā Vijè Siṅgha to rāṇā Aṛa Sī (Saṃvat 1821), one by rāṇā Aṛa Sī to mahārājā Vijè Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1824), and one by rāṇā Saṅgrāma Siṅgha to mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha (undated).

(*W*) <u>चारणाँ रा नाम</u>, from p. 190*a* to p. 192*b*. Two bare lists of names of Cāraṇas, the former containing 111 and the latter 77 items.

(*X*) <u>जोधपुर रा राठौड़ राजावाँ री ख्यात महाराजा अभैसिङ्घजी सूँ महाराजा विजैसिङ्घजी ताँई</u>, from p. 193*a* to p. 228*a*. A chronicle of the reign of mahārājā Abhè Siṅgha of Jodhpur, beginning from the flight of Anaṛa Siṅgha, Rāya Siṅgha, and Kisora Siṅgha after the murder of mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha, and ending with a list of the wives and children of mahārājā Vijè Siṅgha. The account of the demise of mahārājā Abhè Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1805) is given p. 218*a*. Page 229 contains two disconnected notes referring to the Saṃvat years 1809 and 1810. The work begins :—

श्रीजी[1] नै मंडोर पधराया नै आंणादुआई महाराज श्रीबखतसिंघजी री फेरी नै वडा महाराज देवलोक ऊआँ री हकीकत महाराज नै लिखी नै मंडोवर सूं बलाड़ां रौ जोधौ मौहकमसिंघ जोधसिंघोत अणदसिंघजी रायसिंघजी किसोरसिंघजी नै सतियां रां घोड़ां चढाय नै ले निसरियौ ... etc.

(*Y*) <u>फुटकर वाताँ</u>, pp. 230*a*-*b*. A few miscellaneous notes on different subjects, chiefly: *sākhas* of the Guhilòtas and Solaṅkīs, *khāpas* of the Vāghelās, *sākhas* of the Parihāras and Joiyās, and lastly a biographical note on Jasa Nātha, a Jāṭa of Bikaner, who in the year Saṃvat 1545 became a follower of Gorakha-Nātha, and on his successor Toḍara, who was installed at Pãcalò, in the year Saṃvat 1598.

(*Z*) <u>भुज० नै नवानगर रा जाड़ेजाँ री विगत</u>, from p. 230*b* to p. 231*b*. A note on the history of the Jāṛejās of Bhujanagara,

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[1] Mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha.

(*p*) राठौड़ रावाँ रै टीकाराँ रा नाम, p. 262*a*. A note giving the names of the Rāṭhòṛa rāvas of Māravāṛa from Saḷakhò to Jodhò.

(*q*) राव वीका री गीत बारठ चौहथ री कहियौ, p. 303*a*. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Vīkò, by Cāraṇa Bāraṭha Còhatha. Beginning :—

वीकौ वाघांणि जेणि वड रायां ...

(*r*) वीदा जोधाउत री गींत वीठू सूरै री कहियौ, p. 303*a*. A *gīta* in honour of Vīdò Jodhāuta, by Vīṭhū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतौ विभौ पयंपै वीदौ ...

Identical with (*k*) above.

(*s*) राव जोधा रा गीत ८, pp. 304*b*-307*b*. A series of eight *gītas* in honour of rāva Jodhò, by an author unknown. The first begins :—

नग मंडल मेवाड़ निरखतौ ...

Between the second and third, an anonymous *gīta* in honour of rāva Vīdò is inserted. This begins :—

बैठै विधि वियापे विकारि बौहिया ...

(*t*) राव जोधा तीरथाँ गया रा कवित्त, p. 313*a*. Two anonymous *chappaya kavittas* commemorating rāva Jodhò's pilgrimage to Prayāga, the Gaṅgā, and Gayā, and his meeting with the Emperor. Beginning :—

(1) धुरि पहिलौ हल्लयौ (?)

घसिय अजमेरहि लग्गौ । ..., etc.

(2) ते आयौ हत्थिरू

राइ रिणमल्लइंहि जायौ । .... etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

Akbar, but was re-installed on his throne by Jahāngīr. Vikrama Jīta was succeeded by (5) Amara Singha. The work begins :—

पहली वाघेला गुजरात रै मुलक मै भोमिया था सु वाघेलो वरसिंघदेव प्रयागजी, जात्रा गयौ तरै मुलक खाली देख लीधां नूं मार लियौ ... etc.

At the end a *kavitta* is quoted, recording the years of the reigns of the Vāghelās of Aṇahalanagara, from Lūṇa Sāha (= Lavaṇa Prasāda) to Karṇa Gahalaṛò (= Ghèlò). It begins :—

लूंणसाह पंचवीस ।

(γ) <u>अणहलपाटण रा क्षावड़ा भाण नै सोलङ्की राज बीज तथा मूलराज री विगत</u>, p. 233*a*. An account of how the Solaṅkī brothers Rāja and Bīja gained the favour of Bhāṇa, the last Chāvaṛò ruler of Aṇahalapāṭaṇa, who gave his sister Rukamaṇī in marriage to Rāja, and how Rāja's son Mūḷa Rāja killed him and took possession of his kingdom. It begins :—

पाटण भांण क्षावड़ौ राज करतौ तरै सोलींकी राज नैं बीज बेहूं मारवाड़ सूं द्वारका जाता था सो पाटण ऊतरिया......

(δ) <u>राव रिणमल री नाडूल रा सोनगरां नैं मार धरती लेणी</u>, pp. 233*a-b*. A description of the snare laid by the Sonigarās to the Rāṭhòṛa rāva Riṇa Mala at Nāḍūḷa and his taking revenge on them and conquering the place. Beginning :—

राव रीड़मल सोनगरां रै परणीया था तद सोनगरां री राजदानी नांडोल थी नै वांव धणलो सोभत रो सोनगरां आप री बाई नै दीनो थो ......

<u>सोनगरौ जसवन्त काम आवण री विगत तथा उण री गीत</u>, from p. 233*b* to p. 234*a*. A very short note on how the Sonagarò Jasavanta died at Bhaṭanèra fighting against odds of Muhammadans, after cutting off his wife's head and tying it to his neck, and his commemorative *gīta* beginning :—

जुग पर पखे गा मूझ जोवतां ।

(η) <u>जोधपुर महाराजा अजितसिङ्घजी री ख्यात संवत १७६४, १७६५, १७६६, १७६७ री</u>, from p. 234*a* to p. 242*b*. A fragment

of a chronicle of the time of mahārājā Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur, from the beginning of the negotiations with the Emperor through the Rāṭhòṛa Mukunda Dāsa, in Saṃvat 1764, to the execution of the Bhāṇḍārīs Viṭhala Dāsa and Giridhara Dāsa in Saṃvat 1767. The chronicle begins :—

राठौड़ मुकंददास सुजांणसिंघ आईदांनौत चांपावत पाली रौ धणी परधांन नैं सिंगवी तखतमल विजैमलौत दीवांण और भईयौ उदैराज नैं अेक मुनसी आगरा रौ थौ सो यां सारां ही नैं सिरपाव दे रुपिया दे महाराज श्रीअजीतसिंघजी पातसाह बहादरसाह रै सांमा मेलिया अै जाय नवाब खांनखांना री मारफत पातसाह रै पावां लागा... etc.

The *vahī* belongs to the Kavirājā Cāraṇa Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 12 :—जोधपुर रा परगनाँ रा गाँवाँ री विगत.

A MS. in the form of a *pothī* made up of xii + 459 leaves measuring 13½″ to 10″, and containing from 20 to 26 lines of writing of 20 to 30 *akṣaras*. Marwari script. The MS. was written some time after the year Saṃvat 1937, reference to which is found p. x*a*, but the original from which it was copied, was composed about Saṃvat 1721, under the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha and the ministership of Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī. The MS. contains :—

(*a*) अकबर रै समै री मनसप री विगत, from p. i*a* to p. iii*a*. A table giving the figures of the stipends, horses, etc., of the different ranks of *munsabdārs*, from commanders of 10,000 to commanders of 20, under Akbar. Stated to have been taken from the *Āīni-Akbarī*.

(*b*) पातसाही हिन्दू उमरावाँ री विगत, from p. iv*a* to p. ix*a*. Three tables giving the names and ranks of the Hindū *munsabdārs* under Akbar, Jahāngīr and Orangzeb.

(*c*) नागौर री हगीगत, from p. x*a* to p. xii*b*. An historical and geographical sketch of Nāgòra, compiled not long after the Census of Saṃvat 1937. It starts with the founding of Nāgòra at the time of Còhāṇa Prithī Rāja in Saṃvat 1115, and comes

down to the annexation of Nāgòra to the Jodhpur State in Saṃvat 1808. The date of the Khānjādās taking Nāgòra from Ratana Siṅgha, the son of Prithī Rāja, is given as Saṃvat 1173, and they are said to have retained it till Saṃvat 1431, when the Emperor annexed it, but Samas Khān got it again in Saṃvat 1435. In the year Saṃvat 1456 rāva Cūṇḍò conquered Nāgòra and retained it for three years, till Salem Khān recovered it from him, by defeating and killing him at Ṭukalò. Rāva Māla De conquered it again in Saṃvat 1592, but lost it in Saṃvat 1600.

(*d*) जोधपुर महाराजा जसवन्तसिङ्घजी रै मनसप रौ नाँवौ नै थोडौ वृत्तान्त, from p. 1*a* to p. 7*b*. A prospectus giving the figures of the *munsab* of Marwar under Jasavanta Siṅgha, and a summary mention of the principal events in his reign from Saṃvat 1723 to 1730.

(*e*) जैपुर महाराजा जैसिङ्घजी रै मनसप रौ नाँवौ नै थोड़ौ वृत्तान्त, from p. 8*a* to p. 13*a*. A similar account of the *munsab* and achievements of mahārājā Jè Siṅgha of Jèpura, with special reference to the campaigns against Sujò and Sivājī.

(*f*) जोधपुर रा परगनाँ रौ विगत तथा राजावाँ रौ ख्यात, from p. 14*a* to p. 453*a*. A survey of the different *parganas* of the Jodhpur State and the villages in them, containing rich information both historical and geographical and ethnological, compiled under the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha. The survey was probably made by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī with the help of some Pañcoḷīs, about Saṃvat 1721—1723 The list of the shops in the Jodhpur city and the measurement ot the distances of the different places in the environs are stated to have been made by Pañcoḷī Hara Kisana, in Saṃvat 1721, and, though we find no more names nor dates in the rest of the work, yet it seems reasonable to infer that the survey was started in the afore-mentioned Saṃvat-year, and carried on contemporaneously in all the different *parganas* by different officers, and the information thus collected was embodied into one work either in the very year, Saṃvat 1721, or within the next one or two years.

The work has an historical introduction, in the form of a history of the Jodhpur State, from the ancient traditions referring to the Parihāra rulers of Maṇḍora to the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha, as far as Saṃvat 1722, which is the latest date mentioned. In the body of the history special attention is paid to the state and conditions of the *parganas*

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and villages of the State, and figures referring to income, etc., are abundantly quoted. The introductory historical account begins :—

आदि सैहर मंडौवर थौ सु सासत्र माहै पदमपुरांण माहै भोगसील परबत सुमैर रौ बैटौ कहौ छै तीण रौ भोगसील माहातम घणौ कहौ छै मांडलैसर माहादेव नागद्रही नदी सुरजकुंड रौ घणौ माहातम बखाणीयौ छै ... . ,

and ends p. 141*b* with a list of the Rajputs who were killed on the battle-field of Ujain, in Samvat 1714.

The work proper begins from p. 141*b*, with the above-mentioned list of the shops in Jodhpur :—

सं० १७२१ रा पौस माहैं कसबै जौधपुर हाट छै सु प० हरकौसन कनै कहै नै मंडाया। वीगत हाटां री।

२१ नागौरी दरवाजै बारै हाटां ... etc.

The first *pargana* described is naturally that of Jodhpur, which falls into the 19 *tapās* following: Havelī (i e. Jodhpur), Pīpāṛa, Bīlāṛò, Vāhāḷò, Khèravò, Rohiṭha, Gū̃dovaca, Pālī, Dunāṛò, Bhādrājaṇa, Koḍhaṇò, Vahaḷavò, Setrāvò, Ketu, Dechu, Osiyā̃, Khī̃vasara, Laverò, Āsopa, comprehending altogether 1039 villages, and includes also the *tapò* of Mahevò, which comprehends 128 villages. All the 1167 (1039 + 128) villages are first classified from the ethnological point of view, i.e. according to the prevailing race and caste of their inhabitants (pp. 144*a*-150*a*), and next revised systematically, *tapò* for *tapò*, and of each the figures are given of the average income and also of the actual income in the years 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, and remarks are added concerning the predominant race of inhabitants, ponds and wells, harvest, etc. To give an illustration I may quote the following account of two villages in the Jodhpur or Havelī *tapò* :—

१ <u>भादावसीयौ</u> रु० २००

रजपुत बसै वडजी रे तलाव पीवै

स० १५	स० १६	स० १७	स० १८	स० १९
१०	४२	५८	१२०	१२६ (p. 151*b*).

१ <u>बालरवौ</u> [रु०] १५००

कुंभार बोहरा बांणीयां रजपुत बसै अरट ६ कोसीटा ६ चांच १० ऊगै दुसाखौ

सं० १५	सं० १६	सं० १७	सं० १८	सं० १९
२६८	१३८६	१२७०	१२२२	१०२० (p. 153*b*).

The *śāsana*-villages are classed separately and in the case of all of them information is given as to the sovereign who granted them and the persons to whom they were granted.

The description of the other *parganas* of the State is conducted on about the same lines. Of the chief city in each *pargana* a more or less ample historical sketch is given, and then, after a general classification of the villages according to inhabitants, produce, fertility, etc., each village is described in particular in about the same way as shown above, only here details are more ample. The *parganas* described are :—

(2) Sojhata (pp. 218*a*—268*b*).
(3) Jètāraṇa (pp. 269*a*—300*a*).
(4) Meratò (pp. 300*b*—373*a*).
(5) Sivāṇò (pp. 373*b*—404*a*).
(6) Phalodhī (pp. 404*b*—419*b*) [pp. 419*b*—421*a* contain a list of the villages where salt is produced].
(7) Pohakaraṇa (pp. 421*b*—453*a*).

(*g*) जोधपुर सम्बन्धी फुटकर वातँ, from p. 453*b* to p. 459*b*. A few disconnected notes on the following subjects: a numeration of the villages in the Jodhpur *pargana*, made by Kānūgò Mahesa Dāsa in Saṃvat 1719 (1460 villages), and also tables and figures of a different numeration by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī and Pañcoḷī Narasiṅgha Dāsa (1296 villages), as well as of a third numeration (1440 villages); a short account of the contest between rāva Rāma Siṅgha and Candra Sena (Saṃvat 1620—22); tables exhibiting the figures of the *tanakhuhā* of the different *tapās* in the Jodhpur *pargana* under Udè Siṅgha, Sūraja Siṅgha, Gaja Siṅgha and Jasavanta Siṅgha, compiled by the afore-mentioned Kānūgò Mahesa Dāsa; a very brief note on Udè Siṅgha, referring to events occurred in the years Saṃvat 1641, 1643, 1644; a note referring to Saṃvat 1614; a record of a *lāhiṇa* (public elargition) given by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī in Saṃvat 1720; and lastly a note on a certain tax (*karamulò*), which bears no date.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS 13:—मूहणोत नैणसी री ख्यात.

A MS. in the form of a *pothī*, consisting of 130 leaves covered with writing, of the size of 13½″ to 10½″, except the

last 20 leaves, which are only 12″ to 8½″ in size. Each page contains from 20 to 33 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 40 *akṣaras*. The first 62 leaves are written in a better hand than the rest.

The MS. contains the first part of the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MSS. 6, 7), but the chapters are not given in the same order in which they are found in other manuscripts. In the present MS., we have first the *khyāta* of the Bhāṭīs, then those of the Jāṛecās, Jhālās, Kachavāhās, and Pãvāras, and lastly that of the Sīsodiyās followed by the *khyātas* of the Cāhavāṇas and Solaṅkīs.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 14:—राठौड़ाँ री वंसावळी तथा पीढियाँ.

A MS. originally consisting of at least 188 leaves, out of which a great many, especially at the end, have crumbled to dust and are nowadays missing, whereas others have been reduced to a heap of broken fragments by the work of white ants. The size of the leaves is 12¾″ high by 9″ broad, and the first pages contain about 32 lines of writing of about 27-30 *akṣaras* each. Beautiful handwriting. The MS. was written about the middle of Saṃvat-century 1700.

Though the work contained in the MS. is styled in the beginning (p. 1*a*) as : *Rāṭhòṛā rī vaṃsāvaḷī*, yet it may be said to be such only as far as the end of p. 15*a*. From p. 16*a* to the end, it is a mere list of *pīḍhīs*, or genealogies The *vaṃśāvalī*, i.e. the former part of the work, begins with a comparatively lengthy mythological introduction, which takes its starting from the very creation of the world. After a description of the multiform progenies born of the thirteen wives of Kāśyapa (p. 2*a*), we have a short digression giving the names of the thirty-six royal tribes and of their capitals and other connected information; after which the *paurāṇika* narrative proceeds, divided into four parts, corresponding to the four *yugas*, with frequent quotations of verses both in Sanskrit and Bhāsā. It is only p. 8*b* we come upon Jè Canda and Prithī Rāja, the date of the marriage of the daughter of the former being given as Saṃvat 1151, the 8th day of the bright fortnight of Caitra. The narrative continues rather lengthy as far as Sīhò is concerned (pp. 9*a*—12*a*), but becomes shorter and shorter under his successors, of many of whom only names and occasionally commemorative verses are given. The *vaṃśāvalī* ends with

Jasavanta Siṅgha, p. 15*a*, the last event mentioned being the battle of Ujain, Samvat 1715.

The *vaṃśāvalī* begins :—

श्रीपरमपुरखपरमात्मने नमः ॥ श्रीगुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ अविरलमदजलनिवहं । भ्रमरकलानेकसेवति (*sic*) कपोल । अभिमतफलदातारं । कामेशं गणपति वंदे । ...... ॥ श्रीनागणेचीगोत्रदेव्या प्रसादात् ॥ श्रीराठौड़ाँ री वंसावली लिख्यते ॥ तत्रादौ भगवानस्तुतिः ॥ ......

The *pīḍhīs*, or the latter part of the work, begin from p. 16*a*, and consist almost exclusively of bare names, only exceptionally illustrated by quotations of commemorative songs. The genealogies given cover the space of time intervening between Udè Siṅgha and Jasavanta Siṅgha, and they are given in a somewhat desultory order. This part contains no dates.

The MS. belongs to Matheṇa Jīva Rāja of Phaḷodhī.

MS. 15:—राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ नै फुटकर ख्यात री वाताँ.

A MS. of much the same form and appearance as the preceding one, only in a slightly better condition. As it stands nowadays, it numbers 167 leaves, mostly loose and crumbled away at the margins, and many out of place. Each leaf measures 12″ high by $8\frac{1}{2}$″ broad. The number of the lines in each page is very inconstant, and goes from 25 to 40 and 45. The writing is by different hands, and the MS. may be divided into two parts, of which the latter one was completed in the year Saṃvat 1774 by Mathena Jīvaṇa Dāsa (see last page), from MSS. in possession of *pūjya śrī Ja* [*ga* . . . .] — the name has been scratched—and Rāṭhòṛa Kīrata Siṅgha Sūrajamalòta. The former part is apparently older. The MS. originally included many blank pages, which were subsequently filled with miscellaneous information. As these pages contain the most disconnected subjects and bear no number, it is impossible nowadays to replace them in due order, and therefore I have had to abandon the task of numbering all the leaves as hopeless.

A summary index of the contents of the latter part of the MS. is found in the last page, and this helps one to a certain

degree to reordinate the subjects according to the original order of succession. Omitting the later disconnected additions, which are unclassifiable, the contents of the MS. are the following:—

(*a*) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, 12 leaves left. Written on much the same lines as the *vaṃśāvalī* in MS. 14, and similarly going from the creation of the world to the reign of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha. The first pages almost exactly coincide with the corresponding ones in MS. 14, but the following ones show more sensible differences. The last year, to which reference is made, is Saṃvat 1735.

(*b*) राठौडाँ री साखाँ री पीढ़ियाँ, 21 leaves left. A fragmentary and disconnected work, distributed partly before and partly after (*c*). It gives the genealogical lists of the Cā̃pāvatas, Karanòtas, Maṇḍaḷāvatas, and Jètamalòtas, from rāva Riṇa Mala. Dates are only exceptionally quoted. The genealogies of the Cā̃pāvatas begin:—

राव रिणमलजी पु० चांपौजी सोनिगरां रा भांणेज तिण रौ परवार छै। चांपौजी वडौ ठाकुर ऊवौ राव रिणमलजी चांपाजी नुं गांव कापरेड़ौ दीयौ थौ पछै सीधलां सुं वेढि ऊई तठै चांपौजी कांम आया. etc.

(*c*) राठौड़ाँ री पद्यमय वंसावली, 11 leaves in all. A poetical history of the Rāṭhòṛas from rāva Sīhò, unfortunately incomplete, as it ends abruptly with the sons of Āsathāna. The work begins with a list of Sīhò's predecessors, from Sīhò (133th) upwards to Vrahmā or Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st); after which there is an introduction, in which the poet particularly insists on one's duty to keep family records and the merits achieved by those who read such records Then the origin of the Rāṭhòṛas is again traced to Vrahmā, from whom Sīhò is the 182th in descent. At this point begins the work proper, with Sīhò's arrival in Pālī:—

कवित्तः॥ दोय सौ पचवीस अश्व। सात हयणी पंच सिंधुर। भलसत गाडे भार। खजांन पंच तीसौ खच्चर। रूड़ा रथ ईकवीस। असौ लदीयां वलि ओठी। पांणी पनर पखाल। पांच सै संबल पोठी। सात सयज सबदवेधी सुभट। दोइ सहस धानुखधर। कनवज थकी सीहौ कमध। आयौ पाली अेणि परि॥ १॥ अथ सीहाजी नै कन-

वज्जदेश थी जती सिद्धि श्रीसिद्धिसूरिजी आंणा छै। अनैं पालीनगंर पालीवाल ब्राह्मण जेसौ राज करै छै। तिण आंणाया (*sic*) छै तिका वान जथाविधि वातकथा लिखी[जै] छै।

The poet was evidently a Jain, and it is interesting to see the Jain version he gives of Sīhò's settlement in Marwar, in which a Jain monk, Jinadatta Sūri, plays a very prominent part. The episode of Lākhò Phūlāṇī is related in full length, with many new particulars. The work abruptly ends with the following words in the *Soniga-jī rī vāta* :—

अेक दिन सोनिगजी पासि घणा चारण भाट डूंब आया पिणि घर मै घलां घण (?) पड़ै छै। खांण नूं ईतरौ नही जितरौ बिऊं दांतां वीचि दीजै। ति ......

The metres most frequently used are *dūhā*s and *chappaya kavitta*s. Prose-passages are also largely interspersed.

(*d*) चारण खिड़ियाँ री वंसावली, 4 leaves. A genealogical sketch of the Khiṛiyā Cāraṇas, in which the Cāraṇas are represented as having originally been brāhmaṇas, living at Coravāṛò, whence the epithet of Corāṛās. Amongst them two brothers were born: their names Còmuha and Kolha. From the former sprung the Khiṛiyās and from the latter the Kaviyās.

The work begins, after three introductory verses, as follows:—

मूल आदू ब्राह्मण ऊता। आदू चोरवाड़ै गांव समंद कनारै रहता। तिण चोराड़ा कहीजै॥ चौमुह १ कोल्ह २ दोइ भाई ऊवा ...... etc.

The text has some gaps, due to the margins of the leaves having broken away. At the end it is stated that the *vaṁśāvalī* was copied from a MS. in the possession of Nèṇa Sī Mūṇòta.

Here ends the former or older part of the MS. Next come the works, of which a list is given in the last page of the MS. These are as follows:—

(*e*) भोगलपुराण, 4 leaves. A short treatise on cosmography and geography, in Hindī, beginning:—

...... आकास ते वायुत्पन्नाः वायु तै तेज उत्पन्नाः तेज तैं ब्रह्मांड उत्पन्नाः ब्रह्मंड तै पाणी उत्पन्नाः पाणी तै अंड उत्पन्नाः अंड फूट कुटका (*sic*) भएः ते जल मध्ये विष्णु रहै है ... etc.

(*f*) <u>सालोतर</u> or, more properly, <u>शालिहोत्र</u>, 7 leaves. An abridgment of the well-known veterinary treatise. In a mixture of Mārwāṛī and Hindī. It begins:—

प्रथम घोड़ा सपंख्त ऊताः आकास दिसां गमन कारंताः पछै सालिहोत्र रिख प्रबोध्याः अस्वां की पांख काटी ज्युं वाहन जोगि होई ... etc.

(*g*) <u>वाताँ मारवाड़ि री मारवाड़ि राँ राठौड़ाँ री</u>, 37 leaves. The above is the title given in the MS., but the work might more accurately be designated as a chronicle of the most noteworthy personages and events of the time of rāva Māla De of Jodhpur. It is not a continuous narrative, but rather a collection of different chapters, a good many of which are in the form of biographies of distinguished chiefs, like: Jè Mala Meṛatiyò, Prithī Rāja Jètāvata, Khīvò Ūdāvata, Jèta Sī Ūdāvata, Teja Sī Ḍū̃garasīhòta, Jasavanta Ḍū̃garasīhòta, Acaḷò Pañcāiṇòta, Teja Sī Kū̃pāvata, Mā̃daṇa Kū̃pāvata, Deī Dāsa Jètāvata, Jèta Sī Vāghāvata, Acaḷò Sivarājòta. The great bulk is formed by the exploits of Māla De, but there is also a chapter on Riṇa Mala and Jodhò, one on Udè Singha, Māla De's successor, and one on rāṇò Sā̃gò. Apparently, the chronicle was compiled not long after the death of Māla De, possibly under Udè Singha. The last date mentioned in the chronicle seems to be Saṃvat 1637. The work begins rather abruptly as follows:—

वात मेड़ता री जैमल री ॥ जैमल मेड़तौ उभौ मेल्हि नैं नीसरि गयो। राव मालदे मेड़तौ लीयौ। जैमल रा घरां री जायगा कोटड़ी पाड़ि। मूला वह्राड़ीया। संवत १६१३ फागुण सुद १२ मेड़तौ लीयौ ......

(*h*) <u>मारवाड़ि माहे राठौड़ रजपूत रावताँ रा उतन</u>, 5 leaves. A note giving the names of the different fief towns and villages of Marwar, and the families of Rāṭhòṛas ruling over or established in the same, with occasional mention of events and dates. Compiled in the last years of the reign of Ajita Singha. It begins:—

मंडोवर जोधपुर पायतखत। राव चंद्रसेन तांइ रावाइ थे। मोटै राजा उदैसिंघ राजा रौ किताब पायौ। मेड़तीयां रौ वडेरौ होय सो राज्य (*sic*) कहावै ......

(*i*) घोड़ाँ रा औखध, 5 leaves. A short treatise on horse-veterinary. Beginning :—

प्रग सु धरती खींगे दांत सु खिणे कांन सु न रहै (?) तिण नु उखद । पीत पापड़ो ......

(*j*) रजपूताँ री वंसावली तथा साखाँ, 4 leaves. Lists of bare names.

(*k*) दिल्ली री पट्टावली, 3 leaves. Tables of the rulers of Dillī, from rājā Vasu Deva Tūvara (1st) to suritāṇa Pharak Sāha (103rd), giving the years, months, days and hours of the reign of each.

(*l*) जोधपुर मेड़ता पोहकरण फलोधी नै पाली रा घराँ री विगत, 2 leaves Tables giving the number of houses in the five above-mentioned towns, according to the different castes and professions.

(*m*) दिल्ली रै पातिसाह रै धरती छै तिण रै सोबाँ री सरकार री परगनाँ री दामाँ री विगत, 14 leaves. Tables giving the figures of the income of the different subdivisions of the Dillī empire.

The MS. belongs to Matheṇa Jīva Rāja of Phaḷodhī.

MS. 16:—जोधपुर रा राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात.

The same work as that contained in MSS. 3 and 4, described above, complete in three volumes of the size of about $15\frac{3}{4}''$ for $13\frac{1}{4}''$. The first volume numbers 256 leaves, the second 216, and the third 358. The number of the lines in each page varies from 12 to 22, and that of the *akṣaras* in each line ranges from about 20 to 30. The MS. is a modern copy, made in Marwari running script, apparently from MS 3, or some copy thereof. The last page in the third volume of the MS. records that the copy was made at Jodhpur, by Josī Āī Dāna.

The contents are distributed into the three volumes according to the same order of partition as observed in MS. 4. In the beginning we find the same genealogy in corrupt Hindī

as contained in the (*c*) portion of the last-mentioned MS., but amalgamated with the genealogy, with which the work properly opens immediately afterwards (*d*). Differences from MSS. 3 and 4 seem to be only verbal, and these due to the different taste of writing of the copyist.

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Sādū Bhoma Dāna of Miragesara (Vālī).

MS. 17:—वीकानेर री ख्यात सिंढायच दयालदास री बणायोड़ी.

A MS. in two volumes, cloth-bound, the one consisting of 155 leaves, and the other of 152 leaves. Size 12″ × 9¾″. From 15 to 21 lines of writing for page, and from 20 to 30 *akṣaras* for line. All written by one hand in current Marwari script. Recent and inaccurate copy. The MS. contains the main body of the *Khyāta of Bikaner*, compiled by Cārana Sindhāyaca Dayāḷa Dāsa at Bikaner itself, during the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Singha, about Samvat 1925. As other MSS. of this work will be described in *Descriptive Catalogue*, Section i, Part ii, I give below only a summary description of the contents of the two volumes.

(*a*) Volume i (pp. 1*a*-155*b*). Contains a Chronicle of Bikaner, from rāva Jodhò's conquest of Chāpara and Droṇapura from the Mohilas, down to the death of mahārājā Sarūpa Siṅgha, in Saṃvat 1757. Beginning —

मोयल सजंणोत जात चऊवाण छाप[र] द्रोणपुर धणी हुवो तिण री हकीगत [॥] चहुवाणाँ नै मोयलाँ वीचै ईतरी पीढी हे [·] चऊवाण १ चाह २ घणसूर ३ रांणै चाह रो बेटौ गं[ग]पण कहांणो राणौ ईंद्रवीर ४ अरजन ५ सूरजन ६ मोयल ७ ईण मोयल रे पेटराअेल मोयल कहांणा..... etc.

(*b*) Volume ii (pp. 1*a*-152*b*). Contains a continuation of the above Chronicle, from the accession of mahārājā Sujāṇa Siṅgha, in Saṃvat 1757, down to the demise of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha, in Saṃvat 1908. The Chronicle ends with a series of *marasyā* and *bārè dinā rā kavitta* by Viṭhū Bhoma, the last of which runs as follows :—

ईधक सूरांह अवक्काय। सूंपे उक्कव पूत्रेम्वर। अषंड अर आसीस। वना नित वधो वीकपुर। वधो संपत सत वार। वधो नित पुत्र वधाई। वधो ऱीद विसतार। वधो सुष सिध सदाई। वसमाद जीतो आयुस वदो। चढ (*sic*) प्रीयाग जीम वीसतरो। सामद्र सूधोल (*sic*) सिरदार सा। कोड़ जुगाँ रोजस (*sic*) करो॥

The MS. belongs to Cāraṇa Vaṇasūra Mahā Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 18:—राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात तथा पीढियाँ.

A huge MS. originally consisting of at least 980 leaves, but now fragmentary, many of the leaves having crumbled into dust and gone lost. Size 12″ × 8¾″. The number of the lines of writing in each page is very variable, and goes from a minimum of 12 to a maximum of 25 or more. The average number of *akṣaras* in each line is about 17 or 18. The MS. is all written in Devanāgarī script by more than one hand, and dates from the beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1700.

The MS. was discovered a few years ago at Jodhpur, enclosed in a wall compartment, where it had probably been concealed at the time of the Muhammadan invasion consequent upon the death of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha. It was probably brought to light intact, but the great friability of the paper has caused many of the leaves to crumble into fragments, with the result that the MS. is now incomplete. When it was brought to me, all the entire leaves and the small fragments were mixed up in the greatest confusion, and it was only at the cost of much time and patience that I was able to put the remains in order.

The MS. contains a chronicle of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur from the origin of the world down to the time of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha. The work falls into two parts: the former containing the historical account proper, and the latter genealogies. The arrangement of the two parts is much the same as in MS. 14 above. The historical account, or (*a*) राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात, goes from p. 1 (which is lost) down to p. 155*b*, where it ends with a list of the *satīs* of rāva Amara Siṅgha. Leaves 1-4 are lost. The work begins with one of the customary lists of paurāṇika names, some of which are illustrated by occasional quotations of *kavittas* in Diṅgaḷa. With p. 10*b* begins the account of rājā JèCanda and Prithī Rāja,

which is a rather lengthy one and almost all in verses, and continues as far as p. 15*b*, where the history of the Rāṭhòṛas proper begins with Seta Rāma and Sīhò. After a list of the wives and sons of Sīhò, the narrative proceeds with an account of Lākhò Phulāṇī, beginning as follows :—

॥ वार्ता ॥ दोइ घड़ी दिन ऊवै तरै लाखौ फूलांणी धाह मेल्है तरै रावइत भांणेज लाखा नूं पुछीयौ घणौ हठ कीयौ लाखा रै बैरां २० तिणां माहे एक अपछरा तरै लाखै कह्यौ तो नूं अपछरा कहसी . . . . etc.

The narrative continues with the descendants of Sīhò, the text being abundantly interspersed, and in places quite overcrowded, with commemorative songs. With Udè Siṅgha, particulars become more ample, songs less frequent, and the narrative more accurate. The historical account ends with a biography of Amara Siṅgha, the elder brother of Jasavanta Siṅgha, beginning :—

राज श्रीगजसिंघजी सं १६९४ जेठ सुदि ३ आगरै रांम कह्यौ तरै साहिजहां पातिसाह रावाई री किताब अमरसिंघजी नूं दे ने नागौर दीयौ...अमर सिंघजी रै साथ नागौर नै बीकानेर राजा करण रै साथ गांव जाखणीयौ बीकानेर नै नागौर रै कांकड़ि छै तिण ऊपरा वेढि हुई . . . . . (p. 150*a*).

The second part of the work, or (*b*) राठौड़ां री पीढियां extends from p. 156*a* to the end (p. 974*b*), and contains genealogies of all the Rāṭhòṛas from the time of rāva Jodhò (end of the Saṃvat-Century 1400), to the time of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha (beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1700). The text is in the form of a register of names, each marked by a number indicating the generation, and in many cases also illustrated by a short biographical account, containing particulars like mention of the village over which the individual in question ruled, the battles in which he took part, the year of his birth and death, etc. The generations are reckoned from rāva Sīhò, who is marked 1. The genealogies are given in an ascending order, i.e. the first to be described are the descendants from the brothers of Sūra Siṅgha, then those from the brothers of Sūra Siṅgha's father Udè Siṅgha (pp. 182*a*-214*b*), then those from the brothers of Udè Siṅgha's father Māla De (pp. 214*b*-220*a*), and so on. The order is exactly the reverse of that followed in the first part of the work—the historical account,—where the pedigree of the ruling line is

given in a descending or chronological order. I give below the names and page references of the different lateral lines described in the work:—

Line	Sub-line	Pages
Udèsiṅghòta		pp 156*a*-199*a*;
Māladeòta		pp. 199*a*-214*b*;
Gāgāuta		pp. 214*b*-220*a*;
Vāghāuta		pp. 220*a* 222*b*;
Sūjāvata	*Ūdāvata*	pp. 223*a*-253*a*,
	Narāvata	pp. 253*a*-273*a*,
	Sekhāvata	pp. 273*a*-274*a*,
	Deīdāsòta	pp. 274*a*-278*a*,
	Pirāgòta	pp. 278*a*-280*b*,
	Sāgāvata	pp. 280*b*-282*a*;
Jodhāvata	*Dūdāvata*	pp. 309*a*-3 .?,
	Varasiṅghòta	pp. 381-400*a*,
	Karamasòta	pp. 400*a*-430*a*,
	Rāipālòta	pp. 431*a*-433*a*,
	Bharamalòta	pp. 434*a*-440*b*,
	Sivarājòta	pp. 441*a*-443*b*,
	Jogāvata or *Khaṅgāròta*	pp. 444*b*-451*b*,
	Vīkāvata	pp. 452*a*-466*a*,
	Vīdāvata	pp. 466*a*-470*b*;
Riṇamalòta	*Kandhalòta*	pp. 479*a*-491*b*,
	Akhèrājòta	pp. 492*a*-605*b*,
	Cāpāvata	pp. 606*a* 645*a*,
	Bhākharòta or *Bālāvata*	pp. 645*b*-661*b*,
	Maṇḍalòta	pp. 662*a*-685*b*,
	Ḍūgaròta	pp. 686*a*-703*b*,
	Pātāvata	pp. 705*a*-724*b*,
	Rūpāvata	pp. 725*a*-739*b*,
	Karaṇòta	pp. 744*a*-750*b*,
	Lakhāvata	pp. 751*a*-753*a*,
	Māḍaṇòta	pp 753*b*-763*a*,
	Sādòta	pp. 763*b*-766*a*,
	Vèrāuta	pp. 766*b*-768*a*,
	Jagamālòta or *Khetasīòta*	pp. 768*b*-775*b*,
	Aṛabālòta	pp. 776*a*-781*b*,
	Nāthūòta	pp. 782*a*-*b*,
	Jètamālòta	pp. 783*a*-784*b*;
Cūḍāvata	*Bhīvòta*	pp. 790*b*-797*b*,
	Aṛakamalòta	pp. 798*a*-802*b*,
	Raṇadhīròta	pp. 803*a*-812,
	Kānhòta	pp. 813*b*-819*b*.
	Pūnapālòta	pp. 820*a*-821*b*,
	Satāvata	pp. 830*a*-831(?);

Vīramota	*Devarājòta*		pp. 831(?)-841*a*,
	Gogādeòta		pp. 841*b*-843*a*,
	Jèsiṅghòta		pp. 843*a*-*b*,
	Vijòta		pp. 843*b*;
Saḷakhāvata	*Mālāvata*		pp. 856*a*-888*b*,
	Jètamālòta		pp. 889*a*-910*b*,
	Sobhitòta or *Suhaṛòta*		pp. 911*a*-919*b*;
Kānharadeòta			pp. 920*a*-930*b*;
Rāipālòta	*Kelhaṇòta*		pp. 931*a*-933*a*,
	Suḍòta		pp. 933*a*-935*b*;
Dhūhaṛòta			pp. 936*a*-937*b*;
Āsathāṇòta	*Jopasòta*	*Ūhaṛa*	pp. 938*a*-955*a*,
		Sīdhala	pp. 955*b*-961*b*,
		Jolū	pp. 961*b*-963*b*,
		Sivālòta	pp. 964*a*-965*a*;
	Dhādhala		pp. 965*a*-966*b*,
	Cācigòta		pp. 967*a*-968*a*;
Sīhāuta	*Sonigòta*		pp. 968*b*-970*b*,
	Ajòta		pp. 974*a*-*b*.

The following quotation from pp. 274*a-b* will give a fairly correct idea of the nature of the work :—

१५ देईदास सूजाउत चौहांणां रौ भांणेज सेखाजी रौ भाइ सेखोजी मारीया तरैं देईदासजी नुं रजपूते काढीया कहो सेखोजी नीकलीया थे कांइ मरौ तठा पछौ देईदासजी चीतोड़ विग्रह ऊवौ बहादर पातिसाह गुजराति रौ आयौ विक्रमाजीत सीसोदीया कंना चीतोड़ ली तठै देईदासजी जाइ गढि चढि नै कांमि आया

१६ कांन्ह देईदासौत कांन्हजी वागड़ि कांम आयौ

१७ अचलदास कांन्हौत अचलदासजी नूं मोटै राजाजी वागड़िया आंणि रोहीठ रौ पटौ दीयौ

१८ बलिभद्र अचलदासौत रोहीठ रौ पटौ वरकरार पछौ सं० १६७७ पटो ऊतारीयौ पछौ रांम कह्यौ

१९ कल्यांणदास [बलिभद्र रौ]

२० ईसरदास [कल्याणदास रौ]

१९ सुजांणस्यंघ [बलिभद्र रौ]

१८ केसौदास [अचलदासौत] सं० १६६५ जाल्हकौ पीपाड़ रौ गांव ४ सुं संवत १६७४ छाडीयौ बलिभद्रजी साथै पछौ सं० १६७७

मोतीसरौ सीवांणा रौ गांव ३ सुं [दीयौ] सु सं° १६७७ बलिभद्रजी साथै वलै छाडीयौ

१६ सुंदरदास [केसोदासोत]

Intermixed with the genealogies, there are a few commemorative songs, amongst which two deserve particular mention. These are the following:—

(1) राव गोयन्द रौ छन्द, pp. 254*a*-256*b*. A small poem in *chandas* in honour of rāva Goyanda of Pohakarana. By an author unknown. Beginning:—

माहेसुर तिपुर ऊऊण मोह : (*sic*)
आधौ जुग वीतौ भारथ अेह :
अमोहां कौरव नै अरजन :
जुजिठिल रांम दुरजोधन : . . . . etc.

(2) रावल् माला सलखावत रौ गुण बारठ आसा रौ कहियौ, pp. 844*a*-850*a*. A small poem in honour of rāvaḷa Malinātha, the son of Saḷakhò, by Bāraṭha Āsò. Beginning :—

मुरधर माहि महेवौ मंडण
षड्ग भयंकर षल धर षंडण
मिणषड तणौ मह्हीपति माल्है
भुइ षंड षाधा ऊभै भाल्है , . . . etc.

This MS. seems to be the original from which MS. 8(*c*), q.v. supra, was copied, or rather compiled, as in the latter the order is altered and several parts are omitted.

The MS. is in the possession of Kavirājā Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 19:—राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ

A MS. originally consisting of at least 440 leaves, but now reduced to 389 leaves only, the remaining leaves being lost.

Size $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$. The MS. was originally bound, but now is loose and uncovered. When the MS. was brought to me all the leaves were mixed up, and as most of them were also unnumbered, I had great difficulty in replacing them in order. To prevent a similar confusion of the leaves in future, I have numbered them all from 1 to 389.[1] The number of lines in each page varies from 20 to 6. The average number of the *akṣaras* in each line is about 18. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in Marwari script, and dates, apparently, from the earlier half of the Saṃvat-Century 1700. The MS. has undergone some corrections by a later hand, but they are easily distinguishable from the original text.

The MS. contains genealogies of the Rāṭhòras—राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ—from the middle of the Saṃvat-Century 1400, to the beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1700. The work is composed on much the same lines as the preceding MS., except that the genealogies are given in a descending or chronological order, and the generations are not counted from rāva Sīhò, but from rāva Cū̃ḍò, who is marked 1. All the genealogies are traced back to the sons of Cū̃ḍò and the sons of Riṇa Mala, wherefrom the different *khā̃pa*s have originated, but the genealogies of the descendants of Riṇa Mala's son and successor Jodhò, are omitted in the work. The general arrangement of the book, and the origin of the different *khā̃pas*, is clear from the prospectus given below:—

	Rāva Cū̃ḍò Vīramòta		....		pp. 1*a*-5*b*;
Cū̃ḍāvatas.	Bhīvò,	whence the	*Bhīvòta*	Rāṭhòras,	pp. 7*a*-23*a*,
	Sahasa Mala, ,,	,,	*Sahasamalòta*	,,	pp 24*a*-28*b*,
	Kānhò, ,,	,,	*Kānhāvata*	,,	pp. 29*a*-39*b*,
	Riṇa Dhīra, ,,	,,	*Riṇadhīròta*	,,	pp. 40*a*-51*b*,
	Pūnò, ,,	,,	*Pūnāvata*	,,	pp. 53*a*-57*a*,
	Satò, ,,	,	*Satāvata*	,,	pp. 59*a*-82*a*,
	Aṛaka Mala, ,,	,.	*Aṛakamalòta*	,,	pp. 85*a*-96*b*,
	rāva Riṇa Mala Cū̃ḍāvata		....		pp. 97*a*-103*b*;
Riṇamalòtas.	Mā̃ḍaṇa,	whence the	*Maṇḍaṇòta*	,,	pp. 104*a*-114*b*,
	Sā̃ḍò, ,,	,,	*Sā̃ḍāvata*	,,	pp. 115*a*-116*b*,
	Cā̃pò, ,,	,,	*Cā̃pāvata*	,,	pp. 117*a*-159*b*,
	Nāthū, ,,	,,	*Nāthūòta*	,,	pp. 160*a*-162*a*,
	Bhākhara Sī,,,	,,	*Bhākharasīòta* or *Bālāvata*	,,	pp. 163*a*-184*b*,
	Kā̃dhala, .,	,,	*Kā̃dhalòta*	,,	pp. 185*a*-200*b*,
	Jaga Māla, ,,	,,	*Jagamalòta* or *Khetasīòta*	,,	pp. 204*a*-214*b*,

[1] After I had numbered all the leaves, I found a fragment of the 1st leaf, containing the beginning of the work. This fragmentary leaf has therefore remained unnumbered.

Rinamalòtas.	Karaṇa,	whence the	*Karaṇòta* Rāṭhòṛas.		pp 215*a*-224*b*,
	Lakhò,	,, ,,	*Lakhāvata*	,,	pp. 226*a*-233*b*,
	Maṇḍaḷa,	,, ,,	*Maṇḍaḷā*	,,	pp. 234*a*-256*a*,
	Patò,	,, ,,	*Pātāvata*	,,	pp. 258*a*-282*b*,
	Rūpò,	,, ,,	*Rūpāvata*	,,	pp. 283*a*-290*a*,
	Vèro,	,, ,,	*Vèrāvata*	,,	pp. 292*a*-299*a*,
	Jèta Māla,	,, ,,	*Jètamālòta* or *Bhojarājòta*	,,	pp 300*a*-307*b*,
	Ḍūgara,	,, ,,	*Ḍūgaròta*	,,	pp. 309*a*-324*a*,
	Aṛaka Mala,	,, ,,	*Aṛakamalòta*	,,	pp. 326*a*-329*a*,
	Sakatò,	,, ,,	*Sakatāvata*	,,	pp. 330*a*-*b*,
	Akhè Rāja,	,, ,,	*Jètavata*	,,	pp. 332*a*-350*a*,
			Kūpāvata	,,	pp. 351*a*-360*a*,
			Rāmòta	,,	pp 361*a*-362*a*,
			Sā̃dāsòta	,,	pp. 363*a*-364*a*,
			Rāṇāvata	,,	pp. 366*a*-371*a*,
			Siṅghaṇòta	,,	pp. 372*a*-*b*,
			Mālāvata	,,	p. 374*a*,
			Rāvaḷòta	,,	pp. 376*a*-377*a*,
			Sūròta	,,	pp 377*b*-380*a*,
			Sīhāvata	,,	pp. 381*a*-383*b*,
			Nagarājòta	,,	pp. 384*a*-386*b*.

Much as in the case of the preceding MS., here too the genealogies are occasionally illustrated by biographical notes and quotations of bardic songs Of the progenitor of each *khā̃pa* a short biographical account is given. In the case of rāva Cū̃ḍò and rāva Riṇa Mala, the biographical account is more diffuse than in the case of others. After the biography of rāva Cū̃ḍò, the genealogical part proper begins from his son Bhī̃va, as follows:—

राठौड़ भींव चुडावत रौ परवार [।]

भींव चुडावत वडौ ठाकुर ऊवौ राव रिणमल नुं चीतोड़ चूक कीयौ मारांणा तिण दिन भींव दारू घणौ पी नै सुता था सु राव जोधौ रातै नीसरीयौ तरै घणु ही भींव नुं नै वरजांग नुं जगायौ पिण जागै नही तरै वरजांग नुं राव जोधौ ले नीकलीया नै रांणा रौ साथ डेरां उपर आयौ सु भींव नुं सूतां हाथ घालीया अटक माहे कीया......

रा। भींव चुडावत रा बेटा

२ राठोड़ वरजांग भींवौत वडौ रजपूत अेक पाघर लाष पाघर घणौ वेढ जीतौ राव रिणमल जोधा सता री वैर माहे घणौ कारण

ऊभो असंघ प्रवाड़ौ जैतवादी ऊभो साल्हावस नदवांणसर गुडौ मोगढौ भावी लांबौ ुडलीत्रे गांव पटै वरजांग वैरवाराह परभोमपंचाइण ऊभो . . . . (pp. 7*a*-*b*).

The MS. is in the possession of Kavirājā Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

MS. 20:—पीढियाँ फुटकर.

A fragmentary MS., at present consisting of 94 leaves, numbered from 91 to 184. The fragment originally formed part of a bound volume, and the leaves remaining are still sewn together, but the cover is lost. Size $12\frac{1}{8}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$. The MS. contains an average of 15 lines of writing per page, and about 15 *akṣaras* per line. The script is Devanāgarī from leaf 91 to leaf 115, and current Marwari from leaf 116 to the end. A few leaves are blank. The MS. is undated, but its age can be approximately fixed towards the middle of the Saṃvat-Century 1700.

The MS. contains:—

(*a*) हमीरोत भाटियाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 91*a*-103*b*. Genealogies of the Hamīròta Bhāṭīs extending for a period of 11 generations, from Hamīra Devarājòta (9th generation) to the 19th generation. Beginning:—

॥ भाटी केल्हण री वंसावली तिण माहे

९ हमीर देवराज रौ

१० लूणकरन हमीरोत

११ सतौ लुणकरनोत राव रिणमल नुं राणै कुंभै चीत्रोड़ चूक कर तठै कांम आयौ रावजी सुं सता री बोल थौ ज रावजी वांसै ऊं नहीं जीऊं...

(*b*) सीसोदियाँ री पिरियावली, pp. 104*b*-115*a*. A genealogical account of the Sīsodiyās from rāṇò Bhamuṇa Sī (1st) to the 18th generation Beginning:—

॥ सीसोदीयां री पीरीयावली सीसोदीया गुहिलोतां री साख माहे छै

१ रांणौ भमुणसी जिण था रांणा ऊवा पैहली रावल कावता (*sic*) पछै भमुणिसी था रांणा कहांणा

२ रांणौ भीवसी . . . . . etc.

(*c*) आहाड़ाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 116*a*-117*b*. Pedigrees of the Āhārā Sīsodiyās of Dūgarapura and Vā̃savāhaḷā, from rāvaḷa Kānhaṛa De (1st) to the 12th generation. Beginning:—

आहाड़ा डुंगरपुर वांसवाहाला रां धाणीयां री पीढी [।] आहाड़ा सीसोदीयां माहे ग्रहादि री जोगादित नै जोगादित री बापै रावल आहाड़ वसीयौ तठा था आहाड़ा कहांणा

१ रावल कांन्हड़दे करमसी रौ कांन्हड़दे था श्रीनाराइण था पीढी १२६ छै तिणां वीगत श्रोर ठोहड़ मंडी छै.

(*d*) चन्द्रावताँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 118*a*-119*a*. Pedigrees of the Candrāvata Sīsodiyās of Rāmapurò, from rāvaḷa Pratāpa Sī (4th generation) down to the 9th generation.

(*e*) जेसा भाटियाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 121*b*-156*b*. Genealogies of the Jesā *khā̃pa* of the Bhāṭīs from rāvaḷa Kehara (9th generation from rāvaḷa Jesaḷa) to the 17th generation. Beginning:—

॥ भाटीयां री आगली वात तो घणी छै रावल जेसल दुसाज रो तीण सं ॥ [१२१२] जेसलमेर बंभण रसे दीधायो तीण ठोड़ वासीयो तठा पछै इतरा पाट

१ रावल जेसल दुसाज रो जेसलमेर रो गढ करायो

२ रावल सालवहण . . . . . etc.

(*f*) गुहिलोताँ री पिरियावली, pp. 157*a*-159*b*. Pedigrees of the Guhilòtas, from Guhāditya (1st) to the 11th generation. Beginning:—

गुहिलोतां री पीरीयावली गुहिलोतां री चौवीस साष छै

१ गोहादित २ गोहिलोत ३ छोड़ ४ चोल ५ सुमांण

६ रावल बापौ सुमाण रौ रावल बापौ आहाड़ि ठाकुर ऊवौ तठा था आहाड़ा कहंणा दलै पांगुला राजा जैचंद राठोड़ रे परणीयौ थौ . . . . . etc.

(g) भायलाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 162*a*-168*b*. Genealogies of the Bhāyalas, a subdivision of the Pāvāras, from Sajana Bhāyala (1st) to the 11th generation. Beginning :—

भायल पाव वली भायली पांवारां री ३५ पैतीस साष पांवारां मै अेक भायलां री साष त्ये मै (?) भायलां रौ माथासरौ वली भायली रोहोसा (?) मगरा (?) नीवौ (?) नै सीवाणची

१ महारिषरषेश्वर   २ सायर महरिष रौ

३ उतिमरौ   ४ पदमसी

५ सजन भायल

१ सजन भायल पदमसी रौ सजन वडौ रजपुत हुवो ..

(h) हुलाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 170*a*-177*b*. Genealogies of the Hulas, a subdivision of the Guhilòtas, from Hula Sālhā rò (2nd) to the 12th generation. Beginning :—

॥ हुल गैहलौतां री चौवीस साष मै मौले षेतौ हुल सोभित वडौ रजपुत हुवौ वडी ठाकुराई हुई पछौ कतरेहेके दौने हुलां कन्हा सोनगरे सोभित लौ .... etc.

(i) माँगलियाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 178*a* 179*b*. Pedigrees of the Māgaliyās of Isarū, from Dulhò Kīlū rò of Khīvasara (1st) to the 10th generation. Beginning :—

॥ ईसरु वेदु रा मागलौया री वीगत पैहली षींवसर रहता

२ मांगलीयां रै

रांणौ धरपाल   मोटुं राव

उहड़ राव   धांधड़े

कीलु

१ दुल्हौ कीलु रौ दुल्हौ षीवसर थकौ चारण हेक सिधराव जेसिंघदे सु बहस करि आयौ थौ उण नुं आप रौ दिकरौ वैरौ दांन दीयौ पछै चारण ले जाय नै सिधराव नु दिषायौ तरै राजा सिधराव वैरा नु आपरी बेटी परणाई .... etc.

(j) श्रीमाल महाजनाँ री १२२ न्याताँ रा नाम, pp. 181*b*-182*a*. A list giving the names of the 122 septs of the Śrīmāla Mahājanas.

(*k*) <u>निरबाणाँ री पीढियाँ</u>, pp. 183*a*-184*a*. Pedigrees of the Nirabāṇa Rajputs, an offshoot of the Devaṛās, preceded by the introductory account following :—

॥ नीरवाणां री साष निरवांण पैहली देवड़ा था देवड़ां था निरवांण कहंणा निरवांण सीरोही था आय कवरसी दाहलीया कन्हा षांडेलौ लीयौ उदैपुर लीयौ पछै वसी गांव सोलहर षांडेला नजीक छै तठै राषी पछै कछवाहौ रायसल सुजावत लषु भोजावत नै भीषा हेमा रा कन्हा षांडेलौ लीयौ तरै निरवाणा था षांडेलौ छुटौ...etc.

(*l*) <u>चीबाँ री पीढियाँ</u>, pp. 184*b* — ? A genealogical account of the Cībā Rajputs, a branch of the Cahuvāṇas, incomplete owing to the loss of the subsequent leaves in the MS.

The MS. is in the possession of Kavirājā Āsiyò Gaṇesa Dāna of Jodhpur.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MSS.

MS. 1:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात सिंढायच दयालदास कृत.

A huge volume, leather-bound, consisting of 394 leaves, 16″ × 11″ in size. The number of the lines of writing in each page is not uniform, the pages in the beginning comprising only 16-20 lines of writing of about 20 *akṣaras*, the pages at the end about 35 lines of about 35 *akṣaras*. The manuscript was apparently all written by one and the same hand. It contains a *khyāta* or chronicle of Bikaner from the origin of the world and of the Rāṭhòras to the death of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1908). The chronicle was compiled by Cāraṇa Sindhāyaca Dayāḷa Dāsa in obedience to an order by mahārājā Sirdār Siṅgha of Bikaner, and was written by Cāraṇa Vīṭhū Cā̃vaḍò. The work is styled in the preface "Khyāta Rāṭhòrā̃ rī." It begins :—

श्रीगणेशाय नमः श्रीकरनीजी सहाय श्रीसरस्वत्यै नमः ॥

अथ ख्यात राठोड़ां री षुलासा याददास्ति श्रीश्री १०८ श्रीश्रीश्रीहजूर रा हुकम सूं सिंधायच दयालदास लिषाई वीठू चांवडै लिषी (॥)

तम्बेरममुखविदितजस करैहि सिध जगकाज (।) वंदुं तिह परदेवता जिंह अधार दुजराज (॥) १...

After the above stanza and other 5 stanzas in honour of Gaṇapati, mahārājā Sirdār Siṅgha, and the five gods, the work proper begins with a chapter on the *Sūryavaṃśa rī pīḍhiyā̃*, starting from Nārāyaṇa. In the genealogical series, Rāma Candra is the 64th, and Jè Canda the 254th. The life and exploits of Jè Canda of Kanòja are described at great length, partly in verses, and partly in rhymed prose (*vacanikā*) in Hindī, and the authority of two works is quoted, which are stated to have been composed during Jè Canda's life-time, namely: the *Jè mayaṅka jasa candrikā* by kavi Madhukara, and the *Jè canda prakāśa* by Bhaṭ[ṭ]a Kedāra. The date of the birth of Sīhò is given as Saṃvat 1175 (p. 42*b*), and from this event the chronicle proper immediately begins as follows :—

राव सीहा नै विवा करवाया। बांवन वेढ कर मुगलौं सै फतै पाया। देस कनवज रा वसण दीना नहीं। पीछे पातसाह राव सीहै कुं दिली कदमाँ बुलाया। कनवज का मुनसब अनायत कीया। जिस वषत कनवज लारै थोड़ा सा मुलक रै गया। पैदास लाष चोईस २४ री रही। ...etc.

From the death of Sīhò (S. 1243) to the end, the text is all in Marwari prose, except for commemorative verses occasionally quoted. After the life of Āsathāna, an account is inserted of the life of Pābū, in which the latter is represented as a son of Ūdala, son of Dhā̃dhala (धांधलजी रै बेटा दोय हुवा। वडो ऊदल छोटो आसल। ओर ऊदल रै बेटा दोय हुवा। वडो बूड़ो छोटा (*sic*) पाबूजी, p. 47*b*). Pp. 93*a*-98*b* contain an account of Karanījī, the deified Cāraṇī who is regarded as the tutelar goddess of Bikaner, and she is described as having been born in Saṃvat 1473 at Soyāpa, from Kiniyò Mehò and Ādhī Devaḷà. The account of RĀVA JODHÒ begins p. 117*b* and continues at length till p. 131*b*, where the following list is given of his sons :—

श्रीवीकोजी १ सूजोजी २ दूदोजी ३ वीदोजी ४ कमांजी ५ सातल ६ जोगायत ७ वरसींघ ८ नीबखान ९ सिवराज १० सांवतसी ११ वणवीर १२ करन १३ रायमल १४ भोज १५ कूंपो १६ रांमां १७.

From this point, the chronicler leaves the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur and takes to consider only Vīkò, the founder of Bikaner. It is therefore from this point (p. 131*b*) that the chronicle of Bikaner practically begins.

After three introductory lines, giving the date of birth (S. 1495) and *janmapattrikā* of VĪKÒ, the narrative begins p. 132*a* as follows :—

अेकदा प्रस्ताव राव जोधोजी दरबार कीयां विराजै है। नै सारा भाई वा° अमराव वा° कंवर हाजर है। जिसै कंवर श्रीवीकोजी भीतर सूं आया। अर रावजी सूं मुजरौ कर काका कांधलजी रै आगै विराजीया...

and continues relating how Jodhò, on seeing Vīkò talk to Kā̃dhala in the ear, asked them whether they were plotting to conquer some new land. Whereupon the two, not to allow themselves to be joked upon, resolved to go and conquer the country of Jā̃gaḷū, about which they had heard from Nāpò, a Sā̃khalò who was in the service of Jodhò. Accordingly, Vīkò

set out with the consent of Jodhò and accompanied by his uncles Kā̃dhala Mā̃daṇa, Maṇḍalò and Nāthū, and his brother Vīdò, and Sā̃khalò Nāpò, Parihāra Veḷò, Vèda Lalò and Lākhaṇa Sī, Kothārī Còtha Mala, and Vachāvata Vara Siṅgha, and this was in Saṁvat 1522 (p. 132*b*). The first night they halted at Maṇḍora, and from there took with them the image of Bhèrū̃, called *Gorò*. With 100 horses and 500 infantrymen. Vīkò then went straight to Desaṇoka, where he paid homage to Karaṇījī. From Desaṇoka he proceeded to Cā̃ḍāsara, where he stopped 3 years, and thence to Koḍamadesara, where he stopped also 3 years. In the last-mentioned place he installed the image of *Gorò*. Then he proceeded to Jā̃gaḷū, where he stopped 10 years. During this period he married the daughter of Sekhò, the Bhāṭī rāva of Pūgaḷa. In Saṃvat 1535, Vīkò made an attempt to build a fort at Koḍamadesara, but the Bhāṭīs of Sekhò did not allow him to remain there, and after a fight he had to go elsewhere. The new place he selected for the fort was the *Rātī Ghāṭī*, in the way from Multan to Nāgòra. Here he built a fort in Saṃvat 1542, and founded the city of Bikaner in Saṃvat 1545 (p. 136*a*).

The chronicle continues describing all the gradual conquests of Vīkò, *viz.* how he subjugated the Jāṭas, the Joiyās, the Khīcīs of Deva Rāja Mānasiṅghòta, the Sā̃khalās of Jā̃gaḷū, the Bhāṭīs of Sekhò, the chief of Pūgaḷa; how he took Kharaḷā from Subha Rāma, Bhāraṅga from Sāraṇa Pūlò, Sīdhamukha from Kasbò Kā̃vara Pāḷa, Balū̃dī from Pūniyò Kā̃nò, Rāyasalāṇò from Vèṇīvāḷa Rāya Sāḷa, Sekhasara from Godò Pā̃ḍū, Sū̃ī from Sīhāga Cokhò, Dhāṇasiyò from Sohuvò Amarò; how he took Droṇapura from rāṇò Vara Sala, a Mohila, and assigned it to his brother Vīdò. Next comes an account of the expedition against Sāraṅga Khā̃ of Hisāra, which cost Kā̃dhala his life (S. 1546, *sākha rò gīta*: षानाणे षंडे षड़ग बल षाधौ...), and the subsequent defeat Sāraṅga Khā̃ sustained at the hands of Vīkò (S. 1547). Pp. 146*b* ff. contain an account of the expedition Vīkò made against Jodhpur at the death of Sātala, and the expedition is explained as undertaken only in order to get the old arms and trophies of the Rāṭhòṛa *rāvas*, which Jodhò had promised to Vīkò, on the latter's ceding to him Lāṛaṇū and renouncing to his right of succession. The last pages describe how Vīkò released Vara Siṅgha of Meṛatò (*sākha rò gīta* by Cā̃naṇa), and defeated Nirabāṇa Riṇa Mala, a chief of Khaṇḍelò (*sākha rò gīta*). The death of Vīkò is mentioned p. 151*b* as having taken place in Saṃvat 1561.

Next follows the *khyāta* of Lūṇa Karaṇa, Narò, Vīkò's eldest son, having ruled for only 4 months. It begins :—

पीछै कितांईक दिनां सूं रावजी श्रीवीकैजी जमी दाबी ही। जिके किताश्रेक भोमीया फिर गया हा। तिणां नूं पायनांमी कर्यां

सांझ राव श्रीलूणकर्णजी फौज कर पधारीया । सागै इतरा सिरदार । भाई वड़सीजी... etc. (p. 152*a*).

The *khyāta* of Lūṇa Karaṇa especially describes the repressing of the rebellion of Cāhuvāṇa Māna Siṅgha Depāḷòta of Dadrevò, the expeditions against Kāmkhānī Dòlat Khā̃ of Phatèpura and against Cāyalavāṛò, the marrying of the daughter of rāṇā Rāya Mala of Citoṛa, the expedition against Jesalmer and the capture of rāvaḷa Devī Dāsa, and lastly the expedition against Nāranòla, in which Lūṇa Karaṇa lost his life (S. 1583, p. 158*b*). The text is interspersed with commemorative songs by Vīṭhū Sā̃vaḷa and Mē̃dū Lālò.

The *khyāta* of JÈTA SĪ, who succeeded, begins from an attempt of Udè Karaṇa Vīdāvata, ṭhākura of Droṇapura, to fall on Bikaner and take it by surprise :—

पीछै राव लूणकर्णजी कांम आया । तद उण दिन रौ चढीयौ वीदावत उदैकर्ण द्रोणपुर रौ ठाकुर गांव ढोसी सूं वादै रथौ वीकानेर आयौ । अरु मन मै वीकानेर लैण री है..... etc. (p. 159*a*).

The first exploit of Jèta Sī was a punitive expedition against Droṇapura, whose Ṭhākura sought refuge with the Khān of Nāgòra, after which Jèta Sī gave Droṇapura to Vīdāvata Sā̃gò Saṃsāracandòta. Next we have the expedition against Sīhāṇakoṭa, and immediately after it, an account of how Jèta Sī helped his brother-in-law Sā̃gò—the future founder of Sā̃gānèra—to conquer Mòjābād and Amarasara in the territory of Āmbera, and Gā̃gò to fight Sekhò Sūjāvata (*sākha rò gīta* : सभे सूर असुरांण दल पूर आयौ सिघर...). At this point the main narrative is interrupted by the insertion of some particulars regarding Karanījī, the Cāraṇī saint, who was still living at Desaṇoka. It is stated that she in her old age went to Jesalmer to restore rāvaḷa Jèta Sī his health. From Jesalmer she went to Khāroṛò, and hence to Bē̃ghaṭī, where she met Harabū Sā̃khalò, and lastly proceeded to Ghaṛiyāḷò where she consumed herself into the fire of *yoga* (*sākha rò gīta*: उठी अंग सूं आग...). The year given for her death is Saṃvat 1595, as recorded in the *dūhò* following :—

पनरै सै पिच्यांणवै चैत सुकल गुर नम्म[1] ।
देवी सागण देह सूं पूगा जोत परम्म ॥ १ ॥

After the above interruption, the chronicle of Jèta Sī is resumed with the defeat inflicted on Sāh Kamarò, the son of

[1] MS. °म.

Bābar, who had taken Bharathanèra (Bhaṭanèra) and thence marched over Bikaner (*sākha rī kavitā*). Pp. 174*a* ff. describe how Māla De usurped the throne of Jodhpur by murdering his own father Gā̃gò, and in Saṃvat 1598 fell upon Bikaner. Jèta Sī was killed in the attempt of opposing him (3 *sākha rā gīta*, the first by Sūjò Nagarājòta, pp. 177*b*-178*a*), and Māla De took Bikaner with half the territory, the other half remaining to Kalyāṇa Siṅgha, a son of Jèta Sī, who had taken refuge at Sarasò. The *khyāta* closes with the information that Bhī̃va Rāja, a brother of Kalyāṇa Siṅgha, went to Dillī and propitiated the emperor Hamāū (p. 178*b*).

The *khyāta* of KALYĀṆA SIṄGHA (pp. 179*a*-200*b*) begins from the arrival of Vīrama De Dūdāvata in Sarasò :—

पीछै रावजी श्रीकल्याणसींघजी सरसै विराजतां वीरमदे दूदावत आयौ तिका इण तरै । ...,

and continues with a very long description of the contest of Vīrama De with rāva Māla De of Jodhpur, the main thread of the narrative being resumed only p. 182*a* as follows :—

पीछै वीरमदेजी कितैक साथ सूं गांव छोड नीसरीया सू° राव कल्यांणसिंघजी कनै सरसै गया । नै रावजी वीरमदेजी री वडी षातरी कीवी अर वडा जावता कीया पीछै वीरमदेजी रावजी नै कयौ कै° भींवराजजी दिली है सू आप म्हारी षातरी रौ कागद लिष देवौ । तौ म्हे पण पातसाहजी रै पावां लागां ।... etc.

Subsequently, Vīrama De went to join Bhī̃va Rāja at Dillī and things turned out very favourable to them, when in Saṃvat 1599 the emperor Hamāyū was dispossessed by Ser Sāh, a friend of theirs. When Ser Sāh invaded Marwar, Kalyāṇa Siṅgha joined him with his forces. The defeat of Māla De culminating in the capture of Jodhpur, assured to Kalyāṇa Siṅgha the possession of Bikaner, and to Vīrama De that of Meṛatò. The account of the above facts is very detailed, but inaccurate (*Gīta* on Kalyāṇa Siṅgha, by Nagarājòta• Hamīra Sūjāvata, pp. 187*b*-188*a* ; *dūhā* by Vīrama De : जननी षिन जै जन्मीयां... pp. 189*a*-*b* ; *kavitta* on Māla De by Jhūṭhò Āsiyò : भागौ नौ वाराह...). In the war between Māla De of Jodhpur and Jè Mala Vīramadevòta of Meṛatò, Kalyāṇa Siṅgha sent a body of 1,000 horses to the help of the latter, and Māla De was defeated and put to flight and his royal insignia captured. Pp. 194*a*-197*a* describe how Ṭhākura Sī Jètasīòta retook Bharathanèra in S. 1606, but lost it again to the Muhammadans shortly afterwards and was himself killed in the battle.

Pp. 197*b*-198*a* give a genealogy of the descendants of Ṭhākura Sī, who are called *Vāghāvata Vīkās*, and the descendants of Nārana,—to whom Kalyāṇa Siṅgha gave Èvārò in S. 1607,—who are called *Nāraṇòta Vīkās*, and next relate how Vāghò Ṭhākurasīòta went to Dillī and with his feats of bravery ingratiated himself to Akbar, who restored him the fief of Bharathanèra. The last six pages contain a description of the coalition of Hājī Khā̃ of Ajmer and rāṇā Udè Siṅgha of Mewar against Māla De of Jodhpur (pp. 198*a*-199*a*). the difference subsequently arisen between Hājī Khā̃ and Udè Siṅgha over a dancing girl kept by the former, whom Udè Siṅgha longed to possess, the coalition of Hājī Khā̃ and Māla De against the Rāṇā, and his defeat at Haramāṛò, the capture of Meṛatò, the loss of Ajmer, and the fief Māla De gave to Hājī Khā̃ in Jètāraṇa (p. 200*a*). The *khyāta* closes with the list of the *satīs* of Kalyāṇa Siṅgha (S. 1628).

The *khyāta* of Rāya Siṅgha begins p. 200*b* as follows :—

अथ राव कल्यांणसिंघजी री वषत दीवांणगी रौ कांम सांगौजी करता। सू॰ जिणां दिनां मै सांगौजी वछावत गुजरा हा। पीछै वीकानेर आया तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी सांगैजी री हवेली पधारीया। नै गढ दाषल हुवा। ता पीछै वछावत कर्मचंद दरबार मै हाजर ऊवौ। तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी इण नूं दीवाणगी री षिलत अनायत करी।... etc.

The events are not given in due chronological order. First we have an account of how Rāya Siṅgha was introduced to Akbar by *kãvara* Māna Siṅgha of Ā̃bera, how Rāya Siṅgha and Māna Siṅgha defeated the Paṭhāṇas of Aṭaka (p. 205*a*) (*sākha rò gīta*, p. 205*b*), and how Akbar conferred on Rāya Siṅgha the title of *rājā* (p. 205*b*) and a *mansab* of 4 thousand with a jurisdiction over 52 *parganas* (S. 1634). Then the chronicler skips back to the expedition against Ahmadabad (4 *sāyada rā gīta*, the first of which begins : ऐहमंदपुर जीप जोधपुर आवू, p. 206*a*), and particularly indulges in a description of the bravery of Rāma Siṅgha, Rāya Siṅgha's brother, who captured Ahmad after killing his elephant (*sākha rī nīsāṇī* : सोलै से तीसे समै... p. 207*b*). Next he gives a list of the Rajputs killed in the last-mentioned conflict, and after it skips back to Rāya Siṅgha's marriage with Jasamā De, the daughter of *rāṇā* Udè Siṅgha, and the gift of 50 elephants he bestowed on the Cāraṇas on that occasion. The names of 7 Cāraṇas and 1 Bhāṭa are given in this connection :—

हाथी १ दूदै आसीयै नूं दीनां। हाथी १ देवराज रतनूं नै दीनै (*sic*)। हाथी १ दुरसै आढै नूं दीनां। हाथी १ बारट अखजी नूं दीनां। हाथी १ बारट लखैजी नै। हाथी १ गैपै तुंकारै सिंडायच नै दीनां। हाथी १ भुलै सांईयै नै दीनां। हाथी १ भाट खेतसी गांव दागड़ै रै नै दीनां (p. 208*b*). (*Sāyada rò gita* : रहसी जग बोल घणा दिन रासा...)

The next subject treated is the expedition against Sultān of Sīrohī, which Rāya Siṅgha undertook by order of Akbar, and carried out most successfully by capturing Sultān himself and taking him prisoner to Bikaner (3 commemorative songs, p. 210*a*). Pp. 210*b*-214*b* exhibit a copy—in *devanāgarī*—of the *firman* by Akbar, in which Rāya Siṅgha is recognized as a lord of 52 *parganas*. Then we have a description of how Rāya Siṅgha conquered Jodhpur from *rāva* Candra Seṇa and held it for 1 year (p. 214*b*), and during this period gave the village of Bhadorò, in the Nāgòra territory, to Sā̃dū Mālò, and four other villages to Āḍhò Durasò, and *lākhapasāvas* to Bāraṭha Lākhò, Bāraṭha Šaṅkara, etc. (*sākha rò kavitta*). Jodhpur is stated to have remained in the hands of Rāya Siṅgha till S. 1639, when he asked Akbar to give it to Udè Siṅgha (*sāyada rò gīta* by Ratanū̃ Deva Rāja : चढ़ं भाग राणा व्रपत तप ईषता..., p. 215*b*). In S. 1642 Akbar commanded Rāya Siṅgha to the Dekhan, and while there Rāya Siṅgha ordered his chief minister Vachāvata Karma Canda to build at Bikaner a new fort, *Navò Koṭa*, which is the one that is now extant. The foundations were laid in Saṃvat 1645, and it was completed in Saṃvat 1650 (p. 216*a*). Follows the description of Rāya Siṅgha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1649), and in this connection an anecdote is related concerning Siṇḍhāyaca Gèpò, and his habit of addressing all people as " thou ", which had won him the nickname of *Tū̃kārò*. On that occasion, Rāya Siṅgha bestowed some more gifts on the Cāraṇas, chiefly on : Mahaḍū̃ Jāḍò, Ratanū̃ Deva Rāja, and Sā̃dū Mālò (commem. song by Siṇḍhāyaca Gèpò : किसै राण रावल किसै राव राजा कीयौ, p. 216*a*). P. 216*a* mentions a work (*Bhāṣa*) in praise of Rāya Siṅgha, which was composed by Bāraṭha Šaṅkara and was rewarded by Rāya Siṅgha with one crore of rupees and a *jāgīr* in Nāgòra (*sāyada rò gīta* by Āḍhò Durasò : सबदौ लग कोड़ पजाद रायसिंघ...). The last pages contain a description of Karma Canda's plot for murdering Rāya Siṅgha and placing Daḷapata on the throne, Karma Canda's taking refuge with Akbar, Akbar's reassuming from Rāya Siṅgha the *parganas* of Bhaṭanèra, Kasūra and others and assigning them to Daḷapata (S. 1656, p. 217*b*), Daḷapata's fighting against Rāya

Siṅgha and against Jāvadīn and being captured by the latter; the rebellion and death of Amara Siṅgha and the songs sung by Cāraṇī Padamā—Sādū Mālò's sister—on the occasion (S. 1654, pp. 218*a*-219*a*); the death of Prithī Rāja (S. 1657); the death of Rāma Siṅgha at Kalyāṇapura (S. 1656, commem. song: सरणाई चरण वर्णांणै सबदो, p. 220*a*); and lastly the death of Rāya Siṅgha, which took place at Burāṇapura, in Saṃvat 1668 (*marasyò* by Āḍhò Durasò: वडौ सूर सुदतार रायसिंघ विसरांमीयां, p. 221*a*).

The *khyāta* of DAḶAPATA SIṄGHA begins p. 221*a* as follows :—

पीछै दलपतसिंघजी गादी विराजीया। दलपतसिंघजी रौ जन्म सं० १६२१। फागण वद। ८॥ इष्ट॥ ४४। ४५॥ दलपतसिंहजी री जन्मपत्री। सं० १६६८ राजा हुवा॥ तद दिली जाय पातसाह जिहांनगीर रै कदमां लागा। सू० वरस। १। चाकरी करी... etc.

The *khyāta* is a very short one. It relates how Daḷapata incurred the displeasure of the Emperor by refusing to go to court, whereas Sūra Siṅgha, his brother, succeeded in gaining the favour of the Emperor, and obtained from him the necessary help for making himself lord of Bikaner. Daḷapata was defeated and captured and taken to Ajmer, where he broke off from the jail, after killing his wives, and sword in hand met a glorious death (*sāyada rò gīta*: काबां जद लोध किसन चो कामण..., and *kavitta*: दूढ पाथ देषतां .. p. 225*a*).

The *khyāta* of SŪRA SIṄGHA properly begins p. 225*b* with the dates of his birth (S. 1651) and accession to the throne (S. 1670), and then a copy of three *firmans* giving a list of the *parganas* assigned to him by Jahā̃gīr :—

पीछै दिली गया तठै पातसाह जहांगीरजी मुनसब इनायत कीयौ। जिण मै पड़गना बगस्या तिण री सनंध री नकलां री याद॥ फरमांण फलोधी री॥... etc.

Before the beginning proper, however, some miscellaneous information is anticipated, namely: the revenge Sūra Siṅgha took on the descendants of the traitor Vachāvata Karma Canda, the reassuming of some *jāgīrs* and privileges, and the gift of a *lākhapasāva* to Gāḍaṇa Coḷò, who had composed a *veli* in his honour. The gift is commemorated in the *dūhò* following :—

ओलै राषण आप रां | चोलै नै कर चाव।
सूरजमाल समापीया | पण धर लाषपसाव॥ १॥

(S. 1672, p. 225*b*). Almost the whole of the *khyāta* of Sūra Siṅgha consists of an account of the war consequent upon the rebellion of Khuram to his father Jahā̃gīr, and the part Sūra Siṅgha played in it (comm. song by Siṇḍhāyaca Kisanò : गिरंद गाह्टण... p. 227*b*). The last three pages are devoted to Gòṛa Gopāḷa Dāsa, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion of the *navāb* of Ṭhaṭhò (pp. 229*a-b*), and to ṭhākura Udè Bhāṇa of Mahājana, who defeated a revolt of the Joiyās The death of Sūra Siṅgha in the Dekhan is mentioned p. 230*a*, and the year is given as Saṃvat 1688.

The *khyāta* of KARAṆA SIṄGHA begins from a contest he had with *rāva* Amara Siṅgha,—the banished son of Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur,—to whom Śāh Jahā̃ had assigned Nāgòra, which had been in the possession of the *rājās* of Bikaner (pp. 230*b*-231*a*). Then it describes Karaṇa Siṅgha's campaign against the *rājā* of Jvārī, who had rebelled to Śāh Jahā̃ and was eventually defeated and captured in Saṃvat 1704, and after it the campaign Karaṇa Siṅgha made against the *rāva* of Pūgaḷa and the division he made of the territory of Pūgaḷa amongst the Sekhāvata Bhāṭīs (*sākha rī nīsāṇī* by Sādū Mahesa Dāsa : सोलै सै वेहतरै... S. 1673, p. 232*a*). Next comes the description of Orangzeb's usurpation of the imperial throne (S. 1715, pp. 232*b*-233*a*), the death of Amara Siṅgha (p. 233*b*), and then again the usurpation of Orangzeb, related at more length. Pp. 236*a*-238*a* contain a series of *jhūlaṇā dūhās* in honour of Kesarī Siṅgha—the second son of Karaṇa Siṅgha—composed by Kaviyò Lūṇa Karaṇa (करण प्रणाम प्रमेस कुं . etc.). Follows a very interesting anecdote, illustrative of the attitude of the Rajputs towards the intolerant policy of Orangzeb. Orangzeb, it is stated, had devised a scheme for taking all the Rajput nobles beyond the Aṭaka, under the pretext of a military expedition, and there forcibly convert them to the Islam. But the Rajputs were informed of the plot and, when they reached the Indus, they contrived to make the Mugals cross first, and then, when the boats came back to fetch them, destroyed them all and returned to their lands. It is stated that the first to strike the axe on the boats was Karaṇa Siṅgha, and in recognition of this fact he was given by the consent of all the Rajputs the title of "Emperor of Hindustan" (हिंदुस्थान रै पातसाह). The fact is commemorated in the *gīta* following :—

करण प्रथी इकराह पतसाह आरंभ करे
कूच कर हले दरकूच काजा ।
अटक असुरांण रा कटक सव ऊतरे
रहे तट वार हिंदवांण राजा ॥ १ ॥

वंस षटतीस मिल वात यह विचारी
जोर औरंग पड़े सोर जाडौ ।
सूर रौ सूर केवांण भुज साहीयां
आभ पड़तां ऊवौ भूप आडौ ॥ २ ॥
कुहाड़ां मार जिहाज बटका करे
धीर सांरां धरे मेट धोषो ।
करां षग तोल मुष बोल कहीयौ करन
जितै ऊभौ इतै नहीं जोषौ ॥ ३ ॥
करन वाषांण दुनीयांण धिन धिन कहै
धरम छत्रीयांण भुज अमर धाष ।
अटक सूं लीयां हिंदवांण आयौ उरड़
मुरड़ पतसाह वीकांण माष ॥ ४ ॥ (p. 239*b*).

After two other songs, one of which by Sindhāyaca Ṭhākura Sī, the chronicler proceeds to relate how Orangzeb called Karaṇa Siṅgha to Dillī to kill him, but afterwards thought it wiser to command him to Orangābād, and. whilst Karaṇa Siṅgha was there, resumed the *mansab* of Bikaner. In Saṃvat 1724, the *mansab* of Bikaner was given to Anopa Siṅgha. The last page mentions three villages in the territory of Orangābād, which Karaṇa Siṅgha granted to Cāraṇas, to wit: Vīkāsara to Sā̃dū Mahesa Dāsa, Dā̃talī to Ratanā̃ Māna, and Revāṛò to Kaviyò Lū̃ṇa Karaṇa; and then the death of Karaṇa Siṅgha which took place at Orangābād in Saṃvat 1726 (commem. *gīta*: नरां नाह पतसाह छोडाड़ सकीयौ नहीं..., p. 241*b*).

The *khyāta* of Anopa Siṅgha begins with a list of the *parganas* in the *mansab* of Bikaner, and then an account of Anopa Siṅgha's participation in the war against Siva Rāja in the Dekhan :—

पीछै अनोपसिंहजी नै पातसाहजी दषण रै बंदोबस्त सारू मेलीया । जिणां दिनां सिवराज राजगढ रौ घोड़ां हजार ३०००० दिषण मै सारी जागा डंड ठहरावै वा० मुलक लूटै । तिण पर माराज पातसाहजी रै हुकम सूं फौज लेर पधारीया । पछै सूं सिवराज आयौ... etc. (p. 242*a*).

After the end of the war, Anopa Siṅgha was conferred by Orangzeb the title of *mahārājā* (*sāyada rò gīta*: सिवौ वाहादर षत

सबल्ल ।... etc.). Follow the expeditions against Sikandara of Vījāpura and Tānā Sāh of Golakuṇḍa (pp. 242*b*–243*a*; commem. song: रूप कौ अनूप रस...), a *kavitta* on Orangzeb's religious intolerance (उदैपुर प्रगम कौयौ..., p. 243*a*), and minor accounts of marriages and the internal disturbances caused by the Bhāṭīs of Cūḍera (pp. 243*b*-ff.). P. 247*a* it is recorded that Anopa Siṅgha was a great scholar, and composed works in Sanskrit, amongst which the *Anūparatnākara* and *Anūpameghamālā*. Then we have the story of the trouble caused by Vanamāḷī Dāsa, an illegitimate son of Karaṇa Siṅgha, who enjoyed the favour of the Emperor, until Anopa Siṅgha succeeded in getting rid of him (pp. 247*b*-248*b*). P. 249*a* records the death of Anopa Siṅgha at Āḍūṇī, in Saṃvat 1755 (commem. song: दलां साह रां वाह दोय राह दाषै दुनौ...)

The *khyāta* of SARŪPA SIṄGHA is a very short and unimportant one in itself, but is enlarged by the insertion of some extraneous matter relating to Jodhpur beginning :—

अरु सं० १७६२ चैत्र सुद १५ नै पातसाहजी दुरगदास ऊपर वडा महर्वांन हू अरु वीनती कर जोधपुर अजीतसिंघजी ने बगसायौ... (p. 249*a*),

and by a biographical account of Padama Siṅgha—the eldest son of Karaṇa Siṅgha—from the quarrel over a deer which took place at Orangābād between Mohaṇa Siṅgha—another son of Karaṇa Siṅgha—and the imperial *koṭavāḷa*, and in which Padama Siṅgha killed the latter (pp. 249*b*–250*b*) (four commem. *gītas*, one of which by Dhadhavāṛiyò Dvārakā Dāsa, pp. 251*a*-*b*), to the glorious death he met in the Dekhan (p. 256*b*) (commem. songs: लागा पग सेस आभ सिस लागौ... etc., p. 257*a*-*b*). The chronicle of Sarūpa Siṅgha proper begins only p. 258*a* :—

अरु जिणां दिनां मै मुषत्यारी मूधड़ै रुघनाथ री छैः वा॰ इणां रै जिलै मै इतरी आसांमी है: ओसवाल कोठारी कूकड़चोपड़ौ नैणसी जीवणदासौत... etc.

It consists only of a description of some intrigues which took place at Bikaner, while the young *mahārājā* was in the Dekhan, and terminated in the putting to death of Koṭhārī Nèṇa Sī and three other officers who were suspected to be hostile to the Mājī. Sarūpa Siṅgha died in Saṃvat 1757, after a reign of only two years (p. 260*b*).

The *khyāta* of SUJĀṆA SIṄGHA begins p. 260 with Orangzeb's transfer of his capital from Dillī to Orangābād :—

सू॰ पातसाहजी हुग्रा तरै दिली छोडी सं॰ १७५८ दिली मै फकीर सिरमद कुं मरवाया सू॰ ओ सिरमद वडौ अवलीयौ सिद्ध हौ... etc.

Commemorative *dūhò* (p. 261*b*) :—

केई ऐसी गभरू कादर केई मनमौजी पीर।
सब के कंथ वटोल कर ले गयौ आलमगीर ॥ १ ॥

The only important events in the reign of Sujāṇa Siṅgha are the repeated attacks he had to sustain from Ajita Siṅgha, Abhè Siṅgha, and Bakhat Siṅgha of Jodhpur, namely : the first invasion by the Jodhpur army at the command of Bhaṇḍārī Rughanātha (pp. 261*b*–262*b*), the plot of Ajita Siṅgha for capturing Sujāṇa Siṅgha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda (p. 263*a*), the second invasion by Bakhat Siṅgha and Abhè Siṅgha of Jodhpur (S. 1790, commem. song: **हुवौ ताव सूजां दुसौ राव वीकां हथे,** p. 264*a*), and lastly the stratagem of Bak̄hat Siṅgha for entering the fort of Bikaner by surprise (S. 1791, p. 265*b*). P. 264*b* it is stated that Sujāṇa Siṅgha entrusted the administration of the State to his son *kāvara* Jorāvar Siṅgha. The demise of Sujāṇa Siṅgha, which took place in Saṃvat 1792, is recorded p. 266*a*.

The subject of the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Siṅgha, which begins p. 266*a* as follows :—

पीछै देस रै दषणादै पासै राजा अभैसिंघजी री तर्फ सूं थाणा बैठा हा: तिण सूं फौज कर ओजी थाणां ऊपर चढीया : सू थांणा सारा उठाय दीना : वा॰ परै सूं अभैसिंघजी फौज कर वषतसिंघजी री कांकड़ पर डेरा कीया...,

is likewise formed by the hostilities with Jodhpur, this time Bakhat Siṅgha siding with Jorāvar Siṅgha against Abhè Siṅgha. The account of Abhè Siṅgha's siege of Bikaner, which was relieved by Jè Siṅgha of Āmbera's assault on Jodhpur, is given at great length pp. 268*a*-274*b*. The *khyāta* ends p. 276*a* with the death of Jorāvar Siṅgha (S. 1802).

The *khyāta* of Gaja Siṅgha begins :—

तथा जोरावरसिंहजी रै लारै संतान नहीं तिण री वडी चिंता हुई वा॰ ज्यां दिनां अमरसिंघजी। तारासिंहजी। गूदड़सिंहजी। नागोर सं षड़ लेय लाड़णं आया हा बीकानेर रौ विगाड़ करण साह...

(p. 276*a*), and treats the subjects following: installation of Gaja Siṅgha, invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army headed by Bhaṇḍārī Ratana Canda and its defeat (pp. 276*b*-278*b*, *sākha rò gīta*: कहै खेम जोधांण रौ प्रजा खमराव कथ...), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha against Abhè Siṅgha and Malāra Rāva (S. 1804, pp. 279*a*-*b*), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha against Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur, and account of the relations that existed between Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur and Jè Siṅgha of Āmbera on one side, and the Emperor on the other (pp. 279*b*-283*b*), defeat of Rāma Siṅgha and installation of Bakhat Siṅgha on the throne of Jodhpur (S. 1808, p. 284), Gaja Siṅgha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808, pp. 284*b*-287*a*), copy of a *sanad* by Ahamad Sāh dated *san* 1166, in which Gaja Siṅgha is recognized as a *mansabdār* of 7 thousand (pp. 288*b*-289*b*), coalition of Gaja Siṅgha, Vijè Siṅgha, and Bahādar Siṅgha of Kisanagaḍha against Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur and the Marāṭhās (pp. 289*b*-295*a*, S. 1812). The remaining pages contain mostly local and unimportant information concerning minor events: such as Gaja Siṅgha's marriage with the daughter of *rājā* Jèta Sī of Kā̃vā, which took place at Jaipur (S. 1812), and which is described very diffusely pp. 295*b*-298*b*, etc. Pp. 307*b*-309*a* describe the dispute between Vijè Siṅgha of Jodhpur and Aṛa Sī of Udèpur over the province of Goḍhavāṛa, and Gaja Siṅgha's intermediation in the same (S. 1828). The *khyāta* ends p. 311*b* with the death of Gaja Siṅgha in Saṃvat 1844.

The *khyāta* of RĀJA SIṄGHA, which is a very brief one, begins p. 312*a* after a list of the sons and wives of Gaja Siṅgha:—

हमै माराज राजसिंघजी राजा हुवा सूं° सरीर मै खेद तौ पैलड़ीज हुतौ पण राजतिलक विराजीयां पछै संरधा घणी घट गई... etc.

Rāja Siṅgha had long been ill, and succumbed to his illness a few days after his accession. He left an infant son, Pratāpa Siṅgha, who according to the chronicle, died of small-pox in the same year as his father (p. 312*b*).

The *khyāta* of SŪRATA SIṄGHA goes from p. 312*b* to p. 339*a*. It begins:—

पीछै सं° १८४७ पोष वद ६ मंगलवार नै माराजकंवार रतनसिंघजी रौ जन्म हुवौ अरु इग्याहीज साल मौज कर पधारीया गांव कालू मांय कर डेरा चूरू हुवा ठाकर सिवजीसिंहजी पावां लागा ... etc

The most important events related are: the capture of Bhaṭanèra (S. 1862, pp. 313*a*-314*b*)—it was after capturing it that Sūrata Siṅgha changed its old name into that of Hanumānagaḍha—the Sindh expedition (S. 1858-9, pp. 314*b*-315*b*), the coalition of Sūrata Siṅgha with Jagata Siṅgha of Jaipur and Savāi Siṅgha of Pohakaraṇa against Māna Siṅgha of Jodhpur (S. 1863-5, pp. 316*b*-320*a*), the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army (pp. 320*a*-322*a*), the fight for Cūrū (pp. 324*b*-ff.), the treaty concluded with the East India Company in Saṃvat 1875, of which a copy is inserted pp. 330*b*–331*b*, the help received from the English (pp. 332*a*-ff.), etc. The *khyāta* ends p. 339*a* with the death of Sūrata Siṅgha (S. 1885).

The *khyāta* of Ratana Siṅgha begins p. 339*b* as follows :—

सं० १८८५ वैसाष वद ५ श्रीमाराज रतनसिंहजी तषत विराजीया: कर्णमौल मै सू° पहला तौ गांव सेषसर रै गोदारै ... तिलक कीयौ श्रीहजूर रै वा° पौछै माजन रां ठाकरां वैरीसालजी सेरसिंहोत हजूर रै तिलक कीयौ... etc.

It is the most diffuse of all the *khyātas* and numbers 55 leaves containing a very minute and particular account of all the events, most of them unimportant, in Ratana Siṅgha's reign, which it would be difficult and superfluous to mention here in detail. The death of Ratana Siṅgha (S. 1908) is told p. 393*b*, and after it a series of *marasyā kavittas* by Vīṭhū Bhoma is quoted, and with it ends the work.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 2:—राठौड़ाँ रौ वंसावळौ नै पौढियाँ नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound, consisting of 82 leaves, wrongly numbered as 81, of which 6 loose, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Size $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Many pages are blank. The written pages contain from 12 to 15 lines of writing of 13 to 16 *akṣaras*. Old Marwari script, except pp. 25*a*-27*a*, which are in *devanāgarī*, and were apparently written long after the rest of the MS. Date: about the end of the Saṃvat-century 1600. In the script no difference is made between ड and ड़.

The MS. is a very important and valuable one, especially in view of its age. It contains the works following :—

(*a*) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली राउ सौहैजी सूँ राउ कल्याणमलजी ताँई, pp. 1*a*-24*a*. A genealogical sketch of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from *rāva* Sīhò to rāva Kalyāṇa Mala, who died at Bikaner in Saṃvat 1630. It begins :—

राजि श्रीसौहोजी कनवज ऊंतौ आ[य] षेड रहौयो पछै श्रीद्वारकाजी री [जात] नु हालौयो सु विचालै पाटण मुल[रा]ज सोलंकी री रजवार सु : लाषौ फु[ला]णी उजाड़ घणा कौया सु ते रे लौयै सौहजे (*sic*) नु राषै पछै सौहैजी कहो जु जात करि नै घिरतो आईस पछै घिरता आया ताहरा : लाषौ फुलांणी मारौयौ पछै सौहैजी नु : मुलराज परनाय नै षेड मेल्हौया (p. 1*a*),

and continues with a list of the sons of Sīhò who are here represented as four, to wit : Āsathāna, Sonaga, Ajò, and Reṇū, and with regard to the last one it is stated that his son was killed by some Cāraṇas, whom he used to feast at his table (p. 1*b*). Follow lists of the sons of Āsathāna, Dhā̃dhala, Udala, Saḷakhò, and Vīrama, containing almost only bare names. With Vīrama (p. 3*b*), the genealogy enlarges into a compendious *khyāta* or historical sketch This begins :—

तथा : वौरमजौ महेवै : मालेजौ कंन्हे रहता नै जोइया भटनेर धारवारे रे (*sic*) रहै आपत माहे वुरो हालौयो पछै जोइयोः लुणो नु ं चुवडराय मारौयो...

Follows the account of Cū̃ḍò, Vīrama De's son, from the legend of his having been brought up by Cāraṇa Ālhò at Kaḷāū (p. 6*a*), to his death under the walls of Nāgòra (p. 12*a*) :—

पछै मुलतान री फोजा नै दिली रा फोजा ले नै राउ चुडे उपर नागोर आयो राउ चुडो नागोर मारौया पछै केल्हण अपुठो गयो हुंमै ।

Next comes a list of the sons of Cū̃ḍò and after it the narrative is continued with Satò and Riṇa Mala, the adventures of Narabada being kept in prominent view. P. 17*a* gives a list of the sons of Jodhò, in which Vīkò is the first, and a preliminary account of him is given as follows :—

१ राजि श्रीवीकोजी नु (?) जांगलु ... ...

ताहरा कितराहेक दिन उसीया रहीया पछै कोडमदेसर राउ रिणमल री बयर रांणगदे री दीकरी तलाव कराडीयो तेथ रहा।

With page 17*b* the account of Vīkò is resumed, from the attempt he made to make himself lord of Jòdhpur at the death of Jodhò :—

पछै जोधोजी राम कहो सु टीकाइत नीबो हुतो सु पेहली रांम कहो हुतो पछै राउ वीको कोडमदेसर हुंतौ सु राः वेरसल भीमोत वीकेजी नु कहाडीयो जु राउ जोधै राम कह्यो छै जे विगर गढ मै चढीया तु आयो तो टीको तो नु हुंसी पछै राउ वीको कोडमदेसर हुतौ हालीयो सु पेडै माहै आवंत अंमल कर नै सुतो सु मोवडै री आयो ने ता पेहली हाडी जसमादे उतर नै वेरसल नु हाथा गेहर नै ले चढी गढ उपर पछै सातल नुं टीको दीन्हौ तितरै राउ वीकोही आयो पछै गढ घेरीयो राउ वीकै सुः (*sic*).

The *khyāta* of Vīkò comes to an end p. 19*b* with the founda tion of Bikaner. The following pages contain a very brief account of Lūṇa Karaṇa, and then only bare lists of names of the sons of Vīkò (p. 20*b*), Lūṇa Karaṇa (p. 22*b*), Jèta Sī (p. 23*a*), and Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 23*b*–24*a*).

(*b*) दिल्ली रै पातसाहाँ री याद, pp. 25*a*-27*a*. A list of the Emperors of Dillī from Sultān Samakā Gorī (1st) to Jahā̃gīr (73th). Apparently written at a later time than the rest of the MS.

(*c*) साँखलाँ दहियाँ सूँ जाँगलू लियौ तै रौ हाल, pp. 37*a*-*b*. A very interesting little note on Ajiyāpura (Jā̃gaḷū ?) and Prithī Rāja, and how the Sā̃khalās conquered Jā̃gaḷū from the Dahiyās :—

दहीयाणी अजीयादै (गांव) रिणीहरौ दहीयै रै बेटी राजा प्रिथीराज नु मांगी हुती सु डोलौ दहीया ले ने हालीया हुंता पछै जांगलु आय रहा पछै अजीयादै कोट आप रै नाव अजीयापुर कराडीया आगै जंगल धरती हुंती किउ न हुतौ पछै राजा प्रिथी-राज सीकार रांमण (*sic*) इये धरती आयो हुंतौ ताहरा अजीयापुर आयो पछै बायर नु ले अजमेर गयो नै दहीया अजीयादे रै साथ

हुंता सु रहीया पछे सांखलो (रायसी:) रूंणा (नागोर रे गांव) हुंतै आय नै रासीसर रहौ पछे उपाधीयो १ केसव सांखलां रे हुतो तिण कुड कर नै सांखलां सं बात कीवी जु थो नु जांगलु दीरा दु सांखलां नु मराड नै पछे दहीया नु सांखलां बेटी [दी]न्ही पछे जान आई हुंती ताहार (*sic*) सगलां [द]हीया नु चुक कर नै सांखला मारीया मार नै जाय जांगलु लीयो उव सांखला रहता पछे।

(*d*) राठोड़ाँ री पीढियाँ राउ सीहैजी सूँ बीकानेर रै राउ कल्याणमलजी ताँई, pp. 39*b*-43*b*. A series of genealogical lists containing only bare names and almost identical with the lists in (*a*).

(*e*) राठौड़ाँ री पट्टावली आसपाल सूँ बीकानेर रै राजा सूरज-सिङ्घजी ताँई, p. 46*b*. A list of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers from Āsa Pāḷa to Sūraja Siṅgha *rājā* of Bikaner. Containing only bare names.

(*f*) राउ जोधैजी री वेढाँ कियाँ री याद, pp. 47*a*–48*b*. A list of the battles fought by *rāva* Jodhò, beginning :—

कुवरपदे थंका (*sic*):

१ केरवो मारीयो

ताहरा वाहर चढीयो सु चुहलराई आपडीयो ओथ वेढ हुई... etc.

(*g*) बीदावताँ री विगत, pp. 53*b*-56*b*. A note on the Vīdāvatas from *rāva* Jodhò, who conquered Lāṛaṇū, Chāpara and Droṇapura from the Mohilas Ajīta, Vachò, and Kā̃nò, and gave the land to his son Vīdò, down to Bhopata Rāmòta, whose domains were confiscated by *rājā* Rāya Siṅgha in Saṃvat 1628 The note contains a list of the seven sons of Vīdò and the villages they possessed, and then a short historical account of the Vīdāvatas down to Bhopata, and their relations with the rulers of Bikaner and the Paṭhāṇas of Nāgòra. The note begins :—

मोहिल अजीत नै रांणो वछौ इयां री राजथांन लाडंणु नै छापर हुतौ नै द्रणपुर मोहिल कांन्हौ वसौ पछै महाराई श्रीजोधजी

(*sic*) सगलां नुं मारि नै मोहिले रे री (*sic*) घरिती ले नै राजि श्रीवीदेजी नुं रावीयौ... etc.

(*h*) काँधलौताँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 58*b*-60*b*. A series of genealogical lists of the Kădhalòta Rāṭhòṛas containing only bare names. It ends with the two sons of Jagò Săidāsòta : Nārāiṇa and Rāgho Dāsa.

(*i*) जोधावत जोधपुर रै धणियाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 63*a*-65*b*. Genealogical lists of the successors of Jodhò, coming down as far as the sons of Udè Siṅgha. The lists contain only bare names, except for a short narrative in prose, which is inserted pp. 64*a* ff., and the subject of which are Candra Seṇa and his sons Ugra Seṇa, Rāya Siṅgha, and Āsakaraṇa, and his brother Udè Siṅgha. This narrative begins as follows :—

जोधपुर तुरकाणो कै (।) चंदसेणजी राम कह्यो ताहरा टीको आसकर (*sic*) नु दीन्हो पछै कितरेहेके दिहाडै उगरसेन कह्यो जु मो कंन्हा चाकरी कराडौ की नही... etc.

(*j*) राउल माले नै जगमाल मालाउत रै टीकरां रै नाम तथा पोहकरणाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 74*b*–75*a*. Three genealogical lists giving only bare names, the third of which comes down as far as Sūjò Lŭkāvata.

(*k*) भाटियाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 78*a*-81*b*. Genealogical lists of the Bhāṭīs of Jesalmer, Derāvara, Vīkamapura. Pūgaḷa, and Hāpāsara. The first list begins :—

भाटी हुवा ताँह री विगत (।) १ भाटी १ मांजमराव १ मंगलराव १ वीजल १ देदल १ केहर १ तंणु तणोट कराडीयो १ विजैराव १ देवराव देरावर कराडीयो १ मुध १ वाछु... etc.

The last name in the first list is *rāuḷa* Kalyāṇa Dāsa Hararājòta, who is here stated to have succeeded in Saṃvat 1670.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 3:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण तथा पट्टाँ र गाँवाँ री विगत.

A cloth-bound volume, consisting of 166 leaves, each measuring 12¼″ × 14½″. Nearly 30 leaves blank. Each page contains about 25 lines of writing. and each line about 50 *akṣaras.* The MS. was all written by one and the same hand, apparently some 30–40 years ago. It is a copy from another MS., as clearly shown by the frequent empty spaces in the text. It contains two different works, to wit :—

(*a*) बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण सिंढायच दयालदास कृत, pp. 1*a*—57*b*. A history of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Ratana Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1902). The date of the composition of the work and the name of its author are recorded in ten *dūhā*s in Piṅgaḷa in the first page, which form a kind of introduction and explain that the *khyāta* called *Deśadarpana,* i.e. "the mirror of the country," was compiled by *kavi* [Siṇḍhāyaca] Dayāḷa Dāsa by order of *rāva* [Vèda Mahatā] Jasavanta Siṅgha, during the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha of Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1927 (1871 A.D.). Dayāḷa Dāsa is the same Cāraṇa who compiled the *Khyāta* No. 1, described above. The present work, however, is not identical with the last-mentioned one, but differs from it to some degree, especially in the first part. The *Deśadarpaṇa* is a much less finished and co-ordinate work than *Khyāta* No. 1. It is a very summary and defective chronicle from the beginning down to the accession of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1802), and a very minute and diffuse one from the accession of Gaja Siṅgha to the end.

The work begins with a list of the names of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner, from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Dū̃gara Siṅgha (262nd), which contains only bare names, and then the narrative, in Marwari prose, begins from *rājā* Puñja (247th). P. 4*a* gives the following account of *rāva* Sīhò :—

२५५ मो पीढो सीयोजी सेतरामजी रा हुवा तिणा री जनम री याद सं° ११८५ काती व्द ५ रो जनम सं° १२१२ वैसाष व्द १२ राजा हुवा : लाष २४०००० री पैदा सुं कीताइक परगनां सुं इनायत कनोज ऊई सु पातसाह री चाकरी मै रजु हुवा . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Bikaner proper begins from p. 7*b* with an account of how *rāva* Jodhò defeated *rāṇò* Ajita Mohila and

conquered from him Chāpara and Droṇapura. P. 9*a* the reasons for Vīkò's and Kā̃dhala's emigration are given, much in the same way as in *MS* 1 :—

उगाहीज दीनां कवर वीकैजी काकाजी. कांधलजी सुं इकलास घणी ऊंती सु कांधलजी सुं कवर वीकोजी वतलाय रह्या था राव जोधाजी यां नुं देषीया इसो फुरमायो श्राज तो काका कांधलजी सुं भतीज रै सला हुवै सु जांगां क्षां इसी दीसे छै काई नवी जमी षाटसी . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Vīkò continues in the next two pages, his conquests being simply mentioned one after another. About the expedition against Jodhpur, it is said that Vīkò succeeded in looting the city (p. 9*b*). The *khyāta* of Lū̃ṇa Karaṇa (pp. 10*a*-11*b*) contains exactly the same events as *MS* 1, and they are also given in the same order. The *khyāta* of Jèta Sī begins p. 11*b* as follows :—

सं॰ १५८३ सांवण सुद ५ नुं गांव नापासर रै डेरां सुं वीदावत कौल्यांणदास री तरफ री श्रोठी श्रायो तै रा समंचार मातमपोसी वासतै कौल्याणदास श्रावै छै इसा समाचार रावजी श्रीजैतसी सुं मालम हुवा : तै पर रावजी कहायो वात समझी श्रठै श्रावण री क्युंही काम नही . . . etc.,

and ends abruptly p. 13*b* with the mention of *rāva* Māla De's expedition against Bikaner. Follow the *khyātas* of Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 14*a*), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 14*a*-15*b*), Daḷapata Siṅgha (pp. 15*b*-16*b*), Sūra Siṅgha (pp. 17*a*-18*a*), Karaṇa Siṅgha (pp. 18*a*-18*b*), Anopa Siṅgha (pp. 18*b*-19*a*), Sarūpa Siṅgha (p. 19*a*) Sujāṇa Siṅgha (pp. 19*a*-20*b*), and Jorāvar Siṅgha (pp. 20*b*-21*a*), all of which are very abridged and defective, some of them consisting only of a few lines and giving only the dates of the principal events. This part of the work contains no commemorative songs.

The latter part of the work, which describes the reigns of Gaja Siṅgha, Sūrata Siṅgha, and Ratana Siṅgha, is compiled on altogether different lines and contains much the same substance as the corresponding part in *MS* 1. The *khyāta* of Gaja Siṅgha begins, p. 21*a*, as follows :—

श्रीजी जैपुर था सु रीणी पधारीया तरै वीकानेर सु म्हंतो बषतावरसींघजी सांम्हा गया वीकानेर पधराया सं॰ १८०२ असाड ब्द

१४ नुं आंण फीरी पछै गादी बीराजीया पछै सं° १८०२ उणही रातै कावरजी अमरसींघजी गांव गाढवालै सुं परबारा जोधपुर राजा अभै-सींघजी कन्है मदत लेवण सारू गया . . . etc.,

and comes to an end p. 26*b*. Then follows the *khyāta* of Sūrata Siṅgha (pp. 26*b*-32*b*), and lastly that of Ratana Siṅgha (pp. 32*b*-57*b*). This begins :—

सं° १८८५ वैसाष वद ५ गदीनसीन हुवा वैसाष वद ५ नु श्रीजी पोसाष कर करणमोल मै पधारीया : तषत ऊपर बीराजीया पहला तो गांव सेषसर रै गोदारां श्रीजी रै तीलक कीयो पछै महाजन रै ठाकर बीका रतनसीयोत वैरीसालजी सेरसींघोत तीलक कीयो . . . etc.

From a comparison of the few lines quoted above with the corresponding ones in *MS.* 1 (p. 339*b*), it will be seen how closely the two MSS. agree with one another. In fact, especially as far as the *khyāta* of Ratana Siṅgha is concerned, the text in the two works is identical, except for slight differences in the wording and the use of different synonyms. In the *Deśadarpaṇa*, the *khyāta* of Ratana Siṅgha is not completed. It breaks off in Saṃvat 1902 with the mention of the contingent Ratana Siṅgha sent to Maroṭha in help of the English (p. 57*b*, corresponding to p 378*b* in *MS.* 1).

(*b*) <u>वीकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत,</u> pp. 76*a*-154*a*. A descriptive list of the villages in the Bikaner State, classified according to the names of their different tenants, with the figures of their respective income, population, etc., and also summary accounts of the principal events in the history of each fief, as well as genealogical lists of the ancestors of the present tenants, etc. Compiled under the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha, and probably intended to form a kind of supplement to the *khyāta* (*a*) described above. The work begins from the villages assigned to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीदेवस्थांना तालकै (*sic*) गांव मंडीया तै री तपसील इण भांत,

then follow the other fiefs. As a specimen of the nature of the work, we may take the account of the fief of Mahājana, which begins p. 98*a* as follows :—

रेष	गांव	पैदावारी
८६	८७	५१०००

ठीकांणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लीषीजै तैं री वीगत इण भांत छै (।) हमार ठा° अमरसींघजी ठाकर रे घर पटै रा गांव १०६ ठाकर बंदगी में पोहता तैं सुं वधारै रा गांव ११ परधांन ठाकरां रे अमरावत छै त्यां रै पटै गांव १५ इण भांत पटो तो गांव अेक सो पैतीस १३५ रो लीषीजै परंत हमार पटै वाः आवाद कमती छै तै री तपसील इण भांत ठा° डावी मीसल सीरै बैठै महाजन रो ठीकांणो रावजी श्रीलूणकरणजी रै राज मै वडा कवर रतनसीजी था ज्यां नै अवल मै ठीकांणो बंधायो संवत १५६२...

Then follows a list of all the villages in the fief of Mahājana. The work describes first the fiefs of the Rāṭhòras (Vīkā, Jodhā, Rūpāvata, Vīdāvata, etc.), and then those of the chiefs belonging to other tribes of Rajputs (Bhāṭī, Tāvara, Parihāra, Kachavāha Pāvāra, Vāghora, etc.).

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 4 :—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री वात तथा वंसावली.

A MS. consisting of 54 leaves, of which about one half covered with writing, and the other half blank Incomplete, apparently one or two leaves being missing at the end. Each leaf measures $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6''$ and contains 23 lines of writing of about 18 *akṣaras* each. Written all by one hand, some 150-200 years ago. Cloth-bound, but with loose leaves. The script is very incorrect *devanāgarī* and makes no distinction between ड and ड़.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) राठौड़ाँ री वात राव सीहैजी सूँ राजा रायसिङ्घजी ताँई, pp. 1*a*-23*b*. A very summary historical sketch of the Rathòras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sīhò to *rājā* Rāya Siṅgha, apparently compiled during the reign of the latter The first part of the work, from the beginning to the reign of Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 1*a*-15*b*) is written on the very same and identical lines as (*a*) in *MS.* 2, the only difference being in that the account here is much more ample than that in *MS.* 2, and commemorative

songs are abundantly interspersed. Many passages are practically identical in the two works, only the wording is slightly altered by the use of different synonyms and expressions. There is no doubt that of the two versions, that contained in *MS.* 2 is the original. To give an idea of the close dependency of the two works on one another, I quote below the beginning of our *MS.* 4 (*a*). which the reader may compare with the beginning of *MS.* 2 (*a*) quoted in the above pages :—

सीहोजी षेड गांव आय नै रहीया पछै श्रीद्वारिकाजी री जात नु हालीया वीच पाटंण सोलंकी मूलराज री रजवार उठै डेरा कीया सु मुलराज चावोडां री दोहीतो चावोडां रै भाटी लाषे फुलांणी सुं वैर सु लाषै षेटै करण मै निवला घात दीया तै सुं राज री धंणी मूलराज हुवो सु मूलराज सीहैजी सुं मिलीयो कहो मांरे लाषै सुं वैर छै थे मारी मदाह (*sic*) करो . . . etc.

The narrative continues on the same lines as in *MS.* 2 (*a*), only more diffuse, as far as the expedition of Lūṇa Karaṇa against Jesalmer, the account of which ends p. 15*b*, as follows :—

सु अठा सु लूंणकरण फोज कर चढीयो सु जेसलमेर सु कोस हेक परीया बावलांणी सुधा फेरीया रावल गढ मां बेठै जोयो,

corresponding to the following passage in *MS.* 2 (*a*), (p. 20*a*):—

ता पछै राउ लुणकरण वले कटक करि नै जेसलमेर गया राउल गढ झालीयो पछै कोट दोला फेर नै पाछा आया.

The rest of the work finds no correspondence in *MS.* 2 (*a*), which is interrupted after the list of the sons of Lūṇa Karaṇa, corresponding to p. 16*a* in the present MS. Pp. 16*a*-23*b* contain a continuation of the narrative, on quite the same lines, from the accession of Jèta Sī to the reign of Rāya Siṅgha. I give below the last lines, from which it would appear that the work was composed under the last-mentioned *rājā* :—

अर रायसंघजी राज करें देस मां अंमल दसतुर हुवो पछै पातसाह अकवर गुजरात रयासा पर आवै स [डे]रा अजमेर हुवा तद अठा सुं रायसंघजी रांमसंघजी दुजा उमराव सारा साथ ले अजमेर पातसा री पावां लागा पंण पातसा ईहां सु राजी नही......पछै इहां अरज कीवी जो गुजरात पर हरवल म्हे हुसां चाकरी मुजरो कर देषासां तद

घातसा कंन्हे वीकानेर रो नवमोहरो लिषायो अजमेर रो सुबै तईनाथ ईण भांत चाकर हुवा.

Here ends the work proper After the end, 4 commemorative *dūhā*s are added which have nothing to do with Rāya Singha and whereof the text is very incorrect.

(*b*) जोधपुर रै राठोड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp 23*b*-26*a*. A genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sīhò to *mahārājā* Abhè Singha It contains only names and references to the principal events and dates The latest date mentioned is Saṃvat 1781.

(*c*) वीकानेर रै राठोड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 26*a*-27*b*. A similar genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vīkò to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha. The latest date mentioned is Saṃvat 1726, but the genealogy is incomplete one or more leaves having gone lost at the end of the MS

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 5:—वीकानेर री ख्यात महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्घजी सूँ महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी ताँई नै दूजी फुटकर वाताँ तथा प्रिथीराजरासौ.

A huge volume, cloth-bound, numbering 374 leaves, $16\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$ in size Each page contains from 36 to 42 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 35 *akṣara*s. Written by different hands, all in *devanāgarī* script. About 100 years old, at the most. A few pages blank The volume contains :—

(*a*) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्घजी री वात, pp 2*a*-5*a* An historical sketch of the reign of *mahārājā* Sujāṇa Singha of Bikaner. Beginning :—

सं° १७४७ सांवण सुद ३ रो जन्म सं° १७५७ वैसाष सुद ७ पाट बैठा जेठ वद १२ श्रीवीकानेर वधाइ आइ पातसाह श्रीओरंगसाह री चाकरी मैं ओरंगावाद सोबै था सं° १७६३ मिती फागुण———

ओरंगसाह पोत ऊवो अजीतसिंहजी पातसाह री सुबा नै जालोर सुं असवार हुय जोधपुर कायंम कीयो . . . etc.

The work contains a description of the Jodhpur expedition against Bikaner, lead by Bhaṇḍārī Raghunātha, the conspiration of Ajita Siṅgha to murder Sujāṇa Siṅgha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda, the marriage of Sujāṇa Siṅgha at Ḍūgarapura (S. 1776), and the war with Jodhpur of Saṃvat 1790-92.

(*b*) <u>महाराजा जोरावरसिङ्घजी तथा गजसिङ्घजी री ख्यात नै जूनी ख्यात री वाताँ,</u> pp. 6*a*-95*b*. A chronicle of the reigns of Jorāvar Siṅgha and Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner, with special reference to the wars with Jodhpur, and digressional dialogues on the earlier history of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States. The work begins :—

...नै देस मै राजा श्रीअभैसिंहजी वषतसिंहजी रै थांणां उपर असवार हुवा वीदासर गोपालपुरै मुकांम हुवा परै सुं राजा वषतसिंहजी प्रोहत जगनाथ जैदेवांणी पोहकरणो जमीयत जोधपुर नागोर वगेरै सेषावत सादूलसिंघ जगरांमोत फोज भारी ले नै श्रीजी री फोज रै मुकालबै आय उतरीया...,

and proceeds immediately to relate the attack on Bikaner by Abhè Siṅgha of Jodhpur, and the siege he laid to the fort. P. 7*a* the first digression begins with the account of the mission of Muhatò Āṇanda Rūpa to Savāī Jè Siṅgha of Jaipur, to induce him to take the field against Jodhpur and thus relieve the siege of Bikaner. His dialogues with *mahārājā* Jè Siṅgha begin from p. 11*b*, where Jè Siṅgha questions him about the earlier history of Bikaner and its relations with Jodhpur :—

महाराज श्रीसवाइजेसिंहजी फुरमाइ जो मुहंताजी जोधपुर रा सुं थांहांरै आगली हकीकत किणा तरै छै।

The reply by Āṇanda Rūpa is in the form of a summary historical sketch of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vīkò to *rājā* Daḷapata Siṅgha (pp. 11*b*-18*a*). To corroborate and illustrate his recital, Āṇanda Rūpa has a bard summoned his name Jayā Rāma, a Bāraṭha originary from Bikaner, who recites all the commemorative songs referring to the events related. The narrative by Āṇanda Rūpa begins :—

मुंहतैजी अरज किवी जो महाराज जाँगलु सांषलां रो राज थो सु आपत री अदाव[त] वा कालदुकालों सु धरती वैरांण ऊइ तिणा

ऊपर सांखलो नापो मांणकराव रौ राव जोधैजो कंनै जाय धरती रौ वैनती किवी...etc. (p. 11*b*),

and continues with the *khyāta* of Vīkò, his conquests, his foundation of Bikaner, and his expedition against Jodhpur (pp. 11*b*-12*b*). Then follow the *khyātas* of Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 12*b*-13*a*), which contains only the account of the expedition against Jesalmer, and some commemorative songs, Jèta Sī (pp. 13*a*-15*b*), Kalyāṇa Siṅgha (pp. 15*b*-16*a*), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 16*a*-17*a*), and Dalapata Siṅgha (pp 17*a*-18*a*), all of which are more or less defective and incomplete. After Āṇanda Rūpa has completed the account of the reign of Dalapata Siṅgha, *mahārājā* Jè Siṅgha interrupts his recital by questioning him about the origin of his family. The reply of Āṇanda Rūpa is contained in pp. 18*a*-19*a*, where he traces his pedigree to Osiyā, whence his ancestor Siva Rāja Sālāvata emigrated to Bikaner, during the time of *rāva* Vīkò :—

...ओसीयां मांहांरो करीम वास थो नै ओ मुलक सं°——— राव चवडै वीरमोत मंडोहर लीवी तिण दिन सुं दरबार मै पग छै तठा पछै राव जोधैजी रो (*sic*) कवर वीकैजी साथ ओसीयां सु सिवराज सालावत भायांवसी लोक सुधो आयो...etc. (p. 18*a*).

The dialogical digression ends p. 19*b*, with an account of the contest Bikaner had with *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, after the Emperor had assigned Nāgòra to the latter.

From p. 20*a* the main narrative is resumed with a description of the council Jè Siṅgha held with his nobles, and how they all resolved to draw their swords against Jodhpur. Pp. 20*b*-21*a* describe the march of the Jaipur army, and the alarm of Abhè Siṅgha, who in great haste raised the siege of Bikaner and ran to the defence of his capital. *Sākha rò dūhò* :—

तीन [1] महीना पांच दिन गढ सूं [2] गोता खाय ।
अभमलहो घर आवियौ [3] पूंदै [4] आग लगाय ॥ १ ॥

P. 21*b* a new digression begins, also in the form of dialogues, the interlocutors this time being Jè Siṅgha of Jaipur, Bakhat Siṅgha of Nāgòra, Dalel Siṅgha of Būdī, and other chiefs assembled in the Jaipur camp. The first recital is by Bakhat Siṅgha, who in compliance with a request of Jè Siṅgha, relates the early history of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sīhò to *rāva* Jodhò (pp. 22*a*-30*b*). This recital begins :—

आगलां बुजरकां कंनै हुण तरै सुणी छै परंपरा राठोड़ां रौ कनवज

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[1] MS. तन, [2] MS. सुं, [3] MS. आवीयो, [4] MS. पुदे ।

रजध्यांनो सु महाराज श्रीजैचंदजी दलेपाँगुलो कहांणो तांहां री साहिबी रा काठा तांइ वषांण कहो ताहरै वरदाइसेन ऊवो ताहरै पाट सेतरांम नै सेतरांमजी रै सीहोजी ऊवा...etc.,

and ends with the foundation of Jodhpur by *rāva* Jodhò in Saṃvat 1515 The conversation is continued in pages 30*b*-32*b* with the early history of the Sīsodiyās (pp. 30*b*-31*b*), the Bhāṭīs (pp. 31*b*-32*a*), the Devaṛās, the Hāḍās, and the Kachavāhās (pp. 32*a*-*b*), related partly by Jè Siṅgha and partly by the other chiefs present. Then the thread of the narrative is resumed with the account of how Jè Siṅgha and his allies levied a contribution from Jodhpur and returned to their country. after having attained their object, the relief of the siege of Bikaner. *Sākha rò dūhò* by Gāḍaṇa Khīva Rāja (p. 33*a*) :—

बीकानेर गयंद जिम गहै अभै रजग्राह ।
सुणे पुकार सिहाय की हर चो पर जैसाह ॥ १ ॥

P. 33*a* describes a meeting of Jorāvar Siṅgha and Jè Siṅgha at Vaṇāra, after which the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Siṅgha is continued with an account of internal disturbances and the coalition of Bakhat Siṅgha and Abhè Siṅgha against Jaipur. till the death of Jorāvar Siṅgha in Saṃvat 1802 (p. 38*a*).

The *khyāta* of Gaja Siṅgha begins in the same page 38*a*. as follows :—

श्रीजी रै कवर तो कोइ ऊवो नही सारांइ अमरावां मुतद्दीयां हजूरीयां नै फिकर उपनो जो कासु कीजै तिण समै रा°(?) बखतांमसिंघ केसोदासोत षाप किसनसिंघोत बीको अमरसिंघजी रो जिलायत थो सो कियाही मुतद्दी नै पुछीयो नही नै रा° (?) कुसलसिंघ प्रथीराजोत री बींटी रो सैहनाण ले नै चढ गयो...etc.

Immediately after the installation of Gaja Siṅgha, comes the war with Jodhpur, which is related at some length till the meeting of Gaja Siṅgha and Bakhat Siṅgha at Nāgòra in Saṃvat 1806 (p. 44*a*). P. 45*a* begins the third and last dialogical digression. This time the chief interlocutors are Gaja Siṅgha, Bakhat Siṅgha, Kachavāhò Dalel Siṅgha, and Muhatò Mana Rúpa, and the place of their meeting is Kāḷiyāvāsa. The subjects treated in the conversation are the three following: how Savāī Jè Siṅgha went for help to Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur, when Amber was sequestrated (pp. 45*a*-46*b*), how Orangzeb punished Jodhpur after the death of Jasavanta Siṅgha (pp. 46*b*-48*a*), and how Ajita Siṅgha of Jodhpur was murdered by his son

Bakhat Siṅgha (pp 48*a*-49*a*). This is related by Bakhat Siṅgha himself and it is interesting to see how cynically he confesses his horrible crime and throws the blame on his young age and the drink he had indulged in :—

मांहांरी ढांढा री सु (*sic*) बुध थी नै बाळक था नै भांग अरोगता तै री तरंगां उठती क्यु सोच विचार कियो नही तीण सु सं° १७८१ मिति आसाढ सुद १३ रात रा सुतां नै छिद्र पाय चूक कियो सु ऊणाहार रा कारण पुठै वडो केहरषाणो ऊवो.........मांहांरी नून बुध थी तिण सु इसो कांम हाथे वणायो...(p. 48*b*).

Pp. 49*a*-53*b* contain an account of the new coalition of Bakhat Siṅgha, Gaja Siṅgha, and Īsarī Siṅgha of Jaipur, against Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur, and of Bakhat Siṅgha's installation on the throne of Jodhpur in Saṃvat 1807. The remaining pages (54*a*-95*b*) simply contain a continuation of the chronicle of Gaja Siṅgha from his marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808) to some unimportant events which happened in Saṃvat 1828.

(*c*) <u>वीरमायण ढाढी बहादर री कही</u>, pp. 97*a*-104*b*. The *Vīramāyaṇa*, a bardic poem on the exploits of Vīrama De Saḷakhāvata, by Ḍhāḍhī Bahādar. Beginning .—

अत मत कायब सुद्ध लहां उकती । सुप्रस्न होय दीजे सरस्वती ।
पोह राठोड़ अचल छत्रपती । कहां जिम कमधां कीरती ॥ १ ॥

End :—

अमर जुग च्यार अरैहण । खब कुमंत रोर मेटण संगट । कारज मनं वांछत करण । सुज मात तात बंधव सयण । सध गोग थारै सरण ।
छ छ छ ।

(*d*) <u>वीकानेर री हकीगत षणियाँ री</u>, pp. 105*a*-107*b*. A very summary sketch of the history of Bikaner from *rāva* Vīkò to *mahārājā* Anopa Siṅgha (S. 1726, pp. 105*a*-107*a*), followed by genealogical accounts of the Rāṭhòṛas who immigrated with Vīkò from Jodhpur, divided according to their *khā̃pas* : Kā̃dhala, Ūdāvata, etc. Beginning :—

राव वीकौ जोधावत रांणी नोरंगदे सांषली रा पेट रा बेटा २ हुवा वीकौ ने वीदौ दोनुंइ भाई ऊवा राव वीकै जोधावत सं° १४८७ रा श्रांवण सुदि १५ रो जनम सं° १५२७ वैसाष सुद २ जोधपुर छुटौ नै गांव चुंडासर आय रया...etc.

(e) चहुवाण सीसोदिया वगैरे रजपुताँ री पीढियाँ तथा साइवाँ री जगावाँ, pp 107*b*-111*b*. Genealogical accounts of the Cahavāṇas (p. 107*b*), the Sīsodiyās and their branches (pp. 108*a*-110*a*), the Bhāṭīs (p. 110*a*), the Devaṛās (pp. 110*a*-b), the Mohilas (p. 110*b*), the Sindhalas (pp. 110*b*-111*a*), the Solaṅkīs (p. 111*a*), and the Pãvāras (pp. 111*a*-*b*)

(f) पातसाह औरङ्गजेब री हकीगत, pp. 111*b*-121*a*. An account of the reign of Orangzeb with special reference to his war with Jodhpur, from the Golakuṇḍa expedition and the founding of Orangābād, to the loss of Jodhpur in Saṃvat 1743. The two first pages contain a kind of introduction, in which the most salient events in the reigns of Akbar, Jahãgīr and Śāh Jahã are cursorily mentioned. The work begins :—

पातसा अकबर हमांऊ री दीली री धणी तिण रा परवाड़ा सं° १६११ पातसा हमाऊ दीली लीवी सु दीली री कोट जोवेतौ थो सु कांगरा थी गीर पड़ीयौ सुं मुवौ अकबर नांनौ थो टीकै बैठौ...etc.

(g) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 122*a*-132*b*. An historical sketch of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur, from *rājā* Padārtha to the death of *kãvara* Jagata Siṅgha, son of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅgha, in Saṃvat 1733 (p. 130*b*), followed by a few disconnected notes on very disparate subjects, mostly connected with the history of Marwar. Beginning :—

राजा पदारथ (सुरथ) रो बेटो सं° ८११ पाट बैठो राजा ग्यांन पदारथ रो सं° ८३४ रा वे ॥ सुद ५ जन्म...etc.

(h) प्रिथीराज चौहाण री रासौ कवि चन्दवरदाई री कहियौ, pp. 134*a*-373*b*. A very incorrect copy of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* from the beginning to the end of the *Dhanakathā*.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 6 :—नागौर रै मामलै री वात नै कविता.

A little MS. in the form of a *guṭakò*, cloth-bound, numbering 132 leaves, 5″ × 5½″ in size. Pp. 21*b*-26*b*, 45*b*-96*b*, and 121*b*-

132*b* are blank. The pages filled with writing contain from 7 to 16 lines, of 13 to 27 *akṣaras*. Leaves 100-115 exhibit 16 puerile pictures in water-colours illustrating episodes of the *Rasālū rā dūhā* [see (*d*) below]. The MS. is about 250 years old. P 7*b* gives a date : *Saṃvat* 1696, *Jeṭha suda* 13 *sanavāra*, and a name, Rughanātha, as the name of the writer Marwari script. No distinction is made between ड and ड़

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) <u>परिहाँ दूहा वगैरे फुटकर वाताँ,</u> pp. 1*a*-11*b*.

(*b*) <u>नागौर रै मामलै री कविता,</u> pp. 12*a*-21*a* Three commemorative songs, namely a *gīta*, a *jhamāla*, and a *nīsāṇī* on the contest between Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner and Amara Siṅgha of Nāgòra described in the next paragraph below. The three songs especially celebrate the valour of Mūhatò Rāma Canda, one of the chiefs in the forces of Bikaner. The *gīta* is by Cāraṇa Jagò, and the *jhamāla* by Cāraṇa Deva Rāja Vikūpuriyò. The name of the author of the *nīsāṇī* is not given. The three songs begin respectively :—

gīta : दलाथंभ रुदसंभ...etc.,

jhamāla : कैरव पांडव कलहीया...etc.,

nīsāṇī : अवरल दवौ अषर सषर...etc

(*c*) <u>नागौर रै मामलै री वात,</u> pp. 27*a*-45*a*. A very minute and interesting account of the contest which took place in the years Saṃvat 1699-1700 between Nāgòra and Bikaner, over the village of Jākhāṇiyò. After Nāgòra had been assigned in fief to *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the son of Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, Jākhāṇiyò had continued to remain in the possession of the *Rājā* of Bikaner. But in Saṃvat 1699 the Nāgòrīs went and sowed the fields round Jākhāṇiyò, and this eventually gave rise to the contest, which ended in Saṃvat 1700 (?) with a battle in which the forces of Amara Siṅgha were routed and their commander, Siṅghavī Sīha Mala, put to flight The account of the sequels of the battle is continued till the death of Amara Siṅgha. The little work is very important, thanks to the minute particulars it contains, which throw an interesting light on some aspects of the feudal life of the period. It begins :—

वीकानेर माहराजा (*sic*) श्रीकरंनसिंहजी रै राज ने नागोर राउ अंमरसिंघ गजसंघोत रो राज सु नागोर वीकानेर री काकड गाँ(°) १ जाषाणीयो सु गांव वीकानेर रो ऊतो ने नागोर रा कहे जु गांव माहारो हीवहीज असरचो हुतो...etc., and terminates :—

इसडो काम मुहते रामचंद नु फबीयो वडो नाव हुयो पातसाही माहे वदीतो हुवो इसडो बीकानेर काही कामदार हुयो नं को हुसी।

(*d*) रसालू रा दूहा, pp. 99*b*-115*b*. Thirty-three *dūhās* beginning: उंच(?)इ महल्ल चवंदडी ॥ २ ॥, namely from the fourth quarter in the second *dūhò*, and ending: राजा भोजु जुहारवै ॥ ३१ ॥.

(*e*) खिवलास रा दूहा, pp. 116*a*-117*b*. Thirty couplets beginning: खिणही सावण संयोग.. etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 7:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री नै बीजा लोकाँ री पीढियाँ.

A small *gutakò*, cloth-bound, numbering 66 leaves, 5¼″ × 6½″ in size. Each page contains 11-12 lines of writing of 15-22 *akṣaras*. Some pages have been left blank. The MS. was caused to be written by Gāḍaṇa Khūmajī for the use of *kāvara* Ratana Siṅgha, the son of *mahārājā* Sūrata Siṅgha of Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1867 (see p. 6*b*). It contains :—

(*a*) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ रै नाँवाँ रा दूहा, pp. 1*a*-3*b*. A series of 21 *dūhās* giving the names of the sons of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers following: Sīhò, Saḷakhò, Vīrama, C[illegible]ò, Riṇa Mala, Jodhò, Vīkò, Lūṇa Karaṇa, Jèta Sī, Kalyāṇa Mala, Rāya Siṅgha, Sūra Siṅgha, Karaṇa Siṅgha, and Anopa Siṅgha.

(*b*) बीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 4*a*-6*b*. A list of mere names of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Sūrata Siṅgha (159th).

(*c*) बीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रै संवत नै धाम पधारण री जगावाँ, pp. 7*a*-10*b*. A prospectus giving the years of birth, accession, death, etc. of the rulers of Bikaner, and also the

names of the places where they died, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahā-rājā* Sūrata Siṅgha.

(*d*) वीकानेर रै राठोड़ राजावाँ री माजी साहिबाँ रा नै सतियाँ रा नै काँवराँ रा नाम, pp. 11*a*-22*b*. Names of the mothers, *satīs*, and sons of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Āsathāna to *mahā-rājā* Sūrata Siṅgha.

(*e*) वीकानेर रै पट्टेदाराँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 23*a*-33*b*. Genealogies of the chief *jagirdars* of Bikaner. The last pages contain also genealogies of the rulers of Jodhpur, Īḍara, Kisanagaḍha, Rataḷāma, and Āmajharò.

(*f*) जैपुर बूँदी जेसलमेर वगैराँ री वंसावली नै पीढियाँ, pp. 35*a*-41*b* Genealogies of the rulers of Jaipur, Bū̃dī, Koṭò, Jesalmer, Derāvara, and Udaipur.

(*g*) वीकानेर रै कामदाराँ वगैराँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 42*a*-62*b*. Genealogies of the Mūhatās, Vèdas, Khajanacīs and other Bania and Rajput tribes in Bikaner.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 8 :—मूहणोत नैणसी री ख्यात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 282 leaves covered with writing, besides a few blank leaves, some at the beginning and some at the end. Size of the leaves 10½″ × 11″. Each page contains from 22 to 25 lines of writing, and each line from 25 to 32 *akṣaras*. All written by one hand, in *devanāgarī*. Complete, but illegible in very many places, owing to the bad ink which has caused the pages to stick to one another. P. 280*a* records that the copy was made by Vīṭhū Panò, at Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1899, by order of *mahārājā* Lakhamaṇa Siṅgha, the brother of *mahārājā* Ratana Siṅgha.

The MS. contains the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, beginning from the Sīsodiyās as follows :—

अथ सीसोदीया आदि गैहिलोत कहीजै अेक वात यूं सुणी इणां री ठकुराई पैहली दिषण नु नासकत्र्यंबक हुती सु इणां रै पुर्वज जै सूर्य रो उपासन हुतो...etc.

As a list of the contents of the first part of the "Khyāta"—going from the *Sīsodiyā rī khyāta* (1) to the *Kānhaṛa De rī vāta* (28)—has been already given in "Descriptive Catalogue," Sect. i, Pt. i, MS. No. 6, it will be sufficient here to give an index of the contents of the second part, which is missing in the Jodhpur MSS. 6, 7, 13 :—

52 राव गाँगै वीरमदे री वात, pp. 211*b*-213*b*.

53 हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 213*b*-219*a*.

54. नरै सूजावत खींमै पोहकरणै री वात, pp. 219*a*-223*a*

55 जैमल वीरमदेवौत राव मालदे री वात, pp. 223*a*-225*b*

56. सीहै साँखल री वात, pp. 225*b*-227*b*.

57. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 227*b*-231*b*

58. नरबद सतावत सुपियारदे लायौ तै समै री वात, pp. 231*b*-234*b*.

59. नरबद सतावत राणैजी नूँ आँख दीधी तै समै री वात, pp. 234*b*-235*a*.

60. राव लूँणकरण री वात, pp. 235*a*-*b*.

61. मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 235*b*-241*a*.

62. छतीस राजकुली इतरे गढे राज करै [तै री विगत]*, p. 241*b*.

63. पँवाराँ री वंसावली, pp. 241*b*-242*a*.

64. राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 242*a*-244*a*.

65. [पातसाहाँ गढ लिया तै रा संवत]*, pp. 244*a*-*b*.

66. दिल्ली राजा बैठा तियाँ री विगत, pp. 244*b*-246*b*.

67. सेतराम वरदाईसेनौत री वात, pp. 247*a*-251*a*.

68. राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ नै सतियाँ रा नाम, pp. 251*b*-253*a*.

69. किसनगढ री विगत, pp. 253*a*-254*a*.

70. राठौड़ाँ री तेरै साखाँ री विगत, pp. 254*a*-*b*.

71. जेसलमेर री ख्यात, pp. 254*b*-255*a*.

72. बड़ौत नारणौत वगैरे वीकानेर रै सिरदाराँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 255*b*-259*b*.

73. पातसाहाँ रा फुटकर संवत, p. 260*a*.

74. चन्द्रावताँ री वात, pp. 260*b*-264*a*.

75. सिखरौ वहेलवै गयौ रहै तै री वात, pp. 264*b*-266*b*.

76. उदै उगवणावत री वात, pp. 266*b*-269*b*.

The last four pages contain a very imperfect index of subjects.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 9:—राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री वात नै नापै साँखलै री वात.

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 124 leaves, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ in size. Pages 73*a*-124*b* are blank. The pages filled with writing contain 18 lines each, and each line numbers 15 to 16 *akṣaras*. Beautiful, but inaccurate *devanāgarī* script. चौं is often written for medial चाँ. The MS. was copied in Saṃvat 1926 (see p. 72*b*).

The MS. contains two works, to wit :—

(*a*) <u>राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री वात</u>, pp. 1*a*-48*b*. A biography of the five sons of Karaṇa Siṅgha, *rājā* of Bikanėr : Anopa Siṅgha, Kesarī Siṅgha, Padama Siṅgha, Mohaṇa Siṅgha, and Vanamāḷī Dāsa, the last one an illegitimate son. The work begins :—

महाराजा श्रीकरणसिङ्घजी वीकानेर वडो राज कीयो। वडो अड़पायत आंटीलो राजा हुवो। तुरक रो परभात रो मुह न देषता। दरबारै सईयद तुरक रहता त्यां नु मोती पेराय कांनां मे आप घताया। सो पातसाह चाकरी वदले अहदी मेलीया। सो भली तरे जावतो करावता। षांवण नु मोकलो देता। पाणी षारो पावता।... etc.

The biography contains much fiction and has little historical value. The exploits of the five princes are related in

turn. After a general praise of the reign of Karaṇa Siṅgha, comes a preliminary enumeration of his five sons and of the chiefs with whom they were connected by marriage, and then begins the biography of Anopa Siṅgha, which continues till p. 3*b* (comm. songs : करे पांग्रा असुरांग्रा...p. 2*a*, सुवे दषग्रा सोह्लीयो... p. 2*b*-3*a*, कूवर वषांग्रु राजा करग्रा रा...p. 3*b*). Next comes the biography of Kesarī Siṅgha, containing a description of his feats of arms from the battle of Ujain in which he is stated to have fought at the side of Orangzeb (p 4*a*). Third comes the biography of Padama Siṅgha, which is the most diffuse of all, and begins from p 9*a* with the well-known quarrel over the deer:—

सो अेक दिन मोहग्रसिंघ रो हीरग्र थो सो कुटो। सो कोटवाल पकड़ीयो। तद मोहग्रसिंघजी मोंग्रस[1] मेल कहायो। हिरग्र मांरो थांहरै छै। आयो छै सो दिरावो। कोटवाल नटीयो...etc.

(Comm. *nīsāṇī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhana Lakhamīdāsòta: इल साका अवरंग तषत इम ऊवा उवारै...pp. 12*a*-13*a*). In the quarrel, Mohaṇa Siṅgha, the fourth son of Karaṇa Siṅgha, lost his life. The biographical account of Mohaṇa Siṅgha consists practically all in the description of the part he had in the quarrel mentioned above. The biography of Padama Siṅgha continues at lengh till p. 38*a*, where his glorious death in battle is related, but his amorous adventures and other minor anecdotes are kept more in view than his military exploits. Pp. 39*a*-42*a* form a sequel to the life of Padama Siṅgha, and contain the story of a *navāb*, his friend, who became a *fakir* after Padama Siṅgha's death. The biography of Vanamāḷī Dāsa comes last (pp. 42*a*-48*b*), and terminates with the account of how he was murdered by order of Anopa Siṅgha.

(*b*) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 49*a*-72*b*. A biography of Nāpò Sā̃khalò, the man who accompanied and helped *rāva* Vīkò in his conquest of the new land. It begins from the murder of *rāva* Riṇa Mala at Cītoṛa:—

रावजी श्रीरिग्रमलजी सूं रांग्रो कुंभै चूक कयो (*sic*) मोपैं पुवार रै कहै। सो आदमी अठारे लेय महिपो रिग्रमलजी रै डेरे गयो। सो ढोलीयै उपर पोढीया था। सो पाघ रा आंटा देय मांचे उपर बाधः (*sic*)। पछै तरवार वाही। सो रिग्रमलजी ढोलीयो लीयो उठीयो

[1] For मागस.

तिण वषत मह्पिो कुद आघो जाय षड़ो रह्यो: । बीजा अठारै मोणस था सो रिणमलजी मारीया । (*Sākha rò gīta*: मेल्हीयां रांण कूंभ रयण राव मारंण...)

Nāpò is represented as having rendered *rāva* Jodhò invaluable help during his war with Mewar, by staying always at the court of the *rāṇā* and secretly informing Jodhò of all that was going on there. The biography is as full of fiction as the foregoing one. To quote only one instance, about 20 pages (pp. 53*a*-62*b*) are devoted to a story, according to which the *rāṇā* was once supplanted by a mean *jogī*, who went into the body of the *rāṇā*, after making the soul of the *rāṇā* enter the body of a dead deer. It was only after six months the *rāṇā* was able to recover his own body, thanks to the help of Nāpò. Subsequently, Nāpò left the court of Citora, and went to Jodhpur (p. 63*a*), where he became the best counselor of Jodhò. It was Nāpò, who made Jodhò assign to Vīkò the territory of Sārūṇiyò, which became the origin of all the latter's conquests. From this point, the exploits of Nāpò are mixed up with those of Vīkò, whose conquests are imperfectly related in the last pages of the work, special attention being paid to the war with the Mohilas.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 10 :—राजावाँ री जनमपत्त्रियाँ .

A small *guṭakò*, 4¼″ × 5″ in size, cloth-bound, consisting of 70 leaves. Incomplete, many leaves being lost both at the beginning and at the end. Each page contains from 2 to 4 lines of writing of about 25 *akṣaras*, followed by two *kuṇḍalīs*, or horoscopical diagrams, arranged on the same line. Pp. 33*a*-40*b*, which are inserted in the middle of the MS., are of different paper and in different writing. The MS. was apparently written about 200-250 years ago, probably in the second or third decade of the Saṃvat-century 1700.

The MS. contains a collection of *janmapattrīs*, i.e. horoscopes of the birth of the rulers of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, and also smaller chiefs, as well as imperial princes. Each page contains one horoscope, which consists of two parts, to wit: (*a*) two to four lines of text, giving the date, hour, and asterism of birth as well as the name of the father, etc., of the new-born one, and (*b*) two *kuṇḍalīs*, or zodiacal diagrams, the one being the *lagnakuṇḍalī*, with the names of the signs, and the other the *bhāvakuṇḍalī*, without these names.

I quote as a specimen of the collection the horoscope of *rājā* Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner, which is found p. 33*a* —

संबत् १५९८ वर्षे श्रके १४६३ प्रवर्त्तमाने श्रावण मासे कृष्णपक्षे द्वादश्यां १२ तिथौ बुधवासरे घ° २४ आर्द्रानक्षत्रे चतुर्थपादे जन्म ॥ श्री ५ माहाराजा रायसिंहजी जन्मः ॥

The horoscopes are given in a very irregular order Most of them refer to the Saṃvat century 1600, but since the latest of all bears the date Saṃvat 1719 (p 36*a*), it would appear that the collection was made shortly after this year.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 11 :—फुटकर वार्ताँ.

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 90 leaves, $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$ in size. Pages 1*a*-26*b* and 63*a*-90*b* are blank. One leaf seems to be missing between leaf 26 and leaf 27. The pages covered with writing contain from 21 to 26 lines of 12 to 17 *akṣaras*. Age uncertain, possibly some 150-200 years.

The MS. contains different short works, mostly poetical and incomplete. Leaving aside unimportant fragments, the only contents of some interest in the MS. are the following :—

(*a*) लखै जाम री वात, pp 28*a*-31*a* A very brief history of Lākhò, *jāma* of Bhadresara, and his sons Rāvaḷa and Haridhavaḷa. Beginning :—

राव हमीरो (*sic*) भुजनगर राज्य करै लघो जांम भद्रेसर राज्य करै अेकै देस मै दोइ राजा अेक राव कहाडै अे[क] जांम कहाडै हमीर रै पंघार १ साहिब [२] दोइ बेटा...etc.

(*b*) पञ्चसहेली रा दूहा कवि छीहल रा कहिया, pp. 37*a*-41*a*. Beginning: देख्या नगर सुहांवणा...etc.

(*c*) कूँगरे बलोच री वात, pp. 44*a*-47*a*. The story of the Baloca Kũgarò. Beginning:—

कूंगरो बलोच अरोड़ भखर रहै तिलोकसी जसहड़ जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो छ ताकड़ी रो आहार करै ।...etc.

(*d*) बूँदी री वात, pp. 53*a*-*b*. Incomplete. An episode of the rivalty between Bhoja and Dūdò, two sons of *rāva* Sūrajana of Bū̃dī, at the court of Akbar. Beginning:—

बूंद (*sic*) राव सुरजन राज्य करै । सुरजन रै दोइ बेटा अेक रो नांम दूदो । जेसै भैरवदासोत चांपावत रो दोहीतरौ ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 12:—दिल्ली रै धणियाँ री याद नै बीजी फुटकर वाताँ.

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 50 leaves, 8½″ × 5″ in size. Each page contains 18-20 lines of writing of 12-17 *akṣaras*. Leaves have gone lost both at the beginning and at the end. *Devanāgarī* script by different hands. The MS. was written between Saṃvat 1675 (see p. 22*b*) and Saṃvat 1715 (see p. 41*b*).

It contains:—

(*a*) शृङ्गाराद्यात्मकश्लोकसंग्रहः, pp. 1*a*-19*b*. A collection of miscellaneous Sanskrit verses, mostly of an erotical nature.

(*b*) दिल्ली की नियालि, pp. 20*a*-22*b*. A list of the names of the rulers of Dillī from Anaṅga Pāḷa Tũvara (1st) to Nūr Dī Sāhi

Salem Adalī (Jahā̃gīr, 53rd). The list was evidently compiled under the reign of the latter, in Saṃvat 1675, as recorded in the last lines, which run as follows :—

तिपनमो पातिसाह नूरदी साहि सलेम अद्ली संवत १६६२ काती सुदि १३ बेठो छे [।] संवत १६७५ वर्षे आसू सुदि १० दिने लिख्या छे ॥

(*c*) सुभाषितस्लोकसंग्रह:, pp. 26*a*-30*a*. A small collection of moral sentences in Sanskrit verses, amongst which a *Subhāṣita-saṃvādaḥ* intermixed with prose, beginning :—

धारनगर्यां भोजराजा सभायां पंचशतपंडितपूरितायां... etc.

(*d*) फुटकर कविता, pp. 30*b*-33*b*. A few stanzas, partly in Sanskrit and partly in Ḍiṅgaḷa, the latter only having some historical interest. These begin : संबत नवे अेकम्म..., पन्हर असी पांच संमत..., मंडोवरि सावंत ऊवो..., अभिपुरा जेवंत..., कनवज्जा कमधज्ज...

(*e*) दिल्ली रै धणियाँ री याद, pp 34*a*-41*b*. Two lists of the names of the rulers of Dillī with the years of their respective reigns, the one from Yudhiṣṭhira (1st) to Akbar (162nd), and the other from Vīsala De Tū̃vara (1st) to Jahā̃gīr (62nd). The last page (41*b*) ends with a mention of the accession of Orangzeb (Saṃvat 1715) and the defeat of Dārā.

(*f*) राठोड़ राजावाँ रै कँवराँ रा नाम, pp. 42*b*-44*a*. Tables giving the names of the sons of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur from Saḷakhò to Sūjò, and of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from Vīkò to Rāya Siṅgha.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 13 :—वीकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै समै री.

A MS. consisting of 34 loose leaves, $11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8''$ in size. Each page contains from 25 to 30 lines of about 25 *akṣaras*. The first leaf has the upper margin, with a few words of the text, broken away. Mixed Marwari and *devanāgarī* script.

Copied by Vīṭhū Panā Siṅgha (cf. MS. 8) in the year Saṃvat 1905 (see p 34*a*).

The work is a register of the fiefs in the Bikaner State, originally compiled under the reign of *rājā* Karaṇa Siṅgha, in the year Saṃvat 1714. It simply reflects the condition of the fiefs in the period above mentioned, and only exceptionally reference is made to earlier times. In the copy, the work is styled *Paṭṭāvahī* It consists of two parts, the one integrating the other, to wit:

(*a*) पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ रा नाम, pp. 1*a*-21*a*. A list of the villages forming part of the different fiefs in the Bikaner State. It begins from the villages the income of which goes to the temples for their maintenance:—

श्रीपरमेस्वरजी महाराजाधिराज महाराज श्रीकरणसिं[घजी रै रा]ज (?)[1] री पटावही संमत १७१४

१ श्रीगोविंददेवजी रु° ७०) वरषासण

१ श्रीनासिकजी माहे श्रीरामचंदजी रै दुवारैं रु[°] १२५) वर[षासण]...etc.

The description of the fiefs proper begins from p. 2*a* with the fief of Mahājana owned by the Vīkāvatas, after which follow the other fiefs in succession, arranged according to the clan of their tenants. The order is the following: fiefs of the Vīdāvatas, Kā̃dhalòtas, Vaṇavīròtas, Bhāṭīs, Ūdāvatas, Riṇadhīròtas, Maṇḍaḷāvatas, Rūpāvatas, Nāthòtas, Jètamālas, Sīsodiyās, Sonagarās, Sā̃khalās, Cahuvāṇas, Jètuṅgas, Nirabāṇas, Tū̃varas, Devaṛās Gogaḷīs, and miscellaneous.

(*b*) ठाकुराँ रा नाम, pp. 21*b*-34*a*. A list of all the *jāgīr*-holders in the Bikaner State, grouped under the denomination of their different clans in the same order as above (Vīkāvatas, Vīdāvatas, Kā̃dhalòtas..etc.). Beginning:—

वीका ठाकुर	असवार	गांव
१ रा° उदैभांण देवीदासोत	४७	७०
१ रा° करमसेन मनोहरदासोत	२७	३२ etc.

By the side of the name of each chief, the number is given of the horses he is bound to keep and the villages he has in

[1] The part of the text in brackets has been conjecturally supplied by myself.

his jurisdiction. After the Rajput chiefs, lists are also given of the *jāgīr*-holders of different caste, chiefly Pirohitas, Cāraṇas, and Upādhiyās (pp. 28*a*-30*a*). The last pages (30*b*-36*a*) contain miscellaneous names.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 14:—रावलदे साँखलै री तथा वींझै सोरठ री नै रतनाँ हमीर री वात.

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 76 leaves, $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. Containing from 28 to 29 lines of writing per page, and from 17 to 22 *akṣaras* per line. All by one hand in bold *devanāgarī*. About 100 years old.

The MS. contains:—

(*a*) रावलदे साँखलै री वात, pp. 1*a*-29*a*. The story of Rāvaḷa De, the Sā̃khalò chief of Sāmeragaḍha, near Giranāra in Soraṭha. Beginning:—

दईव संजोगे जनमीया रांको वांको राव।
लेष विधाता लिषीया पासा हंदा डाव॥ १॥

वार्त्ता॥ रावलदे सांषलो सामेरगढ राज करै छै। सोरठ देश री सामेरगढ।...etc.

In prose intermixed with *dūhās*.

(*b*) वींझै सोरठ री वात, pp. 29*b*-55*b*. The well-known story of Soraṭha, the wife of *rāva* Rūṛò, and her amours with Vījhò, also in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

सोरठ सिंहलदीप की पाली आंगा कुंभार।
परणी राजा रूड़ नै जीती राव खंगार॥ १॥

...साचोरगढ महादुरंग वसै छै। तिण नगर रो धणी रायचंद देवड़ो राज करै छै...etc.

(*c*) रतनाँ हमीर री वात, pp. 56*a*-76*b*. The story of Ratanā̃ and Hamīra, a prince of Sūrajagaḍha. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

कुसम तणा सर पांच कर जग जिण लीनो जीत ।
तिण री सुमिरण करतवां रस ग्रंथा री रीत ॥ १ ॥
...॥ वार्त्ता ॥ तिण समें सरों मै ज्यूं मांनसरोवर । तरों में ज्यं कलपतरोवर ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 15:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह.

A MS. consisting of 425 leaves, 12″ × 8″ in size. Cloth-bound, but very badly preserved, most of the leaves being detached and very many crumbled at the margins. Some pages are missing at the end. Each page contains 26 to 27 lines of writing of 20-24 *akṣaras*. Written partly in Saṃvat 1845 at Desaṇoka (see p. 91*b*), and partly in Saṃvat 1892 at Dāsorī by Ratanū Mana Rūpa (see p. 416*b*).

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) साँई कर रहा तै री वात, pp. 1*a*-4*a*. A tale of two fakirs, one of whom used to repeat: *sāĩ karè so huvè*, and the other *sāĩ kara rahā hè*, whence the title. Beginning :—

दीली सहर मे अेक फकीर चांदणी चोक मै रहै...etc.

(*b*) खुदाय बावली री वात, pp. 4*a*-6*b*. Another tale of two poor Mussulmans, Mullah Abdullah and Sipahi Aledad. Beginning :—

दीली सहर मै मुलां अवदला रहै । अर दुसरै महल मैं सुपाई अलेदाद रहै ।...etc.

(*c*) दीनमान रै फल री वात, pp. 6*b*-10*b*. A tale of a *setha* Dharma Dāsa and his wife Šīlavantī. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस ते मे पाटण सेहर ते मे सेठ धरमदास नावै साहा रहै लघेसरी ।...etc.

(*d*) तुँवराँ री वात, pp. 10*b*-12*a*. A life of Rāma De *pīr*, the son of Tūvara Ajè Sī and founder of Rāmadeharò, near Pohakaraṇa. Beginning :—

सलारसी तुवर दीली री पातसा ऊतो। सु सलारसी री बेटो रीणसी सु पातसाही छाड आप री मन री खुसी जाय नीब रै पांन सु कासीकरवत लीयो......पछै रिणसीजी रो बेटो अजैसीजी...etc.

(*e*) राठौड़ सीहैजी ने आसथानजी री वात, pp. 12*a*-16*b*. An account of the exploits of Sīhò and his son Āsathāna, from the departure of the former from Kanòja to the conquest of Khera by the latter. Derived from the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nèṇa Sī. Beginning :—

राजा श्रीसंघसेन कनवज थी जात्रा भणी द्वारकाजी नु पधारीया। आगै गोत्रकदंब बऊत कीयो ऊतो तै मन विरकत ऊवो।...etc.

(*f*) राव सुरताण देवड़े री वात, pp. 16*b*-24*b*. Wrongly described in the title as *Rāva Mānè rī vāta*. An account of the reign of Suratāṇa Siṅgha, the successor of *rāva* Māna Siṅgha of Sīrohī, from his accession to the battle in which he defeated Jaga Māla, the son of *mahārāṇā* Udè Siṅgha, and Rāya Siṅgha, the son of *rāva* Candrasena of Jodhpur. The two last pages describe the encounter of Suratāṇa with Āḍhò Durasò, the famous bard, who had been wounded in the battle. The work begins :—

राव मांनौ सीरोही राज्य करै। राव मांनै रै बेटो कोई ऊतो नही। अेक बेटी हुती तिका जगमाल उदैसिंघोत सीसोदीयै नु परणाई। . etc.

(*g*) जैसै सरवहियै री वात, pp. 25*a*-29*b*. The story of Jèsò Saravahiyò, a petty ruler of Giranāra, and Cāraṇa Sājaṇa, who provoked on him an attack by Mahmud, the king of Ahmadabad, in the course of which Jèsò was slain. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस अहमदावाद नगर तठै मांमद वेगड़ो पातसाही करै। उण रा वारा माहे कुण कुण हीदु राज करै।...etc.

(*h*) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 29*b*-33*a*. An account of the intestine contests for power, which followed the death of *rājā* Prithī Rāja of Ābera, from the accession of the inept Ratana Sī to the installation of Bhāra Mala by Akbar. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज आंबेर रो। वीकानेर राव लुणकरण रै परणीयो ऊतो। बाई रो नांम बाहलबाई। तीयै बाई रै बारैह बेटा हुवा।

दोय बेटा प्रिथीराज रै वीजै मोहल रा हुवा। रतनसी अर भीम।
...etc.

(*i*) मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 33*a*-37*b*. An account of the Mohilas from the time of *rāṇò* Mohila Surajanòta down to the defeat of Verasala and Narabada by *rāva* Jodhò, and the assigning of the land to Vīdò. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning :—

मोहिल सजनोत (*sic*) जात चोहवांण छापर द्रोणपुर रो धणी हुयो तीण री हकीकत।...etc.

At the end a commemorative *beakkharī chanda* is inserted. beginning :—वागड़ीयै भोगवी वसाई...etc.

(*j*) गोहिल अरजन हमीर री वात, pp. 37*b*-41*a*. A story of Arajana and Hamīra, two Gohilas, who are here described as sons of Bhīma, the Solaṅkī king of Aṇahilavāṛā Pāṭaṇa. Beginning :—

अणहिलवाड़ै पाटण गोहल भीम राज करै। गुजरात मै वेगड़ो मांहमद पातिसाहि राज करै। वेगड़ै मांहमद सु भीम लड़ाई लीधी। भीम कांम आयो।...etc.

(*k*) चहवाण सातल सोम री वात, pp. 41*a*-42*b*. An account of the capture of the fort of Samiyāṇò (Sīvāṇò) by Alāva Dī, and the defeat of Sātala and Soma, the Cahamāṇa rulers of the place. Beginning :—

समीयांणो गढ तीयै रो नांम हिवारं समीयांणो कहीजै सु कुभटगढ छै...etc.

(*l*) राव मण्डलीक री वात, pp. 42*b*-43*b*. An account of the war between Maṇḍalīka, *rāva* of Giranāra, and Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

गढ गीरनार राव मंडलीक राज्य करै। नवां सोरठां रा धणी।
...etc.

(*m*) वाले चाँपै री वात, pp. 43*b*-45*b*. An account of the war of Vālò Cā̃pò Ebhaūta of Matiyāḷò with Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

चांपो अभल नो मतीयाले राज करै। अेक रीहाड़ा रो समाजोग छे। वेगड़ो मांहमांद आमंदावाद राज करै...etc.

In the narrative, Cāraṇa Sājaṇa Lūbāvata (cfr. § (*g*) above) plays an important part, and several *dūhās* by him are inserted in the text

(*n*) राव प्रतापमल देवड़े री वात, pp. 45*b*-47*b*. A description of a feast given by Pratāpa Mala Devaṛò, which ended tragically with the death of one Pīcò from excessive opium. Beginning :—

इम अेक सीधलां रो। राव प्रतापमल सीरोही रै धणी पासै मांगण गयौ...etc.

(*o*) हाडा हुवा तै री कुनै, pp. 47*b*-53*a*. An account of the exploits of Cāhavāṇa Devò Bā̃gāvata, the progenitor of the Hāḍās, at the close of which it is shown that the Hāḍās owe their name to *hāḍī*, the "bones" of a goat which Devò had killed. The goat belonged to a *pīr*, who resented the offence and would not be appeased, except by condemning Devò to wear the bones of the goat suspended to his neck, and Devò's descendants to be called Hāḍās. The origin of Devò is traced to Bhẽsaroṛa in Mewar, which was the centre of a *pargana* of 84 villages which Devò held as a vassal of the king of Mā̃ḍava. Beginning :—

चहांण देवा थी हाडा कहाणा। हाडां री वडी साहबी बुंदी रा धणी। बुंदी मैणां भीलां रो वतन थो।...etc.

(*p*) हरदास मोकलोत वीरमदे दूदावत री वात, pp. 53*a*-58*a*.[1] A biographical sketch of Hara Dāsa Mokalòta Ūhaṛa, formerly a vassal of *rāva* Gā̃gò of Jodhpur, then of Vīrama De of Meṛatò, and lastly of Sekhò Sūjāvata of Pīpāṛa, ending p. 54*b* with Hara Dāsa's and Sekhò's death in a battle against Gā̃gò. The remaining pages contain a description of the war subsequently waged by *rāva* Māla De against Vīrama De of Meṛatò. Beginning :—

हरदास नु कोटणो सातविस गामा सु। तिको हरदास लाकड़ चाकरी न करै। दसराहै आय नै सलांम करै...etc.

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[1] Identical with chapter 53 in the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above).

(q) पलकदरियाव, pp. 59a-84b. A moral novel, beginning:—पाटण सहर तठै ब्रह्मभांण नांमै राजा राज करै । तिण सहर मै अजैपाल नामै साहा व्यापारी रहै ।...etc.

(r) वीकानेर रै अमरावाँ री पीढियाँ रो जाव वीठू बखतराम री कहियौ, pp. 85a-88b. A work in dūhās by Cāraṇa Vīṭhū Bakhat Rāma Rājasīòta, giving the pedigrees of the Rajput chiefs in the Bikaner State. From the introductory dūhò, which I quote below. it appears that the work was composed under mahārāja Gaja Siṅgha:—

भूप गजन कह भीम सु भीम बखत सु भाख ।
पीढ्यां सिरदारां सुपह्वो दोहा वरणाव दाख ॥ १ ॥

The enumeration begins from the Vīkāvatas of Mahājana (१ लणकरण २ रतनो ३ अजन...etc.), and ends with the Pāvāras, the last verse being a kavitta beginning:—१ गुणोराज वडगात... etc.

(s) महाराजा अनोपसिङ्घजी रै मुनसब नै तलब री विगत, pp. 88b-90b. A description of the jāgīr and stipend of Anopa Siṅgha, mahārāja of Bikaner, with the figures of produce, etc., and the names of the parganas, during the period Saṃvat 1724—Saṃvat 1752.

(t) राजा सूरजसिङ्घजी रै जागीर री विगत, pp. 90b-91a. A similar, but much shorter, description of the jāgīr of Sūraja Siṅgha, rājā of Bikaner. Copied from a vahī written in Saṃvat 1775 (see p. 90b).

(u) वीकानेर रै राजावाँ री वंसावली मुहतै भीमसिङ्घजी री बणायोड़ी, pp. 91b-94b. A genealogical sketch of the rulers of Bikaner, from rāva Jodhò to the demise of mahārāja Gaja Siṅgha (S. 1844), compiled by Muhatò Bhīma Siṅgha—(evidently the same man who is mentioned in the introductory dūhò quoted under (r) above). The two first pages contain a very prolix introduction in verses, the rest is in prose. Before the introduction, there is a prefatory note of six lines, in which it is recorded that the work was copied from an older MS. dated Saṃvat 1828—apparently the original written by Bhīma Siṅgha himself—at Desaṇoka in Saṃvat 1845. The first verse begins:—

॥ कवित ॥ वसधा वसि वेण रै वैण सुं ऊडइ विडांणी ।...etc.

The last lines, which record the demise of Gaja Siṅgha and the accession of Sūrata Siṅgha, are probably an addition by the later copyist.

(*v*) गङ्गेव नीँबावत खीची रौ बेपौहरौ, pp. 95*a*-99*a*. A description of a pig-hunting by Gaṅgeva Khīcī of Gāguraṇa, and a banquet which followed. Rather interesting on account of the very minute and detailed descriptions of arms, apparel, etc., it contains. In rhymed prose. Beginning :—

तिणां दिनां रो गढ गागरड़ु। मुते न भवसते। गंगेव नीबावर्त खीची राज करै। च्यार षूट सौं आडौ। गाहड़ रौ गाडौ। फौजां रौ लाडौ।...etc.

(*w*) राठौड़ रामदास वैरावत री आखड़ियाँ, pp. 99*a*-100*b*. A description of the eighty-four vows strictly observed by Rāṭhòṛa Rāma Dāsa Vèrāvata. Beginning :—

राठौड़ रिड़मलजी पुत्र रामदासजी। आषड़ीसिद्ध रजपूत छै। व्रतधारी रजपूत छै। तीणा नुं चौरासी आषड़ी थी। इतरा व्रद प्रतंग्या पालै छै।...etc.

(*x*) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 101*a*-112*b*. The life of Nāpò Sā̃khalò, identical with MS. 9 (*b*) described above. Beginning :—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं रांणै कूंभै चूक करायो। महेपै पवार रे कहै।.. etc.

(*y*) हितोपदेसग्रन्थ गुवालेरी भाखा मैं, pp. 113*a*-191*a*. A translation of the *Hitopadeśa* into *Guvālerī bhāṣā*, a form of Western Hindī. Prose intermixed with verses. Beginning :—

श्रीमहादेव प्रताप तैं सकल कांम कौ सिध।
चंद्र सीस गंग वहतु जांनत लोक प्रसिध ॥ १ ॥

॥ वात ॥ प्रथमही श्रीमहादेवजु के प्रसाद तैं सकल कांम कौ सिध होय। कैसे है श्रीमहादेवजू। जिन के सीस चंद्रमा...etc.

(*z*) वेतालपचीसी री कथा, pp. 191*a*-226*b*. A translation of the *Vetālapañcaviṃśatikā*-tales into Marwari prose, intermixed with verses. From the introduction, it appears that the trans-

lation was composed at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1724-55). Beginning :—

प्रणमुं सरसती माय वले विनायक वीनवुं ।
सिध बुद्ध दिवराय सनमुष थाये सरसती ॥ १ ॥
देश मरुधरदेव (*sic*) नवकोटी मै कोट नव ।
वीकानेर विशेष निहचै मन कर जांणज्यौ ॥ २ ॥
राज करै राठोड़ करण सूरसुत करण रौ ।
महो च्त्रीयां शिर मोड़ च्त्रवट धुंमांणो धरी ॥ ३ ॥

......॥ वारता ॥ दिच्त्रण देश रै विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर। तठै विक्रमादित्य उजेणी नगरी रो धणी राज्य करै छै...etc.

(*A*) सिङ्घासणबत्तीसी री कथा, pp. 226*b*-252*b*. A Marwari translation of the *Siṃhāsanadvātriṃśatikā*-tales, composed in the same tour of time and apparently also by the same author as the *Vetālapacīsī rī kathā* above (see introduction to the latter). All in prose. Beginning :—

मालव देस तठें धारा नगरी । तठैं [राजा भोज] राज्य करै छै। राजा कन्हे पांचसै पंडित रहे छै । पंडित धनपाल कालिदास प्रमुष । चवदै विद्या पात्र छै ।...etc.

(*B*) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी री, pp. 253*a*-276*a*. A detailed account of the war fought by Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur against Bakhat Siṅgha of Nāgòra and Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner, from Rāma Siṅgha's accession (Saṃvat 1805), to his taking refuge with Madhò Siṅgha of Jaipur, after his final defeat (Saṃvat 1807 ?). Beginning :—

राजा अभैसिंघजी संमत अठारै सै पचोतरे रे आसाढ सुद पांचु देवलोक हुवा अजमेर मे श्रीपोकरजी उपर दाग हुवो जोधपुर आसाढ सुदि अष्टमी षबर आई । मोहल षवासां गांयनां सती हुई...etc.

In the MS., the work is styled as *Māravāṛa rā umarāvā̃ rī vāta* at the beginning, and as *Māravāṛa mè dhamacaka huvā tiṇa rī vāta* at the end.

(*C*) गोगादेजी रौ रूपक वैरवराह आढै पहाड़खाँजी रौ कहियौ, pp. 276*b*-287*b*. The *Gogā Dejī rò rūpaka*, a poem, by Āḍhò Pahāṛa Khā̃. Beginning :—

गाथा ॥ अत मत कायब सुक्ल उकती [।] सुप्रसन हुय दीजै सुरसती। पौह राठोड़ अचल छत्रपती। कहुं यम गोगा कीरती [॥ १ ॥]... etc.

(*D*) गोरा वादल् री कथा, pp. 288*a*-295*a*. A poetical version of the famous story of the fair Padamaṇī of Citoṛa and her relatives Gorā and Vādaḷa, by Jaṭa Mala. Beginning :—

चरण कमल चीत लायक। समर श्रीसारदा। मुझ अख्यर दे माय। कहो सकथा चीत लायक ॥ १ ॥ जंबूदीप मझार। भरतखंड खंडा सिरै। नगर भलो इ ससार। गढ चितोड़ है विखम अत ॥ २ ॥...etc.

(*E*) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या त्रियाचरित, pp. 295*b*-320*b*. The fifteenth *vidyā* of king Bhoja, or the knowledge of woman, by Vyāsa Bhavānī Dāsa. In prose and verses. Beginning :—

श्रीगणपत सरस्वती सिव। विसन रवि गुरुदेव।
सेव करे अर दास प्रभु। दीजै अख्यर भेव ॥ १ ॥
अविरल वांणि ओपजै।...etc.

(*F*) ओकलगिड़ वराह डाढाला री वात, pp. 321*a*-333*b*. The story of the heroic pig killed by Vīsaḷa De Vāghelò of Sīrohī. Beginning :—

जंबूदीप [भ]रथखंड मैं अढार गिर। अढारां गिरां रो सिरो। अरबद सो अरबद किसोओक छै ॥ दूहा ॥ वनासपती पाखर वणी।... etc.

(*G*) महाराजा अभैसिङ्घजी रौ गुण विरदसिणगार बारठ करनीदानजी रौ कहियौ, pp. 334*a*-339*a*. The well-known abridgment of the *Sūraja Prakāśa* by Bāraṭha Karanī Dāna. Beginning :—

गणपति सरसति निमसकार। दिजीये मुझ वर बुध उदार...etc.

(*H*) लुकमान हकीम अपणे बेटे कूँ नसीहत, pp. 339*b*-342*b*. The advices by the sage Lukman to his son. In Marwari mixed with Urdu. Beginning :—

पुछ्या वस्त किस पास मांगीयै। कह्या देणै मुसाल रहै...etc.

(*I*) राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री वात, pp. 343*a*-367*a*. Identical with MS. 9(*a*).

(*J*) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ ग्रेक भाग, pp. 369*a*-391*b*. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vāta*s following :—

कान्हड़दे री वात, वीरमदे री वात, गोगादे री वात, राव चूँडे री वात, अरड़कमल री वात, राव रिणमल री बात, राव जोधै री वात, राव वीकै री वीकानेर वसायौ तै समै री वात, कांधल री वात, राव तीडै री वात .

Notice that the order of the *vāta*s of Cūḍò and Gogā De is inverted, and the following *vāta*s are omitted :—

रावल् जगमाल री वात, राव वीकै री वात, भटनेर री वात .

The wording of the text also differs, though not to any appreciable extent, from the wording in the common recension.

(*K*) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 392*a*-411*a*. A story concerning Bahalim of Gajanī, apparently the rebellious Indian viceroy of Bahrām Šāh, who was defeated and slain by the latter near Multan. Beginning :—

ऊ बलहारी ताजीयां । जिन्हां जात कुही ।...etc

(*L*) खींवै वीजै धाड़वी री वात, pp. 412*a*-416*b*. A story of two famous thieves: Khīvò of Nāḍoḷa and Vījò of Sojhata, and their exploits. Beginning :—

षीवो विजो धाड़वी । वडा दोड़ा । वडा चोर । विजो सोभत वसै । षीँवो वसै नाडोल । दोनौं रा ग्रेसा परवाड़ा । ग्रो उण रो नांम जांणै [।] ग्रो उण रो नांम जांणै । पिण मिलिया कदे नही ।...etc.

(*M*) वीकानेर नै जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री पीढियाँ, pp. 417*a*-425*b*. Described as *Rāṭhòṛā rī khyāta* in the title. Genealogies of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from the origins to *mahārājā* Gaja Singha, and of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Māna Singha, giving the names of the rulers as well as of their sons and wives. Beginning :—

गढ कनोज । गढ मंडोवर । गढ ग्रणदपुरी नगरी । गढ माहोर । सेतबंध रांमेसर राज कीधो ।...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

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MS. 16:—उदैपुर री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ.

A MS., half-leather-bound, consisting of 136 leaves, of which about 40 blank. Size of the leaves 10″ × 6½″ Each of the written pages contains 17-18 lines of writing of 14-18 *akṣaras*. Running Marwari script, all by one hand. Age of the MS. about 100 years

The MS. contains:—

(*a*) <u>उदैपुर री ख्यात,</u> pp. 1*a*-58*b*. A compendious history of the *rāṇā*s of Udaipur from Vrahmā (1st) to *rāṇā* Rāja Siṅgha (199th), who succeeded in Saṃvat 1810. The first three pages (1*a*-2*a*) contain only a list of bare names from Vrahmā to *rājā* Siddhārtha (125th). From page 2*b* begins the narrative with *rājā* Vijaya:—

[१] २६ राजा विजय अजोध्या राज करतो सुरज री उपासना कीवी सुरज प्रसन हूवो इसी अग्या कीधी दषणदेस जावो...etc.

The account of each *rāṇā* is compiled on much similar and uniform lines: first comes the name of the mother-queen, then the number of the horses, elephants, infantrymen, and drumbeaters in the *rāṇā's* army, and of the chiefs in the service of the *rāṇā*. Next comes the account of the principal events that took place during the reign of the *rāṇā* in question, and lastly the names of his wives, concubines, and sons, and the years and days of his reign. The account of the last *rāṇā*, Rāja Siṅgha, which is a very short one as he did nothing, runs as follows:—

१९९ राणोजी श्रीराजसंघजी झाली वषतकुवरबाइ रा पुत्र वास उदैपुर सेनसंख्या अश्व २५००० पाला २५००० हस्ती ७२ वाजत्र १०० समत १८१० माह वद २ पाट बैठा राणी चहूवाण राणी झाली राठोड़ इडरेची वरस ७ मा° २ दी[°] १० राज कीधो बाइजी श्रीराजवषतकुवर-बाई देबारी माहे वावड़ी कराई श्रीजी रै नामैं देबारी माहे महादेवजी रो देहरो श्रीराजराजेसुरजी रो करायो।

(*b*) <u>सोलङ्की जीवराजजी रा कवित्त बारठ अहजन रा कहिया,</u> pp 71*a*-82*a*. A poem in 52 *kavittas* in commemoration of

Solaṅkī Jīva Rāja and his two *satīs*, by Bāraṭha Ahajana or Arjuna. From *kavitta* 51st, it appears that the death of the aforesaid Jīva Rāja took place in the year Saṃvat 1748. The first *kavitta* begins :—

सुद बारस भादवी [।] देह छडी राव चालक [।] उण समीयै श्राय नै। श्रेक बोली ग्रहपालक...etc.

(*c*) राठौड़ मोहकमसिङ्घजी रा कवित्त बारठ श्रहजन रा कहिया, pp. 83*a*-95*a*. A poem in 61 *kavitta*s by the same Ahajana, in the form of an epistle, being a satire against Rāṭhòṛa Mohkam Siṅgha. Beginning :—

तैं कागद वांचीया [।] राण राजड़ जगपत रा [।]
तै कागद वाचीया [।] राण पातल रा नीत रा।...etc.

(*d*) वीकावताँ वीदावताँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत, pp. 99*a*-108*b*. A list of the villages forming the fiefs of the Vīkāvata and Vīdā vata Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner. Undated. Beginning :—

महाजन श्रमरसंघ वैरीसालोत गा° १३५ रेष ८६ रा° लालसंघ कीसनसंघोत कुभाणो गा° १० रेष १०...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 17 :—श्राईनि श्रकबरी की भाखा वचनिका .

A huge and beautiful MS., velvet bound, consisting of 353 leaves covered with writing, besides 6 additional leaves containing an index of chapters and two tables with coloured designs of royal jewels and arms. Each page is $15\frac{3}{4}'' \times 11''$ in size and contains 30 lines of writing, each line comprising 22-32 *akṣara*s. All by one hand in beautiful and big *devanāgarī*. Jaipurī bhāṣā. Written about Saṃvat 1852 (see below).

The work contained is a translation of the *Āīn-i-Akbarī* into Jaipurī bhāṣā, composed by *munshi* Lālā Hīrā Lāla, and put into writing by Kāyastha Gumānī Rāma, by order of *mahārājā* Savāī Pratāpa Siṅgha of Jaipur. The work was started in Saṃvat 1852. All the above information is given in a poetical preface to the translation itself, which is found pp. 1*a*-*b*. Here the translation is called *Bhākhāvacanikā*. The work proper begins p. 1*b*, as follows :—

अब शेष अवल फजल ग्रंथ को करता ॥ प्रभु कों निमसकार करि कैं अकबर बादस्याह की तारीफ लिषबे कों कसत करै है ॥ अरु कहै है या की बड़ाई अरु चेष्टा अर चिमतकार कहां तक लिषूं । कही जात नांही ता तै या के पराकरम अर भांति भांति के दसतूर वा मनसूबा दुनिया मैं प्रगट भये ता कों संषेप लिषत हौं ॥ प्रथम तो बादस्याह के नांम संग्या को अरथ लिषियत है ॥ बाद फारसी भाषा मैं नित रहै ता कों कहते है...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 18 :—फुटकर वाताँ री सङ्ग्रह .

A cloth-bound MS., numbering 350 leaves, of which 134 are missing, namely the following :—1-14, 37, 69-96. 109, 141-199, 214-226, 228, 231-234, 269-271, 273-279, 295-296, 328. Moreover, the MS. originally was not ending with leaf 350, but had some more leaves, which are lost. Very badly preserved, many leaves being detached and crumbled. Size $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$. Number of the lines in each page 31-33, number of the *akṣaras* in each line 26-34. *Devanāgarī* script. Written about Saṃvat 1847 (see p. 36*a*).

A good many of the works contained in the MS. are identical with those in MS. 15. The works contained are the following :—

(*a*) <u>वेतालपचीसी री वात</u>, pp. 15*a*-36*a*. The same work as MS. 15 (*z*), but somewhat differing in the wording. Beginning :—

प्रणऊं सरस्वति पाय वले विनायक वीनबु ।
बुधि दे सिद्धि दिवाय सनमुखि थायि सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
...देश मरुस्थल देषि नौकोटी मै कोटि नव ।
पणि वीकानेर विशेष मनि निस्चै करि जांणीयौ ॥ २ ॥
तह राज करै राठौड़ ...रन सूरसुत करन सौ ।
महि चत्रीयां सिर मौड़ षत्रवटि षूमांणां षरौ ॥ ४ ॥

... ॥ दक्षिण देश रै विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर [।] तेथि विक्रमादीत उजीण रौ राजा...etc.

(*b*) **रायधण भाटी री वात,** pp. 38*a*-40*b*. The story of Bhāṭī Rāya Dhaṇa, the son of *rāvaḷa* Dujhāsa of Ludravò, and his amours with Sajanala, the daughter of Dhāṭa (*sic*), a Soḍhò feudatory of Dujhāsa. Beginning :—

[...]नू दीठी छै। औ तौ इयै नू ले नै आप रै घरै आये छै। अर सजनल वासे भाई रे वदलै चाकरी करै छै। रायधण इयै नु देष रीधा।...etc.

(*c*) **रायसिङ्घ खीँवावत री वात,** pp. 40*b*-42*b*. A biographical account of Rāja Siṅgha Khīvāvata, a *pradhāna* of Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur, with special regard to his services on the occasion of the death of Gaja Siṅgha, directed to establish Jasavanta Siṅgha on the throne in the place of Amara Siṅgha, the legitimate heir, and also to the part he had in helping Jasavanta Siṅgha put an end to the vexatious revenue administration inaugured by the *dīvān* Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī. Beginning :—

महाराजा गजसिंघजी वडो राजा हुवो। पातसाहां रो थापंण उथपंण हुवो [।] सो गजसिंघजी रे कुवर अमरसिंघ वडो। मोटो सिरदार। मांटीपंणै रो आंक...etc.

(*d*) **राव अमरसिङ्घजी री वात,** pp. 43*a*-48*a*. A biography of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the eldest son of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, who was banished by the latter and repaired to the court of Sāh Jahān, who assigned him a fief in Nāgòra Beginning :—

अमरसिंघ गजसिंघजी रे वडो कुवर। साचोर रां चऊवांणां रो दोहीतो। सो गजसिंघजी री रजा नही। अमरसिंघ निराठ सारी वात मै अवल। वडो देसोत।...etc.

The text is interspersed with many commemorative songs.

(*e*) **सिङ्घासणबत्तीसी की भाखा,** pp. 49*a*-68*b* Incomplete, the pages containing the last tale being missing. A translation of the *Siṃhāsanadvātriṃśatikā*-tales into Jaipurī bhāṣā Beginning :—

अनंत ग्यान करि जे पू[र]ण है। अर समस्त पदारथनि कै देखहार जोगीश्वर जा को पार नही पावत।... राजा विक्रमादित्य को प्रबंध कहै है। शकबंधी राजा विक्रमादित्य है। केसो जाने आराधान करि सकल देवता वस्य कीया है। राजा विक्रमादित्य को सिंघासण स्वर्ण को रत्नजटित...etc.

(*f*) कुँवरसी री वात, pp. 97*a* 108*b*. Incomplete both at the beginning and the end. The story of the amours of Kũvara Sī Sã̄khalò and Bharamala In prose interspersed with verses.

(*g*) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 110*a*-117*b* Incomplete at the beginning Identical with MS. 9(*b*) and MS. 15(*x*)

(*h*) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी री, pp. 117*b*-132*b* Identical with MS. 15 (*B*).

(*i*) राठौड़ ठाकुरसी जैतसीहौत री वात, pp 132*b*. 136*a*-140*b*. Fragmentary in the middle and at the end A biography of Ṭhākura Sī, a son of *rāva* Jèta Sī of Bikaner. Interspersed with commemorative songs.

(*j*) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp 200*a*-214*b*. Incomplete at the beginning and the end. The story of Jaga De Pã̄vāra, the faithful chief in the service of Siddha Rāja, the Soḷaṅkī king of Pāṭaṇa.

(*k*) राव सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 226*a*-*b*. The story of Sekhò, the Bhāṭī *rāva* of Pũgaḷa, who had obtained from Karaṇījī the boon that he would not die unless he sat under a *bakāyaṇa*-tree and ate cold boiled rice. Incomplete at the beginning.

(*l*) वीरबल री वात, pp. 226*b*-228*b*. An anecdote concerning Vīra Baḷa, the great favourite of Akbar. Beginning :—

पातस्याह अकबर दिली आगरे पातस्याही करे वडो अवलीयो पातस्याह हुवो बांवंन पीरां री करामात हुई...etc.

(*m*) राजा भोज खापरै चोर री वात, pp. 228*b*-230*b*. An anecdote concerning king Bhoja and a thief, Khāpharò. Beginning :—

राजा भोज धार नगरी राज करे वडो राजा चवदे विद्या निध्यांन सु राजा भोज रे धाफरो चोर चाकर...etc.

(*n*) कुतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp 230*b*, 235*a*-238*a*. Four leaves missing. A story of a prince Kutub Dī, in rhymed prose and verses. Marwari mixed with Urdu Beginning:—

पीरोजसाह पातस्याह दिल्ली पातस्याही करे। तिस के उमराव। तिरवरसंघ। गलतसमा। सुलतांन। तिस के दरीयासाह बेटा। दुसरा महंमदसाह बेटा।...etc.

(*o*) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 238*b*-268*b*. A *rifacimento* of the well-known tales of the parrot and the *sārikā*, illustrative of the vices of men and women, composed by a Josī Rāya (see last verse at the end), at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Siṅgha (see the introductory verses quoted below). Containing 32 tales. In Marwari prose mixed with Sanskrit and Marwari verses. Beginning:—

समरूं देवी सरसती मत विस्तारण मात।
वीणा पुस्तक धारणी विघ्न हरण विख्यात॥१॥
गणपति वंदू चरण जुग ... ...
वीकानेर सुहावणो दिन दिन चढतौ दौर।
हिंदुस्थान मजाद हद नवकोटी सिर मौर॥२॥
राज करै राजा तिहां कमधज भूप अनूप।
सकबंधी करणेससुत राठौड़ां कुल रूप॥४॥
देस राज सुभ देख कैं मन मैं भयो हुलास।
दंपतिविनोद की वार्त्ता कहिस कथा सविलास॥॥

॥अथ कथा प्रारंभते॥ अेकदा प्रस्तावै आबू विषैं विदग्धमंडण इसै नाम सूवौ रहै। माहा चतुर ग्याता। सर्व सासत्र प्रवीण। सासत्र जोवतां सांभलतां वैराग ऊपजै जो स्त्री संसार बंध नौ कारण छै।...etc.

(*p*) राव रिणमल री वात, pp. 272*a*-273*a* Fragmentary. Only the end.

(q) मोमल री वात, pp. 280a-281b. A story of Momala, a slave girl, and Sālha, a Solaṅkī king of Gujarat. Beginning.—

अथ राजा साल्ह सोलंकी गुजरात माहे राज्य करै। तीयै राजा रै १६ रांणी छै।...etc.

(r) महिन्दर वीसलौत री वात, pp. 281b-284b. Left incomplete. A continuation of the story of Momala and how she met Mahindra Vīsalòta of Umarakoṭa and *rāva* Hamīra Jāṛecò Beginning.—

उमरकोट मेहदरो वीसलोत राज करै [।] वडो राजाधानी [।] वडो साहबी [।] सु वेहन १ मेहदर रै कुवारी।...etc.

(s) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 284b-294b. A small portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

गाँगै वीरमदे री वात (pp. 284b-286a),

ऊहड़ हरदास मोकलौत री वात (pp. 286b-290b),

राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खौँवै पोहकरणै री वात (pp 290b-293b),

जैमल वीरमदेओत राव मालदे री वात (pp. 293b-294b).

The last *vāta* is incomplete.

(t) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 297a-301b. A history of Jesalmer from the attack by Alāva Dīn during the reign of *rāvaḷa* Rātana Sī, to the succession of *rāvaḷa* Kehara. Beginning:—

जेसलमेर उपर अलावदीन पातिसाह आयो। जेसलमेर माहि भाटी रतनसीह मूलराज राज्य करै। पातिसाही फौजा आइ नै गढ नुं लाग्यां।...etc.

(u) जैतै हमीरौत राणगदे लखणसीओत री वात, pp. 301b-304b. A story of the Bhāṭīs Jètò Hamīròta and Rāṇaga De Lakhaṇasīòta from their departure from Jesalmer to the battle in which the son of Rāṇaga De, with the help of the Multānīs, defeated and killed *rāva* Cūṇḍò at Nāgòra. Beginning:—

जैतौ हमीरौत भाटी रांणगदे लषणसीयोत बेवे रावल लषणसेन काढीया। ताहरां जैतै हमीरोत सुरजड़े गाडा छोडीया। रांणगदे थोरीयां कन्हा पूगल लइ।...etc

(v) रावल् लखणसेन री वात, pp. 304b-306b. The story of *rāvaḷa* Lakhaṇa Sena's marriage with the daughter of Kānhaṛa De, the Sonigarò chief of Jāḷòra, and her eloping with Nībò Semālòta, and the revenge Lakhaṇa Sena wreaked on Nībò. Beginning :—

किसन कांन्हड़दे जालोर राज्य करै । सु अेक दिन रो समायोग छै । रावल लषणसेन रै रांणी सोढी छै ।...etc.

(w) कूँगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 306b-307b. Identical with MS. 11(c). Beginning :—

तिलोकसीह जसहड़ोत जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो छ ताकड़ी रो धाहारा (*sic*) करै ।...etc.

(x) लाखे फुलाणी री वात, pp. 308a-313a. Identical with MS. 11 (a) except for slight differences in the wording. Beginning :—

राव हमीर भुजनगर राज्य करै छै। लषो जांम भद्रेसर राज्य करै छै [।] अेकै देस माहे दोइ राजा । अेक राव कहाड़ै । अेक जाम कहाड़ै ।...etc.

(y) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 313a-316a. Identical with MS. 15 (h), except for some differences in the wording. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज राव लुंणकर्ण रै परणीयो हुतो वाल्हबाई तीयै बाई रै वारह बेटा हूवा...etc.

(z) राणे रतनसी राव सूरिजमल री वात, pp. 316a-320b. The story of the enmity *rāṇò* Ratana Sī of Cītoṛa conceived against his brother-in-law, the *rāva* Sūrija Mala of Bū̃dī, and how he enticed him into the forest to assassinate him, but fell himself a victim to his treachery. Beginning :—

रांणो सांगो चीत्तोड़ राज्य करै । वडो रांणो हुवौ । सागै रै पातिसाह बंदीषांणे रहीया । तीयां नु चूड़ां पहिराइ काढीया ।...etc.

(A) नाराइणदास मीढाखाँ री वात, pp. 320b-321b. The story of Paṭhāṇa Mīḍhā Khā̃, king of Mā̃ḍava, and his death at the hands of Nārāiṇa Dāsa of Bū̃dī. Beginning :—

अेक मांडव रै पातिसाह रै पठाया तिण री नांम मीढाषांन सु मांडव सुं साथ करि नै रिणथंभौर आयौ जोरावर थकै रिणथंभौर लीयौ ।...etc.

(*B*) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर प्रिथीराज री वात, pp. 321*b*-324*b*. An account of the war between *rāvata* Sūrija Mala, the son of Khĩvò. the son of *rāṇò* Mokala, of Sādaṛī in Godhavāṛa, and his nephew *kũvara* Prithī Rāja, the son of *rāṇò* Rāya Mala; ended with Sūrija Mala's defeat, which obliged him to abandon Sādaṛī and carve for himself a new sovereignty amongst the Meṇās of Devaḷiyò (p. 323*a*); followed by an account of the death of Prithī Rāja from a pill given him by *rāva* Dūdò of Sīrohī (p. 323*b*), and lastly an account of the death of Jè Mala, the brother of Prithī Rāja, at the hands of Ratana Sī. Beginning :—

रावत सूरिजमल षीवै रो । षीवो रांणै मोकल रो । कूंभो ही रांणै मोकल रो । सूरिज मोटो रजपूत हुवो...etc.

(*C*) रांणै खेतै री वात pp. 324*b*-327*a*. The story of *rāṇò* Khetò's of Cītoṛa falling in love with a carpenter woman, and having from her two sons, Cācò and Merò, and of their murdering *rāṇò* Mokala, and being at last defeated and killed by *rāva* Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora Beginning :—

वरसालै रा दीह छै । दीवांण सिकार चढीया छै हल वहै छै भाद्रवो मास छै । षातिण भातो ले जावै छै । दोइ पाड़ी छै सु जिन्हे हाथे पकड़ी छै लीयै जावै छै ।...etc.

(*D*) सोनिगरै मालदे री वात, pp. 327*a*-*b*. Incomplete, one leaf being missing. An account of Māla De's—the Sonigarò chief of Jāḷora—defeat at the hands of Triviṛita Khā̃, his submission to the Emperor (Alāva Dīn), and his coming in possession of Godhavāṛa and Cītoṛa. Beginning :—

सोनिगरौ मालदे गोढवाड़ माहे धरती पातिसाह री मारै साथ वहण न पावै...etc.

(*E*) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 329*a*-337*b*. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vāta*s following :—

खेतसी रतनसीश्रोत री वात (pp. 329*a*-330*a*), incomplete, the first leaf being missing,

चन्द्रावताँ री वात (pp. 330*a*-333*b*),

सिखरी वहैलवै गयो रहै तै री वात (pp 333*b*-335*a*), and :

उदै उगवणावत री वात (pp. 335*a*-337*b*).

The second of the *vātas* above, which is a genealogical sketch of the Candrāvatas of Rāmapurò from Cā̃darò, the son of *rāṇò* Bhāvana Sī, to Amara Siṅgha Harīsinghòta, is followed by two short poems in Sanskrit, which are not found in MS. 8. Both are very incorrect. The first one is in 16 verses, and contains a *vaṃśāvalī* of the Candrāvatas, from *rāvaḷa* Bāpò to *rāya* Pratāpa. It begins :—

वापाभिधः समवत् (*sic*) वसु धाविपो (*sic*) सौ पंचाष्ठषट्परिमिते थ सकेंद्रकाखौ (*sic*) ।...etc.

The other one, which consists of 15 verses and is styled *Rāya-Durga-varṇanam*, is a panegyric of *rāya* Duragò, the founder of Rāmapurò, who lived under Akbar. It begins :—

श्रीसीतापतिपादपद्मभजनप्रध्वस्तकर्म्माग्रयो गोपीनाथचरित्रचित्र-सुमंयत् (*sic*) कर्णपूरीकृतं ।...etc.

(*F*) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 337*b*-342*b*. An account of the reign of Bhīma of Aṇahilavārā Pāṭaṇa and his successor Karṇa till the accession of Siddha Rāja Jè Siṅgha. In the middle, an account is inserted of Lūṇa Sāha (Lavaṇaprasāda), the son of Ānò Vāghelò. The work begins :—

अणहिलवाड़ै पाटण राजा भीम राज्य करै । सतरहसहस गुजराति री साहिबो बडौ राजा । कवित्त । मूल पैंतालीस । वरस दस कीयो चंदगिरि ।...etc.

Follows a *Lūṇa Sāha rī vāta rò vakhāṇa*, in rhymed prose, the subject whereof is a description of the rainy season and the killing of an elephant by Lūṇa Sāha. Beginning :—

वरषा रित लागी । विरहणी जागी ।...etc.

(*G*) वहलिमा री वात, pp. 342*b*-350*b*. Incomplete, the last leaves being missing. Identical with MS. 15 (*K*).

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 19:—राठौड़ाँ री वंसावळी तथा पीढियाँ.

A MS. consisting of 266 leaves, 8″ × 6″ in size. Cloth-bound, but leaves detached and out of order. The leaves were originally larger in size and numbered, but they were subsequently trimmed at the margins, the numeration figures being thereby cut away in most of the pages. Each page contains 17 lines of 15-20 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī. Written in Saṃvat 1723, under the reign of *rājā* Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner, for the use of his son, *kũvara* Anūpa Siṅgha.

The contents of the MS. are very much the same as those of the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descriptive Catalogue*, Sect. i, Pt. i. The work falls into two parts, to wit :—

(*a*) <u>जोधपुर रै राठौड़ाँ री वंसावळी</u>, pp. 1*a*-22*b*. Apparently fragmentary, owing to the loss of some leaves in the middle. A genealogical sketch of the Rāṭhòṛas of Jodhpur from the origins to *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅgha. The first pages (1*a*-2*a*) contain a kind of introduction, consisting of a Sanskrit invocation to Gaṇapati (identical with that in the Jodhpur MS. 14 alluded to above), Viṣṇu, and the Sun, a *chattrīsarājakulī-sthāpanā*, i.e. a list of the seats or capitals of the 36 Rajput tribes (beginning :—धारानगरी परमार १...etc.), a *kavitta* giving the names of the nine Paramāra rulers of *Navakoṭī Māravāṛa* (beginning —मंडोवर सामंत ... etc), and lastly a list of the six *vaṃśas*, to wit :—Sūrya-, Soma-, Kuru-, Hari-, Śiva-, and Daitya-*vaṃśa*. Then, after an *āśīrvāda* in Sanskrit, the genealogy of the Rāṭhòṛas begins from the Satya-*yuga*, when the men lived 100 years and were born as twins (*jugalapaṇè*). From this particular, it is evident that the author of the *vaṃśāvalī* is a Jain. The pedigree of the Rāṭhòṛas is traced from *rājā* Mānadhātā *cakkavè* (p. 4*a*) down to Jè Canda (p.12*a*), the list being divided into four sections corresponding to the four *yugas*. The account of Sīhò begins p. 12*b* as follows :—

रा॰ श्रीसीहजोग द्वारिकाजी पधार्या । साथै दस हजार असवार लीधा । अेकेकौ वस्त्र भगवौ हाथ १ बरछी सों बांधे वसही समेत चाल्या । आवता थकां सोलंकीयां री भीर करि लाखौ फूलांणी मार्यौ । सीहौजी महादेव रौ अवतार छै ।...etc.

Much as in the Jodhpur MS. 15, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, here too the *Jainācārya* Jina Datta Sūri is given the credit of having called Sīhò to Pālī. The genealogical account of the descendants of Sīhò contains only names and commemorative

songs. The last names are those of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅgha and his brother Amara Siṅgha.

(*b*) राठौड़ाँ री पीढियाँ, p. 22*b*-to the end. Genealogies of the Rāṭhòras, apparently identical with those in the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, mentioned above. Containing only names and occasionally quotations of commemorative songs. The work being disconnected and most of the leaves being out of place, it is difficult to give an idea of the contents. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the names are not followed by the patronymic as in the ordinary lists of *pīḍhīs*. The genealogies were evidently compiled in the same time as the *vaṃśāvalī* described above, namely the beginning of the Saṃvat-century 1700, apparently during the last years of the reign of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 20:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A MS. consisting of 116 leaves 8″ × 8½″ in size. Cloth-bound, but several leaves detached. Leaf 86 is lost, and several other leaves are probably missing at the end. Each page contains 16-19 lines of writing of 26-36 *akṣaras*. Written in Saṃvat 1826 (see p. 91*a*) by Khavās Sabaḷa Sena at Bikaner.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) सात बेटियाँवालै राजा री कथा, pp. 1*a*-2*a*. A tale of no historical interest.

(*b*) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखौ सोलङ्की मारियौ तै री वात, pp. 2*b*-5*b*. The story of Rāṭhòra *rāva* Riṇa Mala's fighting with Akhò Solaṅkī and conquering the latter's land after killing him. Beginning :—

दूहा दूहै ऊपर ॥ रणमल गलती रात [।] कांकल घर केवी तणौ । पह ऊगे परभात [।] आयो ऊघा ही अषो ॥ १ ॥ राव रणमल नागौर सो काढीया थका आय वले रे कांठै रह्यो...etc.

(*c*) कुँवर रिणमल चूँडावत अखै साँखलै रौ वैर लियौ तै री वात, pp. 5*b*-8*b*. The story of Rāṭhòra *kũvara* Riṇa Mala's revenging on the Ĩdās the death of Akhò Sā̃khalò. Beginning :—

इण दूहे ऊपर ॥ आयो अमलीमाण [।] चावे भाले चोडवूत । तेढा हरण ठाण [।] चोवीसे चोरासीया ॥ १ ॥... अथो सांषलो मारवाड़ री रजपूत रूणेचो तिको सीधला मेलो हुय ने धाड़े दोड़ीयो...etc.

(*d*) सयणी चारणी री वात, pp. 8*b*-11*b*. The legend of Sayaṇī, the daughter of Cāraṇa Vedò of Kaccha, and Vījhāṇanda. Interspersed with *dūhā*s. Beginning :—

वेदो चारण केकरै गाव रहै । कछ देश मै । वेदे रे वडो द्रव्य । ...etc.

(*e*) पीरोजसाह पातिसाह री वात, pp. 11*b*-18*b*. A legendary account of the reign of Phīroj Šāh and Muhamad Šāh till the conquest by Bābar. Beginning :—

पीरोजसाह पातसाह षतम कहाणो । चीता हिरण । चीता हिरण जनावर राषणा । सारि हिकमत सिकार री पेरोचसाह चलाई... etc.

(*f*) राव हमीर लखे जाम री वात, pp. 18*b*-20*a*. Identical with MS. 11(*a*), and MS. 18 (*x*), above.

(*g*) कूँगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 20*a*-22*a*. Identical with MS. 11 (*c*) and MS. 18 (*w*), above.

(*h*) जैतमाल सलखावत कोलियाँ री वात, pp. 22*a*-24*b*. The story of Rāṭhòṛa Jèta Māla Saḷakhāvata being attacked by the Koḷīs, on his way back from Sīrohī, where he had married, and loosing in the affray Bhādò Sūḍò and a hunting-leopard, and the revenge he subsequently took on the Koḷīs. Beginning :—

जैतमाल देवड़े परणीजण गयो [।] दिन ५ तथा ७ उठै जान रही ...etc.

(*i*) सूराँ अर सतवादियाँ री वात, pp. 24*b*-30*b*. A moral tale of no historical interest.

(*j*) राव तीडै छाडावत री वात, pp. 30*b*-34*b*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa *rāva* Tīḍò Chāḍāvata. Beginning :—

महेवे षेड़ राव तीडो छाडावत राज करै । वडो ओगाढ देसोत जिकै रै वाये हरण षोड़ा ऊवै...etc.

(*k*) जैतमाल सलखावत री वात, pp. 34*b*-38*b*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa Jèta Māla Saḷakhāvata. (Cfr. *h* above). Beginning :—

राव तीडो आप री वार वजाय गजाय अर देवलोक हूवो [।] वडो ओगाढ राजवी हूवो [।] राव सलषै ही ज्यां रा वित लीया...etc.

(*l*) सच बोलै सो मारिया जावै तै री कथा, pp. 38*b*-40. A tale of no historical interest.

(*m*) वीजड़ विजोगण री कथा, pp. 41*a*-46*a*. A love tale of Vījaṛa, the son of Vijè Sāla, a king of Gujarat, and Vijogaṇa, the daughter of a *seṭha*.

(*n*) राव चूँडै री वात, pp. 46*a*-49*b*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa *rāva* Cū̃ḍò. Beginning :—

......महेवे राज करे मालो सलषावत वीरम सलषावत जैतमाल सलषावत ईहा री वडी साहिबी जिण समईये माहे दलो जोहीयो सिधराजा जेसंघदे पाटण राज करे...etc.

(*o*) रिणधीर चूँडावत री वात, pp. 49*b*-54*b*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa Riṇa Dhīra Cū̃ḍāvata. Beginning :—

ईयै दूहे उपर छै [:] केवीयौ...... । तिको रण चोडावत तलोली गाडा छोडीया [।] आगै जीवणी बाजु तो सीधला रा गाडा छै...etc.

(*p*) हाहुल हमीर भोलै राजा भीम सूँ जुध करियौ तै री वात, pp. 54*b*-60*a*. An account of the contest between Hāhula Hamīra and Bhīma, the "Simpleton," king of Aṇahilavāṛā Pāṭaṇa, over some horses bought by the latter and coveted by the former. In the story, reference is made to Prithī Rāja of Dillī. Beginning :—

...भोलो राजा भीमदे अषई मोहतो घोड़ा षरीदण नू काबुल मेलीयो...etc.

(*q*) वडावडो देवड़ै डहक वानर री वात, pp. 60*a*-62*b*. An anecdote of no historical interest.

(*r*) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या व्यास भवानीदास री कही, pp. 63*a*-91*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*E*). At the end of the work, the copyist has recorded his name as well as the date as follows :—

लिख्यतं सुवास सबलसेन। सुवास सबल वाचनार्थम् ॥ वीकानेर-मध्ये ॥ सँवत् १८२६ सावण वदि ६ वार सोमवार।

(*s*) नागदमण साइये झूलै रौ कहियौ, pp. 91*a*-97*a*. A poem in 123 (?) verses, on the slaying of the Kālīya serpent by Kṛṣṇa, by Cāraṇa Sāiyò Jhūlò. Beginning :—

वलि तो सारद विनवुं। सारद करो पसाय।...etc.

(*t*) बगलै हंसणी री कथा, pp. 97*a*-116*b*. Incomplete at the end. The tales of the crane and the she-swan, his wife, in accusation and defence of woman, eight in all, but only four contained in the present MS. Beginning :—

मानसरोवर माहे हंस रहै सु अेकै दिन हंस सवे मेला ऊई अर मतौ कीयौ कही आपा मारवाड़ देस हालौ तो जावा मारवाड़ नू लोक वषाणै छै उठै वडा मेवा छै...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 21 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह.

A huge MS., consisting of 492 leaves, 12″ × 8″ in size. Cloth-bound, but some leaves detached. About two fifths of the leaves are blank. Each page contains 28-30 lines, of 18-25 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 100 years old.

Most of the contents of the MS. are identical with those in MS. 18 described above, of which the present MS. is in part a copy. A list of the contents is the following :—

(*a*) सिङ्घासणबत्तीसी की भाखा, pp. 1*a*-29*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*e*).

(*b*) वेतालपचीसी री वात, pp. 30*a*-60*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*a*). Cfr. also MS. 15 (*z*).

(*c*) रायधण भाटी री वात, pp. 61*a*-66*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*b*). Complete. Beginning :—

रायधण कुंवर रावल दुभास री बेटौ जात री भाटी लुद्रवै राज करै...अर धाट सोढा राज करै। लुद्रवै रा सलौंमी। तठै धाट रै अेक बेटो अर अेक बेटी। बेटी री नाव सजनल...etc.

(*d*) राजसिङ्घ खींयावत री वात, pp. 66*a*-69*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*c*).

(*e*) राव अमरसिङ्घजी री वात, pp. 70*a*-78*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*d*).

(*f*) राजा करणसिङ्घजी रै कँवराँ री वात, pp. 79*a*-104*a*. Introduced as "Mahārājā Padama Siṅghajī rī vāta." Identical with MS. 9 (*a*), and MS. 15 (*I*).

(*g*) कुँवरसी साँखलै री वात, pp. 105*a*-140*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*f*). Complete. Beginning :—

सांषलो षीवसी चहुकाल। जांगलु राज करै। वडौ साहिबी। वडो सिरदार सों। षीवसीजी हलोद झाले परणीया। वडो वीहा ऊवो। वडो गुडो षरच जस अवल कीयो...etc.

(*h*) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 141*a*-153*b*. Identical with MS. 9 (*b*), MS. 15 (*x*), and MS. 18 (*g*).

(*i*) अेकलगिड़ वाराह डाढाला री वात, pp. 171*a*-184*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*F*).

(*j*) गौड़ गोपाल्दास री वात, pp. 185*a*-196*a*. A biography of Gòṛa Gopāḷa Dāsa of Ajmer. Beginning :—

गोपालद[ास] गोड़ अजमेर रा परगना सु कडांणो कीयो। सो पेहला तो अजमेर रा षावंद था गोड़ [।] पछे अजमेर पातसाह लीयो तद गोड़ां नु परगनो अजमेर रो दीया (*sic*) ।...etc.

(*k*) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्घजी री, pp. 197*a*-215*b*. Introduced as "Māravāṛa rè amarāvā̃ rī vāta." Identical with MS. 15 (*B*), and MS. 18 (*h*).

(*l*) पना वीरमदे री वात, pp. 216*a*-246*a*. Incomplete at the end. The story of the amours of Pannā, the daughter of Ratana, a *seṭha* of Pūgaḷa, and *kā̃vara* Vīrama De, the son of *rāva* Rāi Bhāṇa of Iḍara. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning :—

सदा मनोर्थ सिद्ध करण [।] बांणी आषर वेस [।] सारा पहली सोवरने [।] गुण दातार गणेस ॥ १ ॥............सुवरण निज धातां

सिहै। बानांज चवगा वेस। पदमणि तरीयां परषिजे। देसा पूंगल देस ॥ ३ ॥ करहा घोड़ा कांम रा।...etc.

(*m*) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 258*a*-276*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*j*). Complete. Beginning:—

मालवौ देश धारा नगरी। तठै पुंवार उदियादित्य राजा राज्य करै छै। तिण राजा रै दोय रांणी अेक तौ वाघेली। अनैं बीजी सोलंकणी। तिणां दोयां रै दोइ कुंवर। तिण मैं वाघेली सुरै पटरांणि। तिण रै तौ कुंवर रिणधवल हुउ।...etc.

(*n*) छ कहाणियाँ, pp. 280*a*-292*a*. A collection of six tales, of no particular interest, to wit:—

1: साँई री पलक मै खलक वसी तै री वात, pp. 280*a*-284*a*;

2: आय ठहकी भाहि मै तै री वात, pp. 284*a*-285*a*;

3: हरराज रै नैणाँ री वात, pp. 285*a*-286*a*. Referring to Hara Rāja Devaṛò of Sīrohī;

4: न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै री वात, pp. 286*a*-288*a*. Referring to Sekhò, the Bhāṭī *rāva* of Pūgaḷa;

5: सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 288*a*-289*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*k*).

6: वीरबलु री वात, pp. 290*a*-292*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*l*).

(*o*) राव वीरमदे री वात pp. 293*a*-295*a*. A biographical account of Rāṭhòṛa *rāva* Vīrama De, the son of Saḷakhò, going as far as his death and the concealment of the infant Cū̃ḍò in the house of Cāraṇa Ālhò. From the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

वीरम महेवा रे पासै गुढो मांडि नै वसीयो छै। सु जिकोई महेवै माहे षून करै गुनह करै तिको वीरम रे गाडै आवै वी[र]मजी ऊवै ऊवै नुं राषै...etc.

(*p*) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 309*a*-325*b*. Incomplete at the end. Identical with MS. 18 (*o*).

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 22 :—फुटकर वाताँ री सङ्ग्रह.

A huge MS. consisting of 436 leaves, 11½″ × 9″ – 7¼″ in size. Cloth-bound. Each page contains 30 lines of writing, of 30 to 24 *akṣaras*. The writing has many blanks, especially in the first part of the MS., showing that it is a copy from some other MS., whereof some pages were broken or illegible. A few entire pages are blank. Devanāgarī script. The letters for ड and ड़ are habitually interchanged. The MS. was caused to be written by *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner in Saṃvat 1820 (see p. 68*a*), and is the original from which many of the works contained in MS. 15 (dated Saṃvat 1845), MS. 18 (dated Saṃvat 1847), MS. 20, and MS. 21, were subsequently copied.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 1*a*-18*b*. A collection of eight unimportant tales, all of which have already been found in MS. 15 (*a*), MS. 18 (*k*-*m*), and MS. 21 (*n*). To wit :—

1 साँई री पलक मे खलक वसै तै री वात, pp. 1*a*-4*b*. Identical with MS. 21 (*n*), 1.

2. साँई कर रह्यौ है तै री वात. pp. 5*a*-8*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*a*).

3. आय ठहको भाग्हि मे तै री वात, pp. 9*b*-10*b*. Identical with MS. 21 (*n*), 2.

4. हरराज रै नेणाँ री वात, pp. 10*b*-11*a*. Identical with MS. 21 (*n*), 3.

5. न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै री वात, pp. 11*a*-13*a*. Identical with MS. 21 (*n*), 4.

6. सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 13*a*-14*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*k*), and MS. 21 (*n*), 5. Complete.

7. वीरबल री वात, pp. 14*a*-16*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*b*) and MS. 21 (*n*), 6.

8. राजा भोज खाफरै चोर री वात, pp. 16*a*-18*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*m*).

(*b*) कुतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp. 18*b*-27*a*. Identical with MS 18 (*n*).

(*c*) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 32*b*-67*b*. The same work as contained in MS. 18 (*o*), and MS. 21 (*p*).

(*d*) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रो अेक भाग, pp. 68*a*-87*a*. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vāta*s following :—

1. राव सीहैजी री वात, pp. 68*a*-71*b*.
2. राव कान्हड़दे री वात, pp. 71*b*-76*b*.
3 वीरमजी री वात, pp. 76*b*-78*a*.
4. राव चूँडैजी री वात, pp. 78*a*-81*a*.
5. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 81*a*-82*a*.
6. अरड़कमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 82*a*-83*a*.
7. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 83*a*-87*a*.

The form of the text is slightly different from that in MS. 8, the present MS. containing more Gujaratisms. The same remark applies also to the other parts of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī contained in this MS. and described below.

(*e*) गोरै वादल री कथा, pp. 87*a*-93*b*. The same work as MS. 15 (*D*), but containing very different readings. Compare the following verses from the introduction as it is given in the present MS., with the corresponding ones in MS. 15 (*D*), which have been quoted above :—

चरण कमल चित लाय के समरूं सरसति माय ।
कहिस कथा वनाय के प्रणमूं सदगुरु पाय ॥ १ ॥
जंबूदीप मझारि भरथषेत्र सोभत अधिक ।[1]
नगर भलो चीत्रोड़ है ता परि दूठ दुरंग ।
रतनसेन राणो निपुण अमलीमाण अभंग ॥ २ ॥

...etc.

A *dūhò* at the end, which is not found in MS. 15 (*D*), records the date of the composition of the *kathā* (Saṃvat 1686 ?), and the name of the poet (Jaṭa Mala) :—

[1] The latter half of this verse is omitted.

सोलै सै असी थे[1] समै फागुण पूनिम मास ।
वीरारस सिणगाररस कहि जटमल सुपरकास ॥ [१]४६ ॥

(*f*) मोमल री वात, pp. 93*b*-95*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*q*).

(*g*) महिन्दर वीसलौत री वात, pp. 95*a*-98*a*. Left incomplete. Identical with MS. 18 (*r*).

(*h*) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अेक भाग, pp. 101*b*-113*b*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following :—

1. गाँगै वीरमदे री वात, pp. 101*b*-103*a*.
2. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 103*a*-107*a*.
3. राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खींवै पोहकरणै री वात. pp. 107*a*-110*a*.
4. जैमल वीरमदेओत री वात, pp. 110*a*-112*a*.
5. सीहै माँडण री वात, pp. 112*a*-113*b*.

(*i*) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 113*b*-118*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*t*).

(*j*) जैतै हमीरौत राणगदे लखणसीहौत री वात, pp. 118*a*-120*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*u*).

(*k*) रावल लखणसेन री वात, pp. 120*a*-121*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*v*).

(*l*) डूँगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 121*b*-123*a*. Identical with MS. 18. (*w*) and MS. 11 (*c*).

(*m*) लाखै फूलाणी री वात, pp. 123*a*-128*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*x*). Cfr. also MS. 11 (*a*).

(*n*) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 128*a*-131*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*y*). Cfr. also MS. 15 (*h*).

(*o*) राणै रतनसी राव सूरिजमल री वात. pp. 131*a*-135*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*z*).

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[1] For छ ?

(*p*) नाराइणदास मौढाखाँ री वात, pp. 135*a*-136*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*A*).

(*q*) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर प्रिथीराज री वात, pp. 136*a*-139*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*B*).

(*r*) राणै खेतै री वात, pp. 139*a*-142*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*C*).

(*s*) सोनिगरै मालदे री वात, pp. 142*b*-143*b*. Identical with MS. 18 (*D*). Complete.

(*t*) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 143*b*-152*b*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, identical with MS. 18 (*E*).

(*u*) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 152*b*-158*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*F*).

(*v*) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 158*a*-173*a*. Identical with MS. 18 (*G*). Complete.

(*w*) राव सुरताण देवड़ै री वात, pp. 173*a*-180*a*. Described as ' Rāva Mānè Devaṛè rī vāta " in the title. Identical with MS. 15 (*f*).

(*x*) राव प्रतापमल देवड़ै री वात, pp. 180*a*-182*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*n*).

(*y*) हाडाँ री हकीकत, pp. 182*a*-184*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*o*).

(*z*) बूँदी री वात, pp. 184*a*-185*b*. Described at the end as "Dūdè Bhoja rī vāta." Identical with MS. 11 (*d*). Complete. Going as far as the assignment of Bū̃dī to Bhoja by the Emperor, after the death of Dūdò.

(*A*) खीचियाँ री वात, pp. 186*a*-191*a*. An historical sketch of the Khīcīs, from Ānala down to the conquest of the land by Hāḍò Bhagavanta Siṅgha Chatrasalòta, at the time of Orangzeb. The origin of the Khīcīs is traced to Khāṭū, a place from which they were expelled by king Prithī Rāja Cāhuvāṇa, in consequence of an act of treachery committed by Pāhila Paṇḍīra. Beginning :—

आंनल षीची जायल कठौती रहै। तौ नागौर री गांम छै नागौर थी कोस १० जायल छै। आगै षीची चहुवांणे भिलै। चहुवांण राजा प्रिथीराज री वडी साहिबी। दिली री धंणी। नागौर अजमेर सैंभर यां ठौड़ां राजथांन...etc.

(*B*) मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 191*b*-195*b*. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī. Cfr. also MS. 15 (*i*).

(*C*) सातल सोम री वात, pp. 195*b*-196*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*k*).

(*D*) राव मण्डलीक री वात, pp. 196*b*-197*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*l*).

(*E*) जैसै सरवहियै री वात, pp. 198*a*-201*b*. Identical with MS. 15 (*g*).

(*F*) अरजन हमीर री वात, pp. 202*a*-205*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*j*).

(*G*) साँगण वाढेल री वात, pp. 205*a*-206*b*. An anecdote referring to Sãgaṇa Vaḍhela, a chief of Khebararò, and Mũjò Bāvariyò of Saraṭhò, both of whom are stated to have lived at the time of Vegaṛò Mahamad, *pātasāh* of Gujarat. Beginning :—

सांगण वाढेल षो षबरड़ै राज्य करै। वेगड़ौ मुंहमद गुजराति री पातिसाह। उण वारा माहे मूंजौ बावरीयौ सरठै राज्य करै। मूंजा नै अर सांगण वाढेल रा भतीजा आपस मैं प्रीति...etc.

(*H*) चाँपै वालै री वात, pp. 206*b*-208*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*m*).

(*I*) राव राघवदे सोलङ्की री वात, pp. 208*a*-210*a*. An anecdote referring to Rāghava De Solaṅkī of Toḍò, a *sāmanta* of king Prithī Rāja of Dillī, and his Dāhimī wife. Beginning :—

राव राघवदे सोलंकी तोडा रो धणी राजा प्रिथीराज री सांमंत। नरसिंहदास दाहिमो ईयै रो घर आहड रावल समरसी रो चाकर। तरै नरसिंहदास रै बेटी तिका अपछरा महादेवांगना।...etc.

(*L*) नानिग छाबड़ा री वात, pp. 210*b*-212*b*. An account of the migration of the four Chābaṛā brothers Nāniga, Devaga, Ajè Sī, and Vijè Sī from Sihoragaḍha to Pohakaraṇa, and of Nāniga's becoming the lord of the place. Beginning :—

पुहपावती नगरी। हिबारं पोकरण कहीजै छै। तीयै नगरी माहे राजा पहुरवा राज्य करै। वडी राजधांनी। राजा ईयै विध राज्य करै। मास ओक ईदर मौहल माहे रहै मास ओक पुरौ हवै ताहरां बाहिर आवै। नवौ वीमाह करै।...

(*M*) सयणी री वात, pp. 212*b*-215*a*. Identical with MS. 20 (*d*).

(*N*) देवरै नायकदे री वात, pp. 215*a*-221*b*. A legend of Nāyaka De, the daughter of Mũdhò, an Ahīra ruler of Soraṭha, and Devarò, another Ahīra petty ruler of Devāḷī. Beginning :—

सोरठ देस माहे अहीर राज्य करै। मूंधो अहीर न[ा]वै सोरठ राज्य करै। मूंधा अहीर रै बेटी कहीयै सु सारी सोरठ मै इसी काई नहीं।...etc.

(*O*) खीँवै वीजै री वात, pp. 221*b*-225*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*L*).

(*P*) राणी चौबोली री वात, pp. 225*a*-229*a*. A tale referring to *rājā* Bhoja, or Vikramāditya, of Ujeṇī and a *rāṇī* Còbolī. Beginning :—

उजेणी नगरी राजा विक्रमादित्य राज्य करै। नववारी नगरी। चौरासी चौहटा। छतीस पौलि। च्यार वरण रहै।...etc.

(*Q*) च्यार मूरखाँ री वात, pp. 229*a*-231*b*. Left incomplete. A tale of no interest.

(*R*) सदैवछ सावलिङ्गा री वात, pp. 232*b*-238*a*. A concise version of the famous legend of Sadèvacha, the son of *rājā* Puhavacha of Ujeṇī, and his mistress Sāvaliṅgā. In prose intermixed with *dūhā*s. Beginning :—

उजेणी नगरी पुहवछ राजा राज करै। वडौ दात[ा]र [।] तेथ जिको गुण करि कवीश्वर पंडित आवै तीयै नूं सवालाख दियै।...etc.

(*S*) लाखै फूलाणी री वात, pp. 238*a*-240*b*. A biography of Lākhò Phūlāṇī (cfr. MS. 11*a*, and MS. 18*x*). Beginning :—

सिंधु देस केवै कोट लाखो जाड़ेचौ राज्य करै। लाखौ नवै चांद रो नवै चांद वीमाह करै। लाखै रै काहड़दे पमार परधांन।...etc.

(*T*) पीरोजसाह पातसाह री वात, pp. 240*b*-245*a*. Introduced as "Vāta Paṭhāṇā̃ rī." Identical with MS. 20 (*e*).

(*U*) बुधिबल कथा कवि लछीराम कृत, pp. 245*b*-261*a* The *Buddhibalakathā*, a didactic tale in verses, composed by a poet Lachī Rāma (i.e. Lakṣmī Rāma) in the year Saṃvat 1681 (see the last verse but two) Divided into eight *prabhāvas*. In Hindī. Beginning :—

सरसति कौ उरि ध्यान धरि। गणपति गुरु मनाइ। लछीराम कवि यह कथा। अदभुत कहत वनाय ॥ १ ॥ चोपई। पूरब दिसि जहां वदै[1] सुरसुरी [।] ता उपकंठि वसति सिवपुरी।...etc.

(*V*) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 261*b*-267*b*. Introduced as "Vāta Pāmāra Rina Dhava[la] Jaga Deva rī." The same story as contained in MS. 18 (*j*) and MS. 21 (*m*), but beginning differently :—

राजा उद्योतचंद धार र[ा]ज करै [।] अेक दिन रै समाजोग दौलतावाद रे धणी रौ नालेर रिणधवल कुंवर नै आयौ।...etc.

(*W*) ? , pp. 267*b*-273*a*. An anonymous work, being a tale of no importance, partly in prose and partly in verses, referring to Rāja Dhara Solaṅkī of Todò. Beginning :—

तोडै नगर माहे सोलंकी राजधर राज्य करै [।] सु राजधर रै कोई नही [।] ताहरां डाहा सयणा जिको परदेसी आवै तीयां नुं, पूछीजै...etc.

(*X*) गुजरात देस राज्य वर्णन, pp. 273*a*-275*a*. Identical with chapter (50) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Followed by two anonymous *vātas*, of no particular interest, which occupy pages 275*a*-278*b*.

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[1] For वहै.

(*Y*) अचल्दास खीची री वात, pp. 278*b*-283*a*. Described as "Acala Dāsa Khīcī Lālā̃ Mevāṛī rī vāta" at the beginning, and as "Ūmā De rī vāta" at the end The well-known story of Acala Dāsa Khīcī of Gāgurana and his two wives Lālā̃, the daughter of Rānā Mokala of Mevāṛa, and Ūmā̃, the daughter of Khı̆va Sī Sā̃khalò of Jā̃gaḷū, and the intrigues of Jhīmī, a Cāraṇī. In prose with *dūhā*s interspersed. Beginning —

अचल्दास गढ गागरण राज्य करै। तिण रै रांणी लालां मेवाड़ री धणी रांणे मोकलसीह तिण री बेटी। राज सिगलो ही लालां रै हाथ [।] वडी साहिबी [।] भलो राज्य छै [।] अेकदा प्रस्तावि झीमी चारणि अचलदास नु मांगण आई।...etc.

(*Z*) कछवाहाँ री वात, pp. 283*a*-284*a*. An account of how the Kachavāhās were once exterminated by the Tūvaras, and only one *rāṇī* escaped, who afterwards gave birth to a child, Malè Sī, who after killing *rāya* Rālhaṇa, made himself lord of the Mèṇās of Ḍhū̃ḍhāṛa. Beginning —

कछवाहा राजा रामचंद री औलात (*sic*)। नलवर ग्वालेर ईया गढां नल राजा रा पोतरा राज्य करै। ईयां षीचीयां सुं वैर [तु]-वरां सुं वैर।...etc.

(i) जेसल्मेर पूगल् वीकूँपुर वरसलपुर रै भाटी धणियाँ री पट्टावल्ी, pp. 284*a*-285*b*. Lists of the Bhāṭī rulers of Jesalmer, Pūgaḷa, Vīkū̃pura, and Varasalapura. Beginning :—

संवत् १२१२ श्रावन सुदे १२ वार आदित मूल नक्षत्र जेसलमेर रावल जेसल स्थापिता। जेसलमेर गढ थापीयो॥ संवत सतर सत-रोहवरै। ऊसी दैव रौ फेर। बाधो रूधो भाटीयां। जासी जेसलमेर॥ १ ॥...etc.

The first list contains names from *rāvaḷa* Jesaḷa (1st) to *rāvaḷa* Jasavanta Siṅgha (28th). After the name of each *rāvaḷa*, the years and days are given of his reign, and occasionally a mention is also added of his chief exploits. The three other lists contain only bare names.

(ii) दो कहाणियाँ, pp. 286*a*-287*a*. Two short tales of no interest.

(iii) वगड़ावताँ री वात, pp. 287*b*-294*a*. The legend of the Vagaṛāvatas, (or Vagharāvatas), traced to Cahavāṇa Hara Rāma, who killed a tiger (*vāgha*) and subsequently became the father of a son with a tiger's head. Beginning :—

राजा वीसलदे चहवांण अजमेर मै राज्य करै। अजमेर माहे वाघ हिणीयौ सु वाघ मूंन करै दोइ २ च्यार २ मूंन करै [।] सोर पड़ीयौ। ...etc.

(iv) राजा मानधाता री वात, pp. 294*a*-296*b*. A biography of *rājā* Mānadhātā, one of the *paurāṇika* ancestors of the Rāṭhòṛas. Beginning :—

राजा युवनाश्वर राजा अजेपाल री बहिन परणीयो। राजा युवनाश्वर वडौ राजा...etc.

(v) राजा प्रिथीराज चौहाण री अेक वात, pp. 296*b*-297*a*. An unimportant anecdote referring to *rājā* Prithī Rāja and some revenge he once took on the Pāvāras. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज चहवांण अजमेर राज करै। सु राजा प्रिथीराज है पमार रजपूत चाकर...etc.

(vi) गोगैजी री वात, pp. 297*a*-298*a*. A short account of the four *avatāras* of Gogò in the four ages of the world. Beginning :—

गोगैजी रा ४ अवतार। सतयुग माहे भाद १ त्रेता माहे पहल २ द्वापुर मै हरपाल ३ कलियुग मै गोग चहवांण...etc.

(vii) सोलङ्की राज बीज री वात, pp. 298*a*-301*b*. The story of the establishment of the Solaṅkīs' rule over Aṇahilavāṛa Pāṭaṇa, from the migration of Rāja and Bīja from Toḍò, to the usurpation of Mūḷa Rāja. Beginning :—

सोरों सों आया तद सोलंकी कहाया। सु गुजरात आया आइ नै राज कीयौ [।] कितरेक दिने निबला पड़ीया...etc.

(viii) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रो अेक भाग, pp. 301*b*-303*b*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the two *vātas* following :—

1. रावल् जगमालजी री वात, p. 301*b*.
2. राव जोधैजी री वात, pp. 302*a*-303*b*.

(ix) सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 303*b*-307*a*. The story of Supiyāra De and Rāṭhòṛa Narabada Satāvata. Cfr. chapter (58) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8. above). Beginning :—

नरबद सतावत आसकरण सतावत । कायलांणै गढ राज करै । तठै सांघलां री कंया सुं सांघलै सीहड़ री नालेर आयौ...etc.

(x) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रौ अेक भाग, pp. 307*a*-313*a*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the *vāta*s following :—

1. खैमखानियाँ री उतपति, pp. 307*a*-*b*.
2. दौलताबाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, p. 307*b*.
3. मलकम्बर आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 308*a*-309*a*.
4. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 310*a*-313*a*.

(xi) रावल् लखणसेण वीरमदे सोनगरै री वात, pp. 313*a*-315*a*. The same story as contained in MS 18 (*v*), and MS. 22 (*k*), but in a different version. Beginning :—

रावल लषणसेण जेसलमेर राज करै । हेकै दिन रावलजी बेठो हंतो तितरै कोचरी बोली [।] तद रावलजी सोणीया (नू) बोलाय पूछीयो...etc.

(xii) राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 315*a*-317*b*. Identical with chapter (57) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xiii) अलावदी री उतपत री वात, pp. 318*a*-319*a*. A legend, according to which the emperor Alāva Dī, when a baby, was removed and substituted with Alāvaliyò, the son of a *pĩjārò*, and afterwards restored to his princely condition by Dhārū, the son of Ādala Rāva Khīcī, who obtained as a recompense the fort of Gāguraṇa. Beginning :—

आंदलराव षीची जायल कठोतो रहै [।] सु अेकै दिन रे समीयीये (*sic*) षीवसी सांषलै रे बेटी सु पागली [।] ताहरा षीवसी जाणीयो जु ओर तो कोई लेवे न लेवे आंदल भलो रजपूत छै ।...etc.

(xiv) आठ कहाणियाँ, pp. 319*a*-331*b*. A collection of eight short tales of no historical interest, to wit :—

1. साह ठाकुरै री वात, pp. 319*a*-320*b*.
2. विसनी वेखरच री वात, pp. 320*b*-321*b*.
3. आसा री वात, pp. 321*b*-323*b*.
4. पिङ्गला री वात, pp. 323*b*-324*b*.
5. गन्धर्वसेण री वात, pp. 324*b*-326*b*.
6. माल्हाणी री वात, pp. 326*b*-329*a*.
7. सोणा री वात, pp. 329*a*-330*a*.
8. मामै भाणेजै री वात, pp. 330*a*-331*b*.

(xv) राव रिणमल खाबड़िये री वात, pp. 331*b*-338*b*. The story of Rāṭhòra *rāva* Riṇa Mala of Khābaṛa and his Soḍhī wife of Ūmarakoṭa. In plain prose interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

माडो गढ गोरी पातिसाह राज करै [।] ताहरा विलायत रे पातिसाह नू माडो रे पातिसाह री रसाल जावे [।] ताहरा माडो रे पातिसाह माणस दोई बुलाया । ते रा नाव । अेक मत के वास । अेक अकल के वास...etc.

(xvi) पाँच कहाणियाँ, pp. 338*a*-343*b*. A collection of five short and unimportant tales, to wit :—

1. डूँगर जसाको (*sic*) तै री वात, pp. 338*a*-339*a*.
2. फमै घोरान्धार री वात, p. 339*a*.
3. तमाईची पातिसाह री वात, pp. 339*a*-340*a*.
4. पाहुवा री वात, pp. 340*a*-b.
5. दत्तात्रेय २४ गुरु किया तै री विगत, pp. 340*b*-343*b*.

(xvii) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात रो अेक भाग, pp. 343*b*-350*a*. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following :—

1. राव बीकैजी री वात, pp. 343*b*-344*b*.
2. भटनेर री वात, pp. 344*b*-345*b*.

3 राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर मंडियौ तै समै री, p. 345*b*.

4. काँधलजी काम आया तै समै री वात, p. 346*a*.

5. राव तीडै अर रावल् साँवतसी सोनिगरै इयाँ दूनाँ भीलमाल वेढ ऊई तै समैं री वात, pp. 346*a*-*b*.

6. सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 346*b*-349*a*. Fragmentary.

7. पताई रावल् साकौ कियौ तै री वात, pp. 349*a*-*b*.

8. राव सलखै री वात, p. 349*b*.

9. [गढ मंडिया तै री विगत], p. 350*a*.

Notice that No. 6 is out of place.

(xviii) जेसल्मेर री वात, pp. 350*b*-351*a*. A brief account of the short period in the history of Jesalmer going from the attack by Alāva Dī and the death of *rāvaḷa* Ratana Sī, to the installation of *rāvaḷa* Ghaṛa Sī. (Cfr. MS. 18 (*t*) and MS. 22 (*i*).) Beginning :—

...जद अल्लावदीन पातिसाहजी सूं लड़ाई ऊई [।] रावल रतनसी काम आयो । गढ माहे जौंहर हुवौ । तद मूलराव अर घड़सी बे दोई रतनसी रा कुंवर विषैं नौंसरीया...etc.

(xix) छाहड़ पँवार री वात, pp. 351*a*-352*b*. A genealogical legend in explanation of the origin of the Sā̃khalā and Soḍhā branches of the Pāvāras, in which they are traced to Sā̃khalò and Soḍhò, two sons born to Pāvāra Chāhaṛa of Chahoṭaṇa by an *apsaras* captured by him. The name of the Sā̃khalās is further connected with *saṅkha*, a miraculous conch Chāhaṛa had had from the *apsaras*. Beginning :—

छाहड़ पवार छहोटण राज करै । ते नूं षबर ऊई । जु छहोटण सिव री वाड़ी पासे डूगरी अेक छै...etc.

(xx) राव रिणमल अर महमद आपस मै लड़ाई ऊई तै री वात, pp. 352*a*-353*b*. Fragmentary. Identical with chapter (44) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxi) रिणधवल् री वात, pp. 353*a*-356*b*. A tale concerning Riṇa Dhavaḷa, king of Dhāra, and two Bhāṭas, Rayaṇa and Mayaṇa. Beginning :—

भाट रयण नै मयण बेवे भाई। सु मयण ढोलीये बेसि नै पग वीक्कलावतौ।...etc.

(xxii) वीँझरै अहीर री वात, pp. 356*b*-357*a*. An anecdote describing a love adventure a certain Vĩjharò Ahīra had with his sister's sister-in-law. In prose, with several erotic *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning :—

वीँझरौ अहीर सोरठदेस मै रहै। अेक दिन रै समाजोग वीँझरो बहिन रै प्राहुणो थकौ गयो...etc.

(xxiii) वेरसल भीमोत वीसल महेवचै री वात नै दूहा, pp. 357*a*-358*b*. An account of a contest which arose between Rāṭhòṛa Vèra Sala Bhīmòta of Bīlāṛò and Vīsala of Mahevò over a mare, and ended with a battle in which Vīsala lost his life. Followed by 36 *dūhās* by Khiṛiyò Cãdaṇa. The event happened during the time of *rāva* Jodhò of Jodhpur. Beginning :—

वेरसल बीलाड़ै राज करै। वीसल महेवै राज करै। यूं करतां हेकै दिन बीलाड़ै ता घोड़ी वैरसलजी जोड़ माहे ढाली हुती सु घोड़ी चरती चरती महेवै (जाय नीसरी)...etc.

The *dūhās* begin :—

माहेसर महामाय भीम तणो साचौ भगवत।
तो सब कहै सवाय वधीयो राय वेरसल ॥ १ ॥

(xxiv) ऊमादे भटियाणी री वात, pp. 358*b*-359*b*. An account of the jealousy conceived by Ūmā De, the Bhaṭiyāṇī wife of *rāva* Māla De of Jodhpur, towards a girl slave, and the promise she made never to talk to her husband, which promise she carried out till Māla De died and she burned herself on his funeral pyre. In the story, a Cāraṇa, Bāraṭha Āsò, plays an important part. Beginning :—

रावल जांम नवै नगर राज करै। अेक दिन रै समायोग रावल जामजी सिकार चढीया हुता [।] फिरतां थकां अेक छोकरी कहीं री पड़ी जंगल माहे नजर आई...etc.

(xxv) सोनिगराँ री वात, pp. 359*b*-360*a*. An account of how Sãvata Sī Sonigarò had a son, Māla De, from a stone image. Beginning :—

सोनगिरो सांवतसी सिकार गयौ ऊतौ सु राति खौ विना नींद न पड़ै ।...etc

Followed by a confuse note accounting for the origin of the Jhālās—the etymology being from *jhālaṇò* "to catch"—and other Rajputs, and the *dūhò* :—

सौसोदीया बांभणी रा तवड कीयो तेल रो ।
गोदारा जाटणी रा मांगलीयो थोरिया रो॥

(xxvi) राव लूणकरण री वात, p. 360*b*. A very concise account of the fight, in which *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner was killed. Beginning :—

राव लूणकरणजी जेसलमेर री फते करि पाछा पधारीया...etc.

Followed by a short note of 11 lines, on the alliance of *rāva* Kelhaṇa of Jesalmer with the *pātisāha* of Multan, and the conversion of Kelhaṇa's son to the Islam. From the latter originated the Ābhoriyā Bhāṭīs. As a result of the alliance, *rāva* Cūḍò of Maṇḍora was defeated and killed at Nāgòra. The note is introduced by the title: "Vāta rāva Kelhaṇa rò beṭò ara rāva Rāṇaga De rò beṭò Mulatāṇa rè pātisāha musalamāṇa kiyā tè rī vāta."

(xxvii) लाखै फूलाणी री वात, p. 361*a*. The same subject as MS. 11 (*a*), MS. 18 (*x*), and MS. 22 (*S*). Beginning :—

नवै नगर फूल राज करै । तठै वाणीयो १ साहूकार रहै...etc.

Followed by a short note on Rāja and Bīja.

(xxviii) गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 361*b*-362*a*. An account of the looting expedition undertaken by Rāṭhòṛa Gogā De against the inhabitants of Mītāsara, to revenge a certain Vānara, who had been insulted by them. Beginning :—

गोगादे वीरमोत थलवट माहे रहै । ईक समईये तीये देस माहे काल पड़ीयौ [।] लोग मऊ नुं चालीयो थो...etc.

(xxix) राजा प्रिथीराज सूहवदे परणिया तै री वात, pp. 362*a*-*b*. An account of *rājā* Prithī Rāja Còhāṇa's marriage with Sūhava De, the daughter of Vījhala of Maroṭha. Beginning :—

प्रिथीराज चहवांण दिली राज करै । तद राज करतां वीझलदे जोइयो सामियाणै रो नालेर आयो ।...etc.

(xxx) राणगदे भाटी री वात, pp 362*b*-363*b*. A biographical note on *rāva* Rāṇaga De of Jesalmer, from his conquest of Pũgaḷa, to his fight with *rāva* Cũḍò of Maṇḍora. Beginning :—

पूगल थोरी राज करै । तठै मूलराज थोरीयां ऊपरि चढि आयो [।] पूगल लीवी ।...etc.

(xxxi) तुँवराँ री वात, pp. 363*b*-365*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*d*).

(xxxii) जोगराज चारण री वात, pp 365*a*-366*a*. A story of how Joga Rāja, a Cāraṇa of Jesalmer, fell in love with a Cāraṇī *paṇihārī*, and at last succeeded in marrying her. Interspersed with some *dūhās*. Beginning :—

जेसलदेस (*sic*) रै देस माहे जोगराज चारण वसै । वडो चतुर हौसनाइक [।] वडा रूपक जोड़ै...etc.

(xxxiii) रावल मलीनाथ पन्थ मै आयौ तै री वात, pp. 366*a*-367*a*. An account of how *rāvaḷa* Malī Nātha of Mahevò married Rūpā De, the daughter of Vālhò Tuḍiyò, and was converted by her to the *vāmapantha*. Beginning :—

रूपादे वाल्है तुडीयै री बेटी षेत माहे रषवाली करैतां[1] हती । रोही रो षेत हंतो पाणी पूर हंतो [।] सु ऊगवसी भाटी...etc.

(xxxiv) नरबदजी राणै कूँभै नूँ आँख दीवी तै री वात, pp. 367*a*-*b*. Identical with chapter (59) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxv) काँधलौत खैतसी री वात, pp. 367*b*-368*a*. A brief account of how Khèta Sī, the Kā̃dhalòta ruler of Bhaṭanèra, killed a Mathena Bhāvadeva Sūri, whereupon the two pupils of the latter went to the *pātisāha* Kũvarò (Kamran, the son of Babar) and persuaded him to go against Bhaṭanera. It was on this occasion that Kũvarò, after overrunning Bhaṭanera, attacked Bikaner, and was encountered and defeated by *rāva* Jèta Sī. Beginning :—

भटनेर सहर कांधिलोत षेतसीह राज्य करै [।] भटनेर मांहि वड़गछा मथेन भावदेवसूरि रहै ।...etc.

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[1] *Sic* for करती.

(xxxvi) सोहणी री वात, pp. 368*a*-369*a*. A love story concerning Sohaṇī, the wife of Jaṭa Mala Aroṛò, and her lover, Maliyāra.

(xxxvii) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम, pp. 369*a*-*b*. Identical with chapter (46) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxviii) जगमाल मालावत री वात, pp. 370*a*-*b*. A short anecdote referring to Jaga Māla, the son of Malī Nātha of Mahevò, and his marrying a daughter of the Bhūtas, and having from her a son, Ūjararạ, who became the progenitor of the Ūjara Rāṭhòṛas. Beginning :—

रावल मालै रो बेटो जगमाल [।] सु जगमाल दिल्ली चाकरी करै ।...etc.

(xxxix) कुँवरियै जैपाल री वात, pp. 370*b*-371*a*. An anecdote concerning Bhāṭī Kũvariyò Jè Pāḷa, the son of Mahi Dhavaḷa of Māḍhavò, near Pohakaraṇa. Beginning :—

कुंवरीयो जैपाल भाटी महिधवल रो बेटो [।] मा रो नांम मगोणी [।] भाई रो नांम देपाल [।] बहिन रो नाम मग्गी [।] गांम माट्वो (*sic*) पड़गनै पोकरण रै रहै ।...etc.

(xl) दूदै जोधावत री वात, pp. 371*b*-372*a*. An account of how Dūdò, the son of *rāva* Jodhò Rāṭhòṛa, killed Meghò Narasiṅghadāsòta in a single combat. Beginning :—

राव जोधो पौढीयौ हुतौ [।] वातपोस वातां करता हुता [।] राजवीयां स्यां वातां करता हुता [।] ताहरां अेकै कह्यौ भाटीयां रो वैर न रहै.. etc.

(xli) राजा रै कुँवर री वात, pp. 372*a*-373*a*. A tale of no interest.

(xlii) पाबूजी री वात, pp. 373*a*-378*a*. The story of Pābū Rāṭhòṛa, the son of Dhā̃dhala, his daring exploits, and his death at the hands of Jinda Rāva Khīcī. Identical with chapter (51) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Beginning :—

धांधलजी मह्रेवै रहै [।] सु श्रे उठै सूं काड श्रर श्रठै पाटण रे तलाव श्राय ऊतरीया...etc.

(xliii) **पँमै घोरान्धार री वात,** pp 378*a*-383*a*. The story of Budha Pãmò (or Pemò), nicknamed "Ghoiāndhāra," a chief of Kūḍaḷa, with special reference to his love adventures with a beautiful daughter of a *kandoī*, and the violence used by his son Caṅgò to the daughter of Cāraṇa Māvaḷa, which was the cause of Rāṭhòṛa Mahirelaṇa Dhūharòta's marching against Kūḍaḷa and conquering the place, after killing Pãmò and his son Maṅgò, and capturing Caṅgò. This had had a son from the daughter of Māvaḷa, his name Cā̃dò, who was subsequently made a Cāraṇa by Mahirelaṇa, and became the progenitor of the Rohaṛiyās. Beginning :—

कूडल माहे बुध राज्य करै। सु ईहा रो वडो राज वडो तरवारीया रजपूत। सु तठे पंमो कुंवरपदे थकौ सुबीयां करै।...etc

(xliv) **सिङ्घासणबत्तीसी री कथा,** pp. 383*a*-408*a*. A prose version of the *Siṃhāsanadvātriṃśatikā* tales into Marwari, different from the version in MS. 15 (*A*). Anonymous. A few *dūhās* are here and there interspersed. Beginning :—

परम ज्योति प्रतिबंब तै   झूंठ ह्व दीसै साच।
जैसैं कंचन मैं रचित   मनि सोभित (*sic*) काच॥ १॥

.........चह्न दिस पुरषारथ प्रवेस छै जेथ इसड़ो मालव देस छै तेथ श्रनीत रहित राजनीत लोकनीत सहित श्रनेक पुरष स्त्री रत्न कर विराजमान धारा नगरी छै तेथ महाप्रतापी चवदह विद्या निधान राजा भोज राज्य करै छै...etc.

(xlv) **खीची गङ्गेव नींबावत री दोपोहरी,** pp. 408*b*-416*b*. The same subject as MS. 15 (*v*), but a different work. Also in rhymed prose. Beginning :—

गंगेव षीची काग (*sic*) भड़ां किवाड़। वेरीयां जड़ा उपाड़। जिण की सेल कहूं वणाय। सुणीयां मंन प्रसंन थाय॥ १॥ वरषा रितु लागी। ब्रहणी जागी। श्राभा भरहरे। वीजां श्रावास करे। नदी ठेवां षावे। सुमद्रे न संमावे।...etc.

(xlvi) **दीनमान रै फल री वात,** pp. 416*b*-419*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*c*).

(xlvii) पलक दरियाव री कथा, pp. 419*a*-436*a*. Identical with MS. 15 (*q*), except for a few differences in the wording.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 23:—जोधपुर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात.

A MS. of 12 loose leaves, $15\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Leaves 8, 9, 10, and 12 are entirely blank. The pages filled with writing contain about 50 lines, each line being made of about 40 *akṣaras*. Very minute Devanāgarī script. The text contains some corrections by a later hand and some short annotations are also added on the margins of the pages Undated. Apparently, about 150 years old

The work contained is a summary history of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Jodhpur, from the origins down to the time of *mahārāja* Abhè Siṅgha. Apparently, the work was composed either during the last years of the reign of Abhè Siṅgha, or immediately after his demise. The beginning is in a kind of Hindī, but it soon changes into Marwari :—

अेक चंद्रकला नांमें नगरी तिहां सूर्यवंसी राजा नांम उस का जवनसत (*sic*) सो अपुत्रीयो सु राजा कुं बोहत चिंता भई तब अेक दिन राजलोक सहित वन सेवन कुं चल्या सु दरमजल हरदवार आये ।...etc.

The origin of the Rāṭhòṛas is traced to king Javanasata (*sic*), who, having no sons, went to Haridvāra and propitiated the *ṛṣi* Gotama. who made him father of a son, whom he took out of his spine (*rāṭha*, whence *Rāṭhòṛa*). This son was Mānadhātā. Follows a brief account of the descendants of Mānadhātā. as far as Jè Canda, and then the following pedigree of *rāva* Sīhò :

वरदाइसेन जैचंद रो......कमधज वरदाइसेन रो......

खेतरांम कमधज रो.......सीहो सेतरांम रो......

The story of Sīhò and his son Āsathāna is related at some length in pp. 1*a*-*b*, but inaccurately. The conquest of Pālī is ascribed to Āsathāna. The account of his descendants consists of only a list of names, but the text enlarges again with Vīrama (p. 2*a*), and Cūḍò (pp. 2*a*-*b*). The account of Jodhò begins p. 3*a* as follows :—

राव जोधो रीड़मलोत रो जन्म सं° १४७२ वैशाख सुद ४ राव रीड़मल नें चूक हूवो जद जोधोजी नीसर्या भं ॥ पुंनो मांगसां १० उभो रह्यो कांम आयो जोधोजी घाटो लोप मारवाड़ आया फोज पाछी गई। रांणै कूंभै मंडोहर तो आप रो थांणो राख्यो। जोधपुर नरबद सतावत नुं दीयो...etc.

Of Vīkò and his foundation of Bikaner, there is no mention The *khyāta* of Māla De is related at some length (pp. 3*b*-4*b*). Follow the *khyātas* of Udè Siṅgha (pp. 4*b*-5*a*), Sūra Siṅgha (p. 5*a*-*b*), and Gaja Siṅgha (p. 5*b*). Pp. 5*b*-6*a* contain an account of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, from his contest with *rājā* Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner over a village of Nāgòra, to his death. The account is followed by quotations of commemorative songs. Lastly come the *khyātas* of Jasavanta Siṅgha (pp. 6*a*-*b*), and Ajita Siṅgha (pp. 7*a*-*b*), with the death of whom (S. 1780) the work ends. The last lines contain the following appreciation of the merits of Abhè Siṅgha, and reference to the *Sūraja Prakāśa* :—

ओर माहाराज श्रीअभेसिंघजी अजीतसिंघजी रै पाट (*sic*) तिके वडा बाहादुर ने पड़वाड़ा वडा कीया था सु सूरजप्रकास ग्रंथ में वरणव्या छै।

With the above, the work ends, p. 7*b*. The remaining pages are blank, but for p. 11*a*, which is partially filled with a very summary account of the life of *rāva* Vīkò—which had been omitted in the main narrative—with the dates of his principal conquests, and a mere mention of *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa as his successor.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 24 :—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम तथा बीजी ख्यात री वाताँ.

A MS. consisting of 281 leaves, of which about 70 are blank. Leather-bound. Size of the leaves $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$. Each page contains 25 lines of writing, of 50-65 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 40 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) <u>वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात आर्यंआख्यानकल्पद्रुम सिंढायच दयालदास कृत,</u> pp. 10*a*-185*b*. A history of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1927). Compiled by Cāraṇa Siṇḍhāyaca Dayāḷa Dāsa the author of the two similar *khyātas* contained in MS. 1 and MS. 3, but differing from both of these to some extent, particularly in the beginning and the end. The work is styled "Ārya Ākhyāna Kalpadruma," p. 10*a*. and introduced by five propitiatory verses. the first of which begins :—

॥ कवित्त छप्पय ॥ मद जल झंकृत मधप । लस्त गजमुख सकमा-मय ।...etc.

Next follow three other verses, recording that the work was composed during the reign of *mahārājā* Ḍūgara Siṅgha of Bikaner, in the year Saṃvat 1934 :—

हंस बंस कुल रठवर । समवड़ विभव सुरेस ।
राज करहि मरुधर रुचिर । डूंगरसिंह नरेस ॥ १ ॥
... ...
कल्पद्रुम इहि नाम कहि । आरियवत्त आख्यान ।
हिंदु सकल कुल आदि हित । जहि विध कहे सुजान ॥ १ ॥
संबत सुत गुन रस ससि । भाद्व सुकल बखान ।
तिथि द्वादसि बुधवार तिहँ । जन्म ग्रंथ भओ जान ॥ २ ॥

The introduction continues as far as the end of p. 12*a*, with explanations of the meaning of the words "Ārya," "Hindū," and "Mussulman," and a few other unimportant subjects. This part is in Hindī. Then follows a genealogical list of the Rāṭhòṛas, from Śrī Nārāyaṇa (1st) down to *rājā* Jè Canda (252nd) (pp. 12*b*-14*a*), and after this the narrative in Marwari prose begins with the last-mentioned *rājā*, the text being almost a faithful copy of the corresponding part in MS. 3 (see above), and continuing so till the emigration of *rāva* Vīkò, in Saṃvat 1527 (p. 19*b*, corresponding to p. 9*a* in MS. 3). At this point, the exposition of the history of Bikaner is interrupted by the insertion of four works (*b*, *c*, *d*, *e*), which are described below. The thread of the narrative is resumed only p. 42*a*, with the *khyāta* of *rāva* Vīkò, and from here to p. 145*b* is identical with the corresponding part in the *Deśadarpaṇa* of MS. 3.

The remaining pages, 146*a*-185*b*, contain a continuation of the history of Bikaner from Saṃvat 1901—the year with which

the *Deśadarpaṇa* ends—to Saṃvat 1927. This part, which is altogether new, is compiled on just the same lines as the preceding, and contains a very minute chronicle of the greatest part of the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha, till about two years before his demise.

(*b*) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ संचिप्त हाल राव जोधैजी सूँ महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी ताँई, pp. 19*a*-20*b*. A very summary historical account of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhò down to *mahārājā* Vijè Siṅgha. Beginning :—

महारावजी श्रीजोधाजी रो हाल लिख्यते । रावजी श्रीजोधाजी रो जन्म सं° १४७२ शाके १३३७ वैशाष वद ४ गत घटी १......रावजी श्रीजोधोजी स्याल्त बांधी भोमीया चार तोड़ीया...etc.

Followed by a list of the *parganas* in the Marwar territory.

(*c*) मारवाड़ रै पट्टाँ री विगत खाँपवार, pp. 21*a*-22*a*. A prospectus of the *jāgīrs* in the Marwar State, divided according to the different *khā̃pa* of their holders (Cā̃pāvatas, Kū̃pāvatas, Ūdāvatas, Meṛatiyās, Jodhās, Karanòtas, Karamasòtas, Jètāvatas, Bhāṭīs, and miscellaneous). Beginning :—

रावजी श्रीजोधाजी सु साषा ऊइ सु मिसल डावी मै सिरायत सिरदार वाः राव रिड़मलजी सु साषा फंटी जिणा रा ठीकाणा री याद...etc.

(*d*) मारवाड़ रै ठिकाणाँ री पीढियाँ नै गाँवाँ री विगत, pp. 23*a*-37*a*. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Jodhpur State, consisting of lists of names and a few historical notes in illustration of the same. Beginning :—

पीढीयां ठीकांणो आउवै रै षांप चांपावतां री अवल तो आउवो जसोजी, वसायो । सु आउवो पहलां तो सुरजमलोतां रै हो पछै तेजसिंघजी सु इणां रै ऊवो माहाराज अजीतसिंघजी आईदानोतां नु दीयो...etc.

Followed by a prospectus of the villages in each *jāgīr*, consisting of tables giving the names of the villages, the figures of their income, and the names of their holders. Divided according to the different *khā̃pas* of the *jāgīr*-holders.

(*e*) <u>जोधपुर रै राजावाँ री राणियाँ री नै कँवराँ री याद</u>, pp. 38*a*-41*a*. An account of the wives and sons of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahārājā* Takhat Siṅgha. Beginning :—

प्रथम राव जोधैजी रा मैल । १ जसमादे हाडी जैतमाल देवावत री कवर सुजैजी सीवराजजी री माता । २ बीरां भटीयांणी बैरीसाल चाचावत री ठि° जेसलमेर री रायपाल करमसी री माता...etc.

Followed by a copy, in Marwari, of the treaty concluded between *mahārājā* Māna Siṅgha of Jodhpur and the English in Saṃvat 1875 (=A.D. 1818)

(*f*) <u>बीकानेर रै ठिकाणाँ री पीढियाँ नै पट्टाँ री विगत</u>, pp. 197*a*-208*b*. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Bikaner State and summary description of their fiefs, together with a few historical notes in illustration of the same For the most part identical with MS. 3 (*b*), the chief difference being in the lists of villages which are omitted in the present MS. Beginning :—

थांप बीका रतनसियोत । मिसल डावी मांहली रा । ठिकांणै महाजन रै पीढीयां री याद वा° ठीकांणां वा गांव चाकरी री विगत । ठिकाणो माहाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लिषीजै तै री विगत । माहाजन ठाकरां रै घर पटै रा कदीम सुं गांव १०९ कदीम सुं छै...etc.

(*g*) <u>जैपुर मै सैव वैसनवाँ रौ झगड़ौ हुयौ तै रौ हाल</u>, pp. 211*a*-242*a*. A detailed description of a religious controversy which was raised at Jaipur by *mahārājā* Rāma Siṅgha, and terminated with the expulsion of some *gusā̃īs*, who eventually repaired to Bikaner and were afforded protection by *mahārājā* Sirdār Siṅgha. Containing dogmatical questions and answers, and resolutions passed by a religious council (*dharmasabhā*), which had been appointed to decide the controversy, and many other documents in prose and verse. Beginning :—

संवत १९२३ के साल श्रीसिरदारसिंहजी महाराज अेक वडो भारी नकसे रो तथा धरमपालन रो तथा सर्वसज्जनलोकां ने आनंद देवण रो काज कियो जो जेपुर महाराज बगसे भोजक वगेरे ओछा आदम्यां री संगत सुं वैष्णव मत रो झगड़ो उठावणो सल तेरे सुं सरू कियो ओर प्रश्न ८ तथा चोसठ वणवाय धरमसभा री तरफ सुं च्यारों संप्रदायी वैष्णव महंत वा आचार्यां रे ठिकाणे मेल्या...etc.

(*h*) रतलाम सैलाणा सीतामऊ जाँबवौ आँबझरौ किसनगढ ईडर याँ री याददास्त, pp. 246*a*-250*b*. An account of the seven minor Rāṭhòṛa States following: Rataḷāma, Sèlāṇā, Sītāmaū, Jā̃bavò, Āṃbajharò, Kisanagaḍha, and Īḍara. Beginning:—

याद रतलांम री ॥ जिकै रतलांम रै गांव २५० पैदा लाष सात री ॥ पीढी रतलांम री जोधपुर सुं फंट्या छै ॥ रावजी श्रीजोधोजी १ रावजी सुजोजी २ राव वाघोजी ३ राव गांगोजी ४ राव मालदेजी ५ राजा उदैसिंहजी......६ दलपतसिंहजी ७ महेसदासजी ८ रतनसिंहजी ९ चत्रसालजी १० वैरीसालजी ११ मानसिंहजी १२...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 25:—ओसवालाँ री पीढियाँ.

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 672″ long × 8¾″ broad. Incomplete at the beginning, and somewhat crumbled at the two margins in the first part. About 30-40 *akṣara*s in each line. Devanāgarī script. Written on both sides, but the back-side only partially filled. Age: about 150 years.

The roll contains genealogies of the Osvals, according to their different *gotra*s, from the origin of each *gotra* down to the beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1800. The origin of each *gotra* is first related in corrupt Sanskrit. Then come the genealogies, or pedigrees, each line containing the names of the sons of each particular individual, and on the left margin of the paper there being a blank on which the name of the village or town, where the individuals in question resided, is written. The genealogies consist of only bare names: dates are only exceptionally given, and they are not more than eight or ten in the whole work.

The beginning, which probably contained a general introduction, is missing. The roll, as it stands now, begins with a series of pedigrees, the *gotra* of which it is not possible to identify. 35½ inches below, we have an account of the *Nāhara* Osvals of Mahājana, beginning as follows:—

[महा]जने | श्रीनाहरगोत्रे कुलदेव्याश्वांमुंडाभक्ताः सोढलहर वास्तव्यः ॥ सा° मेघा पु° स° देवा पु° सा° वकू पु° संसारा पु° लोला पु° ६ सीधर १ कील्हा २ गणिया ३ लाषण ४ डूंगर ५ भोजा ६ सीधर पु°... etc.

Coming down. we find an account of the origin of the *Bhāphaṇāgotra* according to which it was started by Saccū and Yovana, two sons of Śrīpati, king of Dhārānagara, who went to Jā̃gaḷū and were converted to Jainism by *bhaṭṭāraka* Tilakācārya of the Vṛhadgaccha. Then begins the account of the descendants of Yovana, as follows :—

साह योवन पुत्र साह सोमल १...ततः सोमिल ३ गोत्रप्रसिद्धो जातः साह सोमल पु° भोजा तेन सोह्विलाग्रामे प्रसादः कारितः तडाकमपि कारापितः (sic) तत[:] नागपुरात् श्रीतिलकाचार्यसुरीना कार्यप्रतिष्ठा कारापिता संवत् १२१८...

Of the *Bhāphaṇā-gotra* the following 14 *sākhā*s are recorded :

बापणा १ ठह्ल २ थोरवाड ३ ऊडिया ४ जागड ५ झोटा ६ सोमलिया ७ वाहंतिया ८ वसाह ९ मीयडीरा (?) १० वाघमार ११ भाभू १२ धत्तूरीया १३ नाहटा १४ .

The next *gotra* described is the *Varalabdha*, the origin of which is traced to Lakhaṇa Pāḷa and Go Pāḷa, two *rājaputra*s of Dhārānagara, who in Saṃvat 1102 went to Mathurā in pilgrimage, and there met Nemicandra Sūri of the Vṛhadgaccha, who converted them to Jainism.

Follows the *Vināyakagotra*, the origin of which is accounted for as below :—

पूर्वं मार्षेश्वरीगोत्रादुत्पन्नौ विनायकगोत्रेः अजमेरस्थाने श्रीसरस्वतीपत्तने समायातो देह्डनामा स राज्यमांन्यः आसीत् पुत्रार्थी विवाहत्रयमकरोत् बह्वन् प्रचारन् (*sic*) कुर्व्वं (*sic*) सति तथापि संत[ति]र्न (?) जाता तदा लोकपरंपराया श्रुतं यदत्र श्रीवृहद्गच्छाधीश्वयुगप्रधांनश्रीमुनिप्रेषरसूरिशिष्या श्रीवियाकोर्त्तिवाचिकाः संति ते तु संतानाम्नायां सम्यग् विदंति परं निस्पृहाः किंचिन्न गृह्णंति यस्तेषां श्रावको भवति संतानार्थी संतति प्राप्नोति संवत् १३८५ वर्षे...etc.

Then comes the *Nikṣatragotra*, which is described as having been founded by the three Khīcī brothers Rāya Malla, Deva Siṃha, and Cācò, of the family of Lakhamaṇa Rāya, in the year Saṃvat 1366.

The last genealogies are those of the *Loḍhā*s, a *gotra* of which the origin is not explained. With these the work closes.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA:

A

COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

NEW SERIES, NO. 1413.

BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

A

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

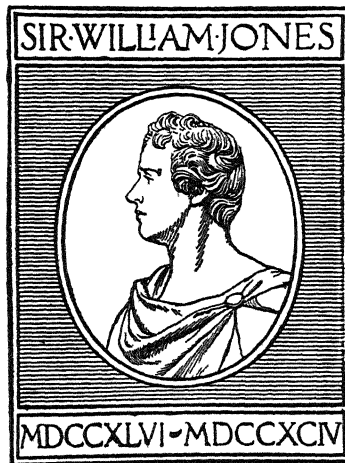
OF

BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION II:

Bardic Poetry.

PART I:

Bikaner State

BY

DR. L. P. TESSITORI.

FASCICULUS I.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,

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ASIATIC SOCIETY, 1, PARK STREET

1918.

The i Part of the ii Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*, whereof the present is the i fasciculus, deals with the manuscripts of *Bardic Poetry* extant in the Bikaner State. Though Bikaner is not one of the richest States in respect of bardic productions, yet the account of the manuscripts found in it will suffice to give an approximate idea of the vastness and importance of this peculiar literature, which once flourished all over Rajputana and Gujarat, wherever the Rajput was lavish of his blood to the soil of his conquest, and of villages to the Cāraṇas. It is a literature that is almost altogether dead to-day, but all the more precious are the relics of its exuberant growth in the past Of the different kinds of poetical composition which form the subject of this Section, there is one particularly noteworthy for its originality, I mean the "commemorative song". Collections of commemorative songs, or, as the bards would say, *sākha rī kavitā*, are common enough in Rajputana, and it is not rare to find, even to this day, Cāraṇas who know dozens and dozens of such songs by heart. In the collections, of course, they are numbered by hundreds and thousands. Apart from their literary value, which is often considerable, these commemorative songs have a great importance for the light they throw on the Rajput life in the Middle Ages, and also—when they are really contemporary with the events commemorated—for the help they give to the historian. The difficulties of classifying commemorative songs in rich collections by means of a descriptive catalogue, are obvious, but I have tried to overcome them by grouping the songs according to subjects, and according to authors, whenever the name of the author was known. For evident reasons, I have always described at more length works composed in or referring to Bikaner, than others.

All the manuscripts of Bardic Poetry described in the i fasciculus are found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

L. P. T

Bikaner, 18th March 1917.

MS. 1 :—गाडण पसाइत री नै औरां री फुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a book, $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$ in size, originally consisting of 232 leaves, but now reduced to only 140, 92 of the external leaves having gone lost. The leaves that remain at present are numerated from 47 to 186. Each page contains 12-14 lines of writing, of 18-25 *akṣaras* each. Beautiful and accurate Marwari devanāgarī hand-writing. The MS. is undated, but appears to have been written during the Saṃvat Century 1700.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) **फुटकर गीत ११८,** pp. 48*a*-93*a*. A collection of 118 miscellaneous *gītas*, mostly celebrating Rāṭhòṛa chiefs and rulers of Bikaner and Jodhpur. A great number of the *gītas* are anonymous. The authors of the others are the Cāraṇas following :—ĀḌHÒ Kisanò 88, Durasò 31, 101 ; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī. 22, 55, 61, 64, 70, Dalò 63, Dūdo, 74, Mānò 66, Mālò 23 : KAVIYÒ Bhā̃nī Dāsa 60 ; KHIṚIYÒ Jaga Māla 89, Devāṇanda 48 ; GĀḌAṆA Kesava Dāsa 7, 79, Sadū 56 : DHADHAVĀṚIYÒ Mokò 5 ; DHĪRAṆA Mālò 85, NĀRŪ Hara Sūra 67 ; BĀRAṬHA Akhò Bhāṇāvata 58, Thākura Sī Devāvata 28, Dū̃gara Sī 30, Teja Sī 24, Sā̃kara 29 ; ṚATANŪ Dharama Dāsa 4 ; VĪṬHŪ Mehò 19, 71, 72, 73 ; SĀḌŪ Mālò 6, 75.[1] The two *gītas* 44 and 69 are by RĀṬHÒṚA Prithī-Rāja, a son of rāva Kalyāṇa Mala of Bikaner.

(*b*) **जोधपुर रै महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी री कविता,** pp. 94*a*-100*a*. A series of 13 *gītas* and 1 *jhamāḷa* in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, mostly by Cāraṇa KHIṚIYÒ (?) Harī Dāsa Bāṇāvata. The names of the other poets are . ĀSIYÒ Ratana Sī ; DHADHAVĀṚIYÒ Khī̃va Pāja : BĀRAṬHA Rāja Sī · and MAHIYÒ Devò.

(*c*) **फुटकर गीत ४३,** pp. 100*b*-116*b*. A collection of 43 miscellaneous *gītas*, on the same subjects as (*a*) above, partly anonymous, and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—ĀḌHÒ Kisanò

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[1] In the above list of Cāraṇas the individual names have been grouped under the name designating the particular *sākhā* or *khā̃pa* to which the persons in question belonged. The names of the *sākhās* have been printed in capital letters and arranged alphabetically. The figures given after the names, indicate the place of the songs in the collection.

21, Ḍū̃gara Sī 24, 43, Durasò 6; KHIṚIYÒ Jaga Māla 23; DHĪRAṆA Mālò 9; BĀRAṬHA Kalyāṇa Dāsa Pīthāvata 13, Teja Sī 3; LĀḶASA Kheta Sī 20; SĀDŪ Mālò 4, Rāmò 16.

(*d*) राव रिणमल रौ रूपक गाडण पसाइत रौ कहियौ, pp. 117*a*-123*b*. A poem in *chandas*, *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *gāthās* on Rāṭhòṛa Riṇa Mala, the rāva of Maṇḍora, and the treacherous death he met in the palace of rāṇò Kū̃bhò of Cītoṛa. By GĀḌAṆA Pasāita. Beginning :—

॥ दूहौ ॥ वध वाणी ब्रह्माणी
कोमारी सरसत्ति ।
कीरत रिणमल नूं करूं
देवी देहि सुमत्ति ॥ १ ॥
पौर दिखावे प्राण
गढ भेलै भेलै गिरै ।
सांमह्रीयौ सुरताण
गुह्लिोतां चड़ीयौ गलै ॥ २ ॥ ..., etc.

(*e*) कवित्त राव रिणमल नागौर रै धणी पेरोज नै मारियौ तै समै रा गाडण पसाइत रा कहिया, pp. 123*b*-125*a*. A series of 7 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀḌAṆA Pasāita, in commemoration of the battle of Jotrāī, where rāva Riṇa Mala fought against Peroj of Nāgòra, to help rāṇò Mokala of Cītoṛa. Beginning :—

अब कोप पूरीयै
असि आंहूं उर चाड़ै ।
तरंग वेल विकसीयै
नीय घाट निघाड़ै । ..., etc.

(*f*) कवित्त राव रिणमल राणै मोकल रै वैर मै चाचै नै मारियौ तै समै रा गाडण पसाइत रा कहिया, pp 125*a*-126*a*. A series of 5 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀḌAṆA Pasāita, recording the murder of rāṇò Mokala of Cītoṛa at the hands of Cācò, and the revenge wreaked on the latter by rāva Riṇa Mala. Beginning :—

डाबिलां मालवौ
सुयण सुची हथ सूचां ।
निरधारां आधार
करण तीरथां मुगतां । .... etc.

(*g*) कवित्त राव रिणमल चूंडै रै वैर मै भाटियाँ नै मारिया तै समै रा, गाडण पसाइत रा कह्या, pp. 126*b*-127*a*. A series of 5 *chappaya kavittas* by GĀḌAṆA Pasāita, commemorating the punitive expedition which rāva Riṇa Mala undertook against the Bhāṭīs, to revenge the death of Cū̃ḍò. his father. Beginning :—

लहै ग्रास वरहास
वेम (*sic*) भीचै विलहीजै ।
जरद काट काढियै
सार ससमाहूं कीजै । ..., etc.

(*h*) गुणजोधायण गाडण पसाइत री कही, pp. 128*a*-137*b*. The "Guṇa Jodhāyaṇa", a poem in *kavittas*, *dūhās*, and *chandas*, in honour of rāva Jodhò, the founder of Jodhpur, by GĀḌAṆA Pasāita. Shorter than the ordinary later recensions. Beginning :—

॥ कवित्त ॥ खैरवै मारीयै (*sic.*)
कटक अनि वाहर चड़ीया ।
हिंदूं अनै हमीर
आय सांम्हा आपड़ीया । ..., etc.

(*i*) नीसाणियाँ ६ ढाढियाँ री कही, pp. 139*a*-141*b*. A collection of 6 *nīsāṇīs* on Rāṭhòṛa rāva Cū̃ḍò, Rāṭhòṛa Jèta Sī Khī̃vò Ūdāvata, rāvaḷa Mālò, Rāṭhòṛa Jèta Māla Saḷakhāvata, and Rāṭhòṛa Teja Sī Dū̃garasīòta. The two last-mentioned *nīsāṇīs* are stated to have been composed by the ḌHĀḌHĪS Mā̃garò and Bhalū.

(*j*) महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी रा गीत ६, pp. 143*b*-145*a*. A collection of 6 *gītas* in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, of which the 2nd and 4th are stated to have been composed by BĀRAṬHA Rāja Sī Akhāvata, and the others are anonymous.

(*k*) रा॰ राव अमरसिङ्घजी रा गीत १७, pp. 150*b*-156*b*. A collection of 17 *gītas* by different poets, in honour of rāva Amara Siṅgha, the elder brother of mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur. The names of the poets given are the following :— ĀḌHÒ Kisanò 2, Dū̃gara Sī 17 ; ĀSIYÒ Ratana Sī 16 ; GĀḌAṆA Keso Dāsa 4, 15, Mādho Dāsa 1 ; BĀRAṬHA Narahara Dāsa 14, Ratana Sī Dedāvata 11, Ravò 3 ; SĀDŪ Nāthò 13.

(*l*) फुटकर गीत २७, pp 160*b*-175*b*. A collection of 27 miscellaneous *gītas*, partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—Āḍhò Kisanò 3, 4, 9, 10, Ḍūgara Sī 24, Durasò 11 : Khiṛiyò Jasò 19, Harī Dāsa Bāṇāvata 1, 17, 23, 26 ; Gāḍaṇa Keso Dāsa 15 ; Dhīraṇa Mālò 2 ; Bāraṭha Jasò 20, Ratana Sī 8, 21 ; Lāḷasa Kheta Sī 22 ; Vīṭhū Dhòḷū 25 ; Vaṇasūra Duragò 27

(*m*) राव गाँगै रा छन्द किनियै खेमै रा कहिया, p. 177*a-b*. A small poem in *chandas*, in honour of rāva Gā̃gò of Jodhpur, by Kiniyò Khemò Beginning :—

॥ गाहा ॥ कमधज जोध कलोधं
करिमर गंग नरींद सक्रगे । ... , etc.

(*n*) राणै उदैसिङ्घजी रा राइरूपक छन्द, pp. 177*b*-179*b* A small poem in *chandas* on rāṇò Udè Siṅgha of Mevāṛa. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ दोहा ॥ 'जे उडीयण अति जोतिवंत
पूरित गयण प्रमाण ।
उडीयण उडीयण अंतरहि
भाण वखाण सभाण ॥ ... , etc.

(*o*) जबदल मलिक रा छन्द देसन्तरी, pp. 179*b*-181*a*. A small poem in *chandas* in honour of Jabdal Malik, the Vihārī Paṭhāṇa ruler of Jāḷora. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ दोहा ॥ पनि जिण पार न पांमहीं
अनि अनि थाइ अलंब ।
प्रिथमी तुं हूवौ प्रगट
पौह जेथि आंण प्रलंब ॥ १ ॥ ... , etc.

(*p*) राणै उदैसिङ्घजी री वेलि साँदू रामै री कही, pp. 181*a*-182*a*. 'A small poem in *veliyā gītas* in honour of rāṇò Udè Siṅgha of Mevāṛa, by Sā̃ḍū Rāmò Beginning :—

ऊजम अंग अगाहि अड़प जिम आसति
पौहवि न कोई अेवड़ पहि । ... , etc.

(*q*) रा° देईदास जैतावत री वेलि बारठ अखै भाणौत री कही, pp. 182*b*-184*b*. A small poem in *veliyā gītas* in honour of

Rāṭhòṛa Deī Dāsa Jètāvata, by BĀRAṬHA Akhò Bhāṇòta Beginning :—

ब्रह्मांणी मात मया करि वैणी

भल आखर मागंतां भेद । ..., etc.

(*r*) **सोढै भाखरसी रा छन्द,** pp 184*b*-185*b*. A small poem in *chandas* in honour of Soḍhò Bhākhara Sī Vèraüta. Anonymous. Beginning :—

॥ भाखर भाजे जांत

काल भर आयै कटक । ..., etc

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 2 :—**जैतसी रा नै पाबूजी रा छन्द.**

A MS in the form of a *guṭakò* consisting of 93 leaves, $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. From 15 to 19 lines of writing per page, and from 20 to 30 *akṣaras* per line. Jaina. Written by different hands and at different periods. The former half of the MS. is in devanāgarī, and was caused to be copied by Kothārī Thira Pāḷa, the son of Karama Sī, at Pīpāsara in the year Saṃvat 1672. This is the only really interesting part of the MS. the latter half being more recent in time and very inaccurately written, partly in Marwari-devanāgarī, and partly in mahājanı. and containing nothing of any particular interest.

Leaving aside extraneous and unimportant matters, the bardic works of interest contained in the MS. are the two following :—

(*a*) **राइ जइतसीह रउ पाघड़ी छन्द**[1], pp. 7*a*-35*b*. A poem in honour of rāva Jèta Sī of Bikaner, in 485 *pāghaṛī chandas*, by an author unknown. Different from the homonymous work by Sūjò contained in MS. 15 (*i*), though composed during the same time and on the same lines as the latter. The object of the poem is to celebrate the momentous victory obtained by rāva Jèta Sī over Kamran, the son of Babar, who after taking Bhaṭanera had marched over Bikaner with large forces. The date of the aforesaid event is Saṃvat 1591 and the poem seems to have been

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[1] I have retained here the archaic spelling which is found in the MS.

composed immediately or shortly afterwards, certainly before Jèta Sī fell on the field of honour in Saṃvat 1598. As usual with all bardic poems of some bulk and importance. the subject is preceded by a lengthy introduction, containing a genealogical account of the predecessors of rāva Jèta Sī, from rāva Saḷakhò down to rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa Jèta Sī's father. Here the lengthiest accounts are those of rāva Vīkò and rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa, and they are particularly important insomuch as, with the exception of a few scattered songs, they constitute the oldest documents we have of the history of the two aforesaid rāvas. The account of Jèta Sī begins only from stanza 224, and continues to the end, the subject being treated very prolixly, especially the part referring to the battle mentioned above, where a minute description is given of the Rajput chiefs who fought with Jèta Sī and the particular horses they mounted.

The poem begins :—

पय प्रथम गुणेसर पय प्रणाम

तइं बुद्धि ततच्छण फुरइ तांम ।

अगिवांण सुरां सह ऐकदंत

निज वचन समप्पइ मनि न भ्रंति ॥ १ ॥

The copy is fairly correct and very accurately written. A peculiarity worth mentioning is the writing of the vocalic groups *ai*, *au* as अइ, अउ. The colophon, which I cite below, records the date and the name of the man who caused the copy to be made :—

संवत् १६७२ वर्षे शाके १५-- माहमासे । शुक्लपक्षे । त्रितीयायां तिथौ गुरुवासरे । चोपड़ागोत्रे । कोठारी विरद सोभमाने । सा° रतनसी तत्पुत्र करमसीह पुत्र थिरपाल लिषावतं ॥ आत्मार्थे ॥

॥ पं° श्रीवरजांग लिषतं ॥ पीपासरमध्ये ॥ शुः ॥

(*b*) छन्द त्रोटक पाबू जीँदराउ रउ। वीठू मेहा रउ कहियउ, pp. 36*a*-39*a*. A poem in 46 verses (3 *gāhās*, 42 *troṭaka chandas*, and 1 *kaḷasa*) celebrating Pābū Dhā̃dhalòta, the well-known Rāṭhòṛa deified hero, and the glorious death he met at the hands of Khīcī Jĩda Rāva, while trying to rescue some kine stolen by the latter. Composed by Viṭhū Mehò. Beginning :—

वंसि कमधज्ज पाल्ह वरदाई ।

वेगड़ विरद वांहण वरदाई ।

वयर हरे वांकउ वरदाई ।
वांकां पाघोरण वरदाई ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

Written by the same hand as (*a*).

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 3:—ढोलै मारू रा दूहा.

A MS. in the form of a book, bound but uncovered, consisting of 95 leaves covered with writing, besides 20 blank leaves unnumbered, distributed partly at the beginning and partly at the end. Size of the leaves 9½″ × 5½″. Each page contains 25-28 lines of writing, and each line about 20 *akṣaras*. The writing is by two different hands, in clear devanāgarī. The latter half of the MS. was written by paṇḍit Kesò Dāsa at Srī Sagara (*sic*!), in the year Saṃvat 1752.

The MS. contains three works, of which one only, the third, is of bardic interest:

(*a*) कविप्रिया केसवदास कृत, pp 1*a*-67*b* The *Kavipriyā* by Kesava Dāsa, a well-known work on rhetoric. Beginning :—

गजमुख सनमुख होत ही
विघ्न विमुख व्है जात । ..., etc.

(*b*) रसमञ्जरी हरिवंस कृत, pp. 68*a*-83*a*. A Bhāṣā vulgarisation of some Sanskrit *Rasamañjarī*, by Harivaṃsa. Beginning :—

कल कपोल मद लोभ रस
कल गुञ्जत रोलंब ।
कवि कदंब आनंद कहि
लंबोदर अवलंब ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(*c*) ढोलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 83*b*-95*b* The very popular story of the amours of Dholò, the son of Naḷa, rājā of Naḷavara, and Mārū or Māravaṇī, the daughter of rāva Piṅgala of Pūgaḷa, in 395 *dūhās*. Beginning :—

गा[हा] । पूगल पिंगल राउ
नल राजा नरवरे नयरे ।
अदिठा दिठ दूरे
सगाई देव संजोगे ॥ १ ॥

[दूहा] । पूगल देश दुकाल थयौ
किन ही काल विशेष ।
पिंगल ऊचालौ कियौ
नरवर वर चै देस ॥ २ ॥

Fnding :—

आणंद अति उछाह अति
नरवर माहे ढोल ।
ससनेही सयणां तणां
कलि मैं रहीया बोल ॥ ६५ ॥

The MS is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 4 :—फुटकर गीत.

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 212″ long by $6\frac{1}{8}$″-$6\frac{1}{4}$″ broad. About 20-25 *akṣara*s per line. Fragmentary in the beginning. Written on both the faces of the paper. Devanāgarī script. About 150-200 years old.

The roll contains a small collection of *phuṭakara gīta*, or miscellaneous bardic songs, part of which refer to the Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner. The most interesting songs in the collection are the following :—

<u>गीत राजा सूरसिङ्घजी रौ,</u> anonymous.

(Beginning : शिवा सोह शिव भीम खग नाग पावक सघण ...)

<u>गीत राणै साँगैजी रौ,</u> by MAHIYĀṚIYÒ Hara Dāsa.*

(Beginning : महमंद मुदाफर बेवे मंजे ....)

<u>गीत जसै जाड़ेचै रौ,</u> anonymous.

(Beginning : तिल तिल तन ऊवो तणो जद तूटे ...)

गीत २ मुकुन्दसिङ्घ हाडै रा, by KAVIYĀ Tiloka Dāsa and Lūṇa Karaṇa.

(Beginning : आगे ही हूतो तिसो ऊपमै . , and : पहचै नह खड़ी अक्कर पछितावे .. , respectively.)

गीत राउ सत्रसालजी रौ, by KAVIYÒ Tiloka Dāsa.

(Beginning : दूणौ बल दाखि दुअण दल देखे ...)

गीत रतन महेसदासोत रौ, by KAVIYÒ Syāma.

(Beginning : आयो जदि काम जु तू अतुलीबल ...)

गीत राजा करणसिङ्घजी रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Rāi Siṅgha.

(Beginning · चढीयो नह चिखै कमल चालेवा ...)

गीत महाराजा अनूपसिङ्घजी रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Rāi Siṅgha.

(Beginning : करन मुरड़ीयो कहे पतिसाह कासुं करौ ...)

गीत सेखै सूजावत रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Dedò.

(Beginning : बायांणी भोम बराबर बहसे ..)

गीत अखैराज सोनिगरै रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Dedò.

(Beginning : साबासै सूर संपेखै सूरिज . .)

गीत मानसिङ्घ सोनिगरै रौ, by KHIṚIYÒ Mālò.

(Beginning : दुजड़ वाहता मांन जंमदाढ संम्हा डसण ...)

गीत [राणै] कूँभै रौ, by BĀRAṬHA (?) Harasūra

(Beginning : जण जोवण जावतै मोटी जोखिम ...)

गीत राउ जोधै रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Puna Rāva

(Beginning · वहौ राव रांणा वाद निवरजित ...)

गीत राजा रायसिङ्घजी रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Dūdò.

(Beginning : वसधा राउ जोध तणौ कजि वीको ...)

गीत कल्याणदास राइमलौत रौ, by RĀṬHÒRA Prithī Rāja.

(Beginning : आप –व कोपीये अकब्बर ...)

गीत राउ वीकैजी रौ, by BĀRAṬHA Cȯhatha.

(Beginning : संमेले सघण सेहर नर साहण ...)

गीत कल्याणदास राइमलौत रौ, by ĀSIYÒ Dūdò

(Beginning : समीयाण कल्याण तणे म्रत सौधो ...)

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 5 :—सोढी नाथी री कविता नै सोढै राणै राइमल रा गुणगीत.

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound, numbering 310 leaves, of which the first two are lost. Spoilt in places by water stains and by sticking of the leaves to one another. Containing 13-15 lines per page, and 14-15 *akṣaras* per line. Written almost all in devanāgarī by vrāhmaṇa Vihārī, the son of Śrīdhara, at Derāvara, in Saṃvat 1730-31.

The MS. seems to have belonged to Nāthī, a Soḍhī of Derāvara. It was caused to be written by her, and contains almost only works composed by her. Nothing is said concerning her personality, except that she was the daughter of Bhoja, but if we are correct in identifying the latter with *rāṇò* Bhoja Rāja of Ūmarakoṭa, her personality becomes at once definite and important. Rāṇò Bhoja Rāja, the son of Candra Sena, must have been ruling between the end of the Saṃvat-Century 1600, and the beginning of the Saṃvat-Century 1700. According to Mūhaṇòta Nèṇa Sī (*Pāvārā̃ rī Khyāta*), Bhoja Rāja's son and succes sor Īsara Dāsa was removed from the *gaddī* by rāvaḷa Sabaḷa Siṅgha in Saṃvat 1710. Therefore Nāthī, who wrote in Saṃvat 1730-31, might well be his sister. Possibly, she had been married at Derāvara, and had subsequently become a fervent proselyte of Visnuism and taken to compose religious works.

The contents of the MS. may be divided as follows :—

(*a*) सोढी नाथी री कविता, pp. 3*a*-178*b* A series of six religious poems by Soḍhī Nāthī, composed in Saṃvat 1730-31, at Derāvara, during the reign of rāvaḷa Sundara Dāsa of (Jesal-

mer ?), and rājā Dalapati Siṅgha (of Bikaner). These are the names of the works :—

भगतभाव रा चन्द्रायणा, pp. 3*a*-36*b*. In 210 verses.

गूढारथ, pp. 37*a*-50*b*. In 77 verses.

साख्याँ, pp. 51*a*-80*b*. In 338 verses.

हरिलीला, pp. 81*a*-104*b*.

नामलीला, pp. 105*b*-161*b*. In 532 verses.

बालचरित, pp. 164*b*-169*b*. In 62 verses.

कंसलीला, pp. 170*a*-178*b*. In 109 verses.

(*b*) सोढै राणै राइमल रा गुणगीत, pp. 179*a*-186*a*. A small poem in 63 verses, celebrating rāṇò Rāi Mala, a Sodhò, and the gallantry displayed by him on the battle-field of Kāgiṇī. Rāi Mala was a son of Siva Rāja, and grandson of Kūbhò (cfr. Mu. Nèṇa Sī, *loc. cit.*). The name of the author is not given. The poem begins :—

॥ आरज्या ॥ सोढा रांण समथो
छिरणो दलिद्र रूप सुह राय हर ।
वाघांणां वडहथो ।
रायांमाल हींदुओ रांण ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

The work was copied at Derāvara, in Saṃvat 1731, by the same vrā° Vihārī Chāgāṇī.

(*c*) फुटकर कविता, pp. 186*b*-207*b*. and 261*b*-271*b*. Miscellaneous verses of a religious nature, some of which by the same Nāthī mentioned above.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 6 :—फुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, numbering 254 leaves, $6\frac{1}{8}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Divisible into two parts : (*a*) a central body, consisting of 180 leaves (from leaf 41 to leaf 219), very accurately written, and containing only bardic songs ; and (*b*)

an external supplement of 74 leaves, distributed half at the beginning and half at the end, written hurriedly and by different hands, and containing genealogies and other miscellaneous information. The leaves forming the central body are all written by one and the same hand, and contain 15 lines per page, and 22-27 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. seems to be some 150 years old, and in a few places seems to be a copy of MS. 8, *q.v.* infra.

The contents of the MS. may be classified as follows :—

(*a*) पीढियाँ नै दूजी फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 1*a*-40*b*, and 220*a*-253*b*. Miscellaneous notes, principally consisting of genealogies of the Rāṭhòṛas of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, besides a few commemorative songs all referring to the history of Bikaner, and other extraneous matter. This part contains nothing so important as to deserve particular mention.

(*b*) दातार सूर रौ संवाद बारठ साँकर रौ कहियौ, pp. 41*a*-42*b*. A small poem in 23 stanzas in the form of a dispute between a liberal man (*dātāra*) and a hero (*sūra*), as to which of the two is superior to the other. The dispute is resolved in favour of the liberal man by rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner. The work was composed by Bāraṭha Sā̃kara during the reign of the last-mentioned monarch. Beginning :—

बलि आगलि त्रिऊ भुवणि
राइ हर हथ पसारे । ... , etc.

Followed by 4 commemorative songs in honour of the same Rāya Siṅgha, by *pātra* Mohana, Āsiyò Mānò, [Gāḍaṇa] Coḷò, and Gāḍaṇa Kesava Dāsa (pp. 42*b*-44*a*).

(c) राव जोधा नूँ गुण जोधायण गाडण पसाइत रौ कहियौ, pp. 44*a*-50*a*. The same work as MS. 1(*h*), but enlarged in the beginning by the addition of 16 *dūhās*, which are not found in MS. 1(*h*), and left incomplete at the end, the text being abruptly interrupted in the middle of the *kavitta* beginning *koṭhārī bhariyā* . . . Beginning :—

नारायण न विरोध
रांणो वच साधे रयण ।
जुधता सुनौ जोध
वैरां ऊभौ वाहरू ॥ १ ॥ .. , etc.

(*d*) राजा रायसिङ्घजी रा गीत, pp. 50*a*-81*a*. A collection of 115 songs, almost all *gītas*. by different poets in honour of rājā

Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner. Many of the songs are anonymous, the others are referable to the Cāraṇas following:—

ĀḌHŌ Durasò 81; ĀSIYŌ Dalò 93, 99, Dūdò 79; KAḶAHAṬA Mādhò 35; KAVIYŌ Kisanò 23; KURAḌHIYŌ Cā̃dò 20; GĀḌAṆA Jhā̃jhaṇa 25, Netò 26. 27 45, 108, Sadū 95; DHADHAVĀṚIYŌ Cū̃ḍò 2; DHŌḶŪ Rāmò 97; BĀRAṬHA Jogò 6, Ḍū̃gara Sī 15 Nārāyaṇa Dāsa 11, 98, Bhī̃va Rāja 71, Mahesa 13, 103, Vèṇī Dāsa 19, Sā̃kara 28 29. 70, Sā̃vaḷa 106. 107; MAHAṚŪ Kisanò 113: RATANŪ Tejò 16, 109; ROHAṚA Patò Dānāuta 36; VĪṬHŪ Tohò 17; SĀ̃DŪ Mālò 102; SĀ̃VARA Cā̃pò 84; SIṆḌHĀYACA Narū or Narò 7, 22.

(*e*) किसनावती कछवाही रा नै केसरीसिङ्घ आँबभरै रा गीत, pp. 81*a*-82*a*. Two songs in honour of Kisanāvatī, a daughter of mahārājā Jè Siṅgha of Ābera, and two in honour of Kesarī Siṅgha of Ābajharò. By BOGASŌ Govaradhana. The two songs of Kisanāvatī begin:—

दव दाधौ श्रेक श्रेक दुष दाधौ ... and:

भारथ मभि मिले दूसरौ भारथ ... respectively.

(*f*) महाराजा अनूपसिङ्घजी रा गीत, pp. 82*a*-84*a*. Six songs in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner, by KAVIYŌ Mohaṇa; LĀḶASA Devī Dāna; VĪṬHŪ Khaṅgāra; and SĀ̃DŪ Vijò.

(*g*) मण्डलाँ भारमलौताँ रूपावताँ राणावताँ राठौड़ाँ रा गीत, pp. 84*a*-91*b*. A collection of 28 *gītas* referring to Maṇḍaḷa Bhāramalòta, Rūpāvata, and Rāṇāvata Rāṭhòras. The names of the Cāraṇas recorded are the following:—

DHAḌHAVĀṚIYŌ Rāma Dāsa 18; MAHAṚŪ Cāgò 26. 28; MĪSAṆA Gopāḷa 2; RATANŪ Dharama Dāsa 19; VĪṬHŪ Khaṅgāra 4, 5 6; SĀ̃DŪ Jaganātha 12 Mālò 16. 23

(*h*) विसहर, pp. 91*b*-95*b*. A collection of 21 *visaharas* or satyrical songs. all anonymous, and referring to Kū̃pāvata Mā̃daṇa, Sīsodiyò Vīrama De. Hāḍò Bhagavanta Siṅgha. Rāṭhòṛa (mahārājā) Jasavanta Siṅgha. Hāḍò (rāva) Sujana. Kachawāhò Hara Rāma, etc

(*i*) भाटियाँ रा गीत, pp. 95*b*-101*b* A collection of 25 *gītas* in honour of Bhāṭī rāvaḷas and smaller chiefs. mostly anonymous. Three *gītas* are by the poets following: RATANŪ Asarāva 14. Hara Dāsa 3; SĀ̃DŪ Mālò 22

(*j*) राठौड़ रामसिङ्घजी रा गीत, pp. 101*b*-103*b* Six *gītas* in honour of Rāṭhòṛa Rāma Siṅgha, a brother of rājā Rāya Siṅgha

of Bikaner, of which three composed by Rāṭhòṛa Prithī Rāja, another brother of Rāya Siṅgha.

(*k*) <u>महाराजा सूरसिङ्गजी री कविता</u>, pp. 103*b*-117*b*. A collection of 51 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Sūra Siṅgha of Bikaner by the poets following :—Rāṭhòṛa Prithī Rāja 43 ; Āsiyò Dāsa 11, Bhīmò 48 ; Gāḍaṇa Kesava Dāsa 4, 6, 26, 33, Coḷò 12, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37 ; Dhadhavāṛiyò Mādhava Dāsa 17 ; Bāraṭha Sā̃kara 42, Harakhò 5 ; Mahaṛū Netò 25 ; Ratanū Jīvò 10 ; Lāḷasa Rūpa Sī 14, 45, 47 ; Vīṭhū Ghaṛa Sī 8, Jodha 7, Ḍāhò Jhā̃jhaṇòta 16, Bhagatò 24, Suratāṇa 13, Sūrò 3.

(*l*) <u>महाराजा करणसिङ्गजी री कविता</u>, pp. 117*b*-143*a*. A collection of 85 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner, partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following :—Āḍhò Kesava Dāsa 56 : Kiniyò Goinda 65 ; Khiṛiyò Jaga Māla 22, 69, Pharasa Rāma 57, Rūpa Sī 76 ; Gāḍaṇa Kesava Dāsa 40, Ṭhākura Sī 45, 58, Lakhò 30 ; Bāraṭha Caturò 36, 37, 38, 39 ; Sabaḷò 41, 80 ; Bhāḍò Vāghò 17 ; Lāḷasa Devī Dāna 9, 12, 77, Hathāḷa 13 ; Vīṭhū Dedò Suratāṇòta 1, 24, 31, 79 ; Sā̃dū Jaganātha 35, Rāma Siṅgha 20, 21 ; Sinḍhāyaca Giradhara 15, 83, Jaganātha 54 ; and by Gòṛa Vijè Rāma 34 ; and by Bhojiga Manohara 84.

(*m*) <u>महाराजा अनूपसिङ्गजी री कविता</u>, pp. 143*a*-149*b*. A collection of 24 *gītas*, *kavittas*, and *dūhās* in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner, some anonymous and some by the Cāraṇas following :—Khiṛiyò Rāi Siṅgha 15 ; (Gāḍaṇa ?) Jhā̃jhaṇa 7, 19 ; Pū̃vāṛiyò Jogī Dāsa 14 ; Sā̃dū Kū̃bhò 13, Goinda Dāsa 1, Jagò 2, Vijò 3, Bhopata 10 ; Sinḍhāyaca Jaganātha 18.

(*n*) <u>फुटकर कविता</u>, pp. 149*b*-161*a*. A collection of 45 miscellaneous songs, mostly *gītas*, in honour of Sīsodiyā, Rāṭhòṛa, Kachavāhā, Hula, and other chiefs. Names of poets :—Ratanasiyò 23 ; Khiṛiyò Jaga Māla 25, Devī Dāna 16, Narahara Dāsa 24, Bhèrū Dāsa 40 ; Bāraṭha Devī Dāsa 12, Harasūra 9 ; Vīṭhū Khaṅgāra 17, Jesò 42, Jhā̃jhaṇa 32, Mehò 5 ; Sā̃dū Jagò 11, Mālò 27.

(*o*) <u>कछवाहाँ रा गीत</u>, pp. 161*a*-172*a*. A collection of 45 miscellaneous *gītas* in honour of Kachavāhā chiefs. Names of poets :—(Āḍhò) Durasò 33, 44 ; Kaviyò Jasò 30 ; Kiniyò Dūdò 3, 15, 20 (?), 25 (?) ; Gāḍaṇa Kheta Sī 6. 14, Devī Dāsa 22 ; Mīsaṇa Goinda Dāsa 4 ; Ratanū Jaga Māla 19, Deva Rāja 32 ;

VIṬHŪ Jesò 23, Parabata 34, Hamīra 26; SĀDŪ Mālò 10, 12; SĀMORA Akhaī 24; RĀṬHÒṚA Prithī Rāja 7, 8.

(*p*) **झालाँ रा गीत**, pp. 172*a*-178*a*. A collection of 25 *gītas* celebrating Jhālā chiefs. all anonymous, except the 16th which is by Cārana BĀṬĪ Rāma, the 20th, which is by Cāraṇa Harī Dāsa Bāṇāvata, and the 23rd and 24th, which are by Cāraṇa BĀRAṬHA Īsara.

(*q*) **फुटकर कविता**, pp. 178*a*-186*a*. A collection of 25 miscellaneous songs in honour of gods and mythological heroes, and Kachavāhā, Mohila, Khīcī, and Rāṭhòṛa chiefs. The names of the poets are :—Harasūra 1, Bharamasūra 2; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī 25; KHIṚIYÒ Narabada 2; DHADHAVĀṚIYÒ Gopāḷa Dāsa 19; BĀRAṬHA Īsara 10; VIṬHŪ Khaṅgāra 11; RĀṬHÒṚA Prithī Rāja 13, 14; and VĀṆIYÒ Acaḷa 20.

(*r*) **महाराजा अनूपसिङ्घजी रा गीत ५ साँदू विजै रा कहिया**, pp. 186*a*-187*a*. Five *gītas* in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner, by Cāraṇa SĀDŪ Vijò [cfr. (*s*)].

(*s*) **राठौड़ाँ रै पीढियाँ री कविता**, pp. 187*a*-202*a*. A collection of 70 songs celebrating the ancestors of the RĀṬHÒṚAS from Ajè Pāḷa and Jè Canda of Kanauja down to the sons of rāva Cūḍò of Maṇḍora. Songs 11-19 are in honour of mahārājā Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner. Most of the songs are anonymous. The only names of poets recorded are the following :—Harasūra 53, 65; GĀḌAṆA Āī Dāna 19; BĀRAṬHA Dūdò 60: MĪSAṆA Āṇanda 35, Pūnò 42, 47; LĀḶASA Devī Dāna 15; ḌŪMA Sabaḷò, and BHĀṬA Canda.

(*t*) **फुटकर कविता**, pp. 202*a*-209*a*. A collection of 26 songs referring to chiefs belonging to the tribes following :—Saravahiyā, Gohila, Paṛihāriyā, Rāṭhòṛa, Cāvaṛā, Cāraṇa, and Pirohita. The names of poets recorded are :—Kisanò 23; ĀḌHÒ Mahesa 22; ĀSIYÒ Dūdò 5; (BĀRAṬHA) Īsara 9, Bhācò 26, Harasūra 10; SĀDŪ Jaganātha 24; and RĀṬHÒṚA Akhè Rāja Sāmantasiṅghòta 25, and Prithī Rāja 20.

(*u*) **मेड़तिया राठौड़ाँ रा गीत**, pp. 209*a*-213*b*. A collection of 18 *gītas* referring to Meṛatiyā Rāṭhòṛas. Names of poets :—Īsara Hīgolāvata 12, Caturò 16, Nèta Sī Kesāuta 1, Hamīra Nagarājòta 8; JAGAṬA Soḍhò 3; DHADHAVĀṚIYÒ Cūḍò 13; MAHAṚŪ Jāḍò 9, Dānò 2; LĀḶASA Jāḷapa 6.

(*v*) जाड़ेचाँ रा गीत, pp. 213*b*-217*a*. A collection of 16 *gītas* referring to Jāṛecā chiefs and *Jāmas*. Name of poets: DĀḌHĀḶÒ Khīdò 10; BĀRAṬHA Īsara 11, 12, 16; SĀDŪ Mālò 9; SŪDHAKAVI Sā̃vaḷa 2.

(*w*) पड़िहाराँ रा गीत ४, pp. 217*b*-218*a*. Four *gītas* referring to Paṛihārā chiefs. The 2nd by Ṭhākura Sī, and the 3rd by Harasūra.

(*x*) सोलङ्कियाँ रा गीत ६, pp. 218*a*-219*b*. Six *gītas* referring to Soḷaṅkī chiefs. The 1st and the 5th by (ĀḌHÒ) Durasò.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 7:—राठौड़ रतनसिङ्घजी री महेसदासौत री वचनिका.

A MS. in the form of a *guṭakò*, consisting of 72 leaves, besides 10 additional leaves at the end, which are disconnected and fragmentary. Size of the leaves $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$. Each page contains 11-14 lines of writing, and each line consists of about 25-30 *akṣaras*. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in Marwari-devanāgarī. It is undated, but appears to have been written towards the end of the Saṃvat Century 1700.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) वचनिका राठौड़ रतनसिङ्घजी री महेसदासौत री खिड़िये जगै री कही, pp. 4*a*-27*a*. The well-known poem by Khiṛiyò Jagò, on the battle fought at Ujain in Saṃvat 1715 by mahārājā Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur on one side, and Orangzeb and Murād, the two rebel sons of Śāh Jahān, on the other. The work takes its name from rājā Ratana Siṅgha of Ratlam, in Malwa, who particularly distinguished himself in the combat, and was killed on the field.

The work begins :—

॥ गाहा ॥ गणपति गणे (*sic*) गहीर
गुण ग्राहीग दान गुण देयण ।
सिधि रिधि सुबुधि सधीर
संडालं देव सुप्रसनं ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(*b*) फ़ुटकर कवित्त, pp 28*a* to the end. Incomplete towards the end, owing to missing leaves. A collection of over 379 miscellaneous *kavittas*, by Kāsī Rāma. Ālam, Balabhadra and others, of no historical interest.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 8 :—फ़ुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 222 leaves, $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{8}''$ in size. Leaves 32-48 and 95 are missing. From 25 to 30 lines of writing per page, and from 18 to 23 *akṣaras* per line. All written by one hand in devanāgarī script. Fairly accurate. Undated. Apparently over 200 years old.

The MS. contains a collection of miscellaneous commemorative songs, which, for the sake of simplification, I shall group under the heads following :—

(*a*) बीकानेर रै राजा करण नै सूरसिङ्घजी री तथा राव कल्याणमलजी री कविता, pp. 5*a*-11*a*. Sixteen *gītas*, eight *kavittas*, and one *chanda* referring to rājās Karaṇa and Sūra Siṅgha, and rāva Kalyāṇa Mala of Bikaner. The names of the poets recorded are : (Āḍhò) Durasò 16 ; Khiṛiyò Vīthala 13 ; Gāḍaṇa Keso Dāsa 15 ; Cāraṇa Hamīra 18 ; and Lāḷasa Kheta Sī 14.

The songs are followed by a *gīta* in honour of Rāma Siṅgha Ratanòta of Ratlam, by Mahiyāriyò Udè Karaṇa.

(*b*) चाहवानाँ रा गीत ४३, pp. 11*b*-20*a*. A collection of 43 *gītas* in honour of Cāhavāna chiefs, partly anonymous, and partly by the poets following ;—Āsiyò Dūdò 12 ; Kaviyò Jasò 11 ; Khiṛiyò Tīkama Dāsa 33, Dhana Rāja 19, 20, 23, 30 : Dhadhavāṛiyò Garathò 38 ; Bogasò Devī Dāsa 7,18, Sūjò 6 ; Ratanū Mā̃daṇa 1 ; Sāmora Patò 2 ; Siṇḍhāyaca Caturò 14, 43 ; and Vyāsa Cintāmaṇi 3, 8, 10, 29, and Likhamī Dāsa 31, 34.

(*c*) फ़ुटकर कविता, pp. 20*b*-121*a*. A collection of about 500 miscellaneous commemorative songs, of which only 416 are now extant, owing to the loss of leaves 32-48 and 95 in the MS. Almost the generality of the songs are *gītas*. The greatest part of them refer to Rāṭhòṛa chiefs, but intermixed with these are songs referring also to Cāhavānas, Kachavāhās, Bhāṭīs Hāḍās.

Cāvaṛās, Jādamas, Guhilòtas, and a few other less important Rajput tribes. With a few exceptions, all the songs are composed by Cāraṇas, whereof the following names are recorded : ĀḌHÒ Khīdò 181, 330, Jaga Māla Durasāvata 215, Durasò 53, 66, 105, 106, 135, 143, 149, 161, 182, 210, 242, 256, 357, 371, Bhara Mala Durasāuta 179, Mukunda Dāsa 192 ; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī 155, Tejò 367, Dalò 52, Dūdò 115, 268, 362, Mānò 103, 363 ; KAVIYÒ Alū 57, 372 (?), Bhīmò 170, Mukunda Dāsa 396. Rāja Sī 174 ; KINIYÒ Khīmò 211, 278, 412, Dūdò 251 ; KUVĀRIYÒ Jogī Dāsa 23 ; KHIṚIYÒ Kisanò 28, Kheta Sī 196, 197, 203, Jaga Māla 168, 175, 195, Jagò 24, 25. 27, Dalò 177, 194, Devò 45, Mālò 99, 104, 221, 222, Rāya Mala 296 ; KHOṚÒ Cā̃pò 235 ; GAḌHAVĪ Dedò 208 ; GĀḌAṆA Ūgò 188, 204, 206, 390, 404, Keso Dāsa 280, 411, Tiloka Sī 213 ; JAGAṬA Tejò 379, Nādò 111, 169, 231, 393, Soḍhò 391, Sujāṇa 6 ; JHŪLÒ Sāiyò 118 ; THEHAṚA Rūpò 132 ; DHADHAVĀṚIYÒ Khema Rāja 173 ; Cū̃ḍò 376, Mokò 339, Rāma Dāsa 227 ; DHĪRAṆA Mālò 21 ; BĀRAṬHA Akhò 51, 290, 305, 308, Ghaṛa Sī 232, Nara Siṅgha 9, Narahara 8, Mahesa Dāsa 48, 354, 366, Ratana Sī 184, Rāja Siṅgha 12, Rāja Sī 353, Likhamī Dāsa 41, Sabaḷò 394, 395, Harasūra (?) 158, 244, 245, 253, 258, 263, 266, 273 ; BOGASÒ Ṭhākura Sī 333 ; MAIYÒ Sohaṛò 3 ; MAHAṚŪ Cā̃gò 238, 239, Coḷò 214, Dānò 386, Lūṇa Pāḷa 128, 131, Sahasò 14 ; MAHIYĀRIYÒ Bhoja Rāja 39 ; MĪSAṆA Āṇanda 303, Gopāḷa 76, Devāṇanda 288, Moṭila 212 ; MŪHAṚA Mahi Rāja 189, 190, 406, 407 ; RATANŪ Gaṅgā Dāsa 201, Jaga Māla 279, Dū̃gara Sī 259, Deva Rāja 361, Dharama Dāsa 102, 228, Bharamò 62, Rūpa Sī 30, Sā̃kara 163, Hari Dāsa 348 ; LĀḶASA Arijaṇa 18, Kheta Sī 5, Gopāḷa Pūjāvata 112, 261, 262, Narò 114, 345, 397 ; VAṆASŪRA Duragò 282 ; VARASAṚÒ Udè Sī 207, 281, Goinda 347, Mālhaṇa 241 ; VĪṬHŪ Bhojò 187, 234, Mehò 180, 275, 276, Rāya Mala 250, 255, Sūrò 233 ; SĀ̃DŪ Kamò 329, 331, 364, 410, Nāthò 415, Bhopata 416, Mālò 109, 183, 225, 236, 283, 365, 402, 405, Rāghò Dāsa 336, 349, Rāmò 54, 298, 299, 374 (?), Harī Dāsa 152 ; SĀMORA Ṭhākura Sī Jagamālòta 123, 124 (?), 125 (?), 153 ; SIṆḌHĀYACA Āsò 220, Kalò 265 ,Khī̃vasūra 340, Cutarò 1, 7, Moṭila 133.

The other authors, who are not Cāraṇas, are the following :—POHAKARAṆÒ Jasavanta 34, 119, 277 ; BHĀṬA Mohaṇa Dāsa 26 ; BHOJIGA Mā̃ḍaṇa 193 ; RĀṬHÒṚA Dū̃gara Sī 91, Prithī Rāja 78, 79, 113, 249, 278, 332 ; VAHIYĀVAṬA Rāya Mala 300.

(*d*) **हाडाँ री कविता**, pp. 121*a*-123*b*. A collection of 13 *gītas* and 1 *kavitta* in honour of Hāḍā chiefs. Before the first *gīta*, there is the title *Hāḍā̃ rò guṇa*, which probably refers to the whole collection. Names of poets :—[ĀḌHÒ] Durasò 7, 8 ; [KAVIYÒ] Kisanò Alūòta 10, 11 ; DHADHAVĀṚIYÒ Mokò 12 ; RATANŪ Dedò 5 ; SĀ̃DŪ Mālò 6.

(*e*) जादम झाला सरवहियाँ री कविता, pp. 123*b*-131*b* Forty-six songs, mostly *gītas*, in honour of Jādama (Jāṛecā), Jhālā, and Saravahiyā chiefs. A great part of the songs are by BĀRAṬHA Īsara (2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 41, 43), the others are partly anonymous and partly by the Cāraṇas following:—ĀSIYÒ Mālò 34, 36; KHIṚIYÒ Kūpò 17; DĀḌHĀḶÒ Khīdò 19; BĀRAṬHA Āsò 1, 14; LĀḶASA Saravaṇa 7; VĪṬHŪ Mehò 5; and SĀDŪ Mālò 18.

(*f*) मेड़तिया राठौड़ाँ री कविता, pp. 131*b*-147*b*. A collection of 87 songs (*gītas* and *kavittas*) in honour of chiefs of the Meṛatiyā branch of the Rāṭhòṛas. The names of the Cāraṇas recorded are the following:—ĀḌHÒ Kisanò Durasāuta 67, Durasò 51, 78, Mukunda Dāsa 49; KAVIYÒ Pañcāiṇa 69; KHIṚIYÒ Jaga Māla 62, Sādūḷa 71; JAGAṬA Dīvò 16, Nādò 56; DHADHAVĀṚIYÒ Mòkò 4, 59; BĀRAṬHA Nārāyaṇa Dāsa 84; MAHAṚŪ Jāḍò 28, 54; MŪHAṚA Mahi Rāja 85; RATANŪ Īsara 22, 30 45; LĀḶASA Gopāḷa 29, 46, Jāḷapa 74; SĀDŪ Kamò 87, Mālò 52. Besides, there are the following names of Cāraṇas, the tribe of whom is not recorded: Īsara Hīgolāvata 42, 64, Caturò Bhojāuta 55, Devī Dāna 53, and Narū 31. The 31st song is by DHĀḌHĪ Isākha, the 57th by Rāvata Kalyāṇa Dāsa, and the 75th by Padamā, a Cāraṇī.

(*g*) कछवाहाँ री कविता, pp. 147*b*-165*b*. A collection of 88 songs in honour of Kachavāhā chiefs, amongst which a poem: *Jhūlaṇā rājā Māna Singhajī rā* by ĀḌHÒ Durasò (pp. 148*b*-150*a*). Names of Cāraṇas: ĀḌHÒ Kesò 66, Durasò 5, 34, 54, 72, 76; KAVIYÒ Jesò 33; KINIYÒ Teja Sī 38, Dūdò 12, 22 (?), 24 (?), 58; KHIṚIYÒ Kheta Sī 6; GĀḌAṆA Kheta Sī 11, 84, 85, Devī Dāsa 21, 41; MĪSAṆA Goinda Dāsa 59, Gopāḷa 10, Siraṅga 45, 60, 67; MOTESARA Cutarò 80; RATANŪ Īsara 16, Jaga Māla 20, Deva Rāja 32; VĪṬHŪ Jesò 26, Parabata 37, Hamīra 25; SĀMORA Akhaī 27; SĀDŪ Mālò 7, 9 (?). 73, 88. Song 81st is by [Rāṭhòṛa] Prithī Rāja.

(*h*) सीँधलाँ रा गीत, pp 166*a*-*b*. Five *gītas* in honour of the Sīdhalas Vīsaḷa De, Khaṅgāra, Sīhò, and Sūrija Mala, whereof the 3rd one is by Sūdana, and the 4th by ROHAṚIYÒ Bahaguṇò.

(*i*) पँवाराँ रा गीत, pp. 167*a*-169*b*. Twelve *gītas* in honour of Pāvāra chiefs, all anonymous, except the 3rd which is by Hīgola Dāsa Bharamāuta, and the 7th which is by BĀRAṬHA Īsara.

(*j*) **सोढाँ री कविता,** pp. 169*b*-175*a*. Ten songs in honour of Soḍhā chiefs, amongst which a *Candrāyaṇā Acaḷa Dāsa Sabaḷa Bhaḍòta rā* (4), beginning :—

अचलेसूँ तिरलोक इसी कथ उचरै ।,

and a *Rāya Sala Sūjāuta rò guṇa* (5), beginning :—

चंद्र चंदन अरक अंबनिध ईसर ।

All anonymous, except the last *gīta*, which is ascribed to ROHAṚIYÒ Harisūra.

(*k*) **फुटकर कविता,** pp. 175*a*-186*b*. A collection of 60 miscellaneous commemorative songs, in honour of Rajputs of various tribes, to wit: Devaṛās, Soḷaṅkīs, Bahelās, Sūḍās, and Sākhalās. Names of poets :—ĀḌHÒ Durasò 19, 25, 60 ; ĀSIYÒ Karama Sī 27, 56, Dalò 14, 17 : KAVIYÒ Kisanò Alūòta 13. Māḍaṇa 44 ; KHIṚIYO Mālò 43 ; GĀḌAṆA Kheta Sī 40 ; DHADHAVĀṚIYÒ Mòkò 18 ; [ROHAṚIYÒ] Bahuguṇò 28 ; VĪṬHŪ Mehò 32 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 20, 46, 48 ; SINḌHĀYACA Sāvaḷa Gopāuta 22 ; besides : Jhīmī (a Cāraṇī ?) 31 ; JOGĪ Lākhò 29 ; MĀGAṆAHĀRA Nārāyaṇa 51, and [RĀṬHÒṚA] Prithī Rāja 24.

(*l*) **भाटियाँ री कविता,** pp. 186*b*-192*b*. A collection of 32 songs in honour of Bhāṭī chiefs. Names of poets :—KHIṚIYÒ Mālò 32 ; RATANŪ Hara Dāsa 6 ; SĀDŪ Mālò 26 ; besides : Bharama Sūra 7, Rāma Dāsa Akhāuta 9 ; Josī Mādhò 30 ; and BHOJIGA Sohila 28

(*m*) **फुटकर गीत,** pp. 192*b*-198*a*. Twenty-five miscellaneous *gītas* referring to Rāṭhòṛa, Parihāra. Bhāṭī, and Īdā chiefs. The last four ones are in honour of the Rāṭhòṛas of Ratlam. Names of poets :—[ĀḌHÒ] Durasò 1, 25 ; ĀSIYÒ Dūdò 16 ; KHIṚIYÒ Jagò 23 ; GĀḌAṆA Ūgò 5 ; BĀṚAṬHA Īsara 13, 14 ; RATANŪ Rūpò 24 ; VARASAṚÒ Dhanò 2, Bhāra Mala 4 ; SĀDŪ Hari Dāsa 6 ; SINḌHĀYACA Gaṇesa 21 ; besides : Harasūra 10, 23, and DHÒḶÒ Rāmò 20.

(*n*) **राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली री कविता,** pp. 198*a*-208*a*. A collection of 55 songs, mostly *gītas*, celebrating the ancestors of the Rāṭhòṛas of Marwar from *rāva* Sīhò down to *rāva* Sūjò Jodhāvata. Names of poets :—BĀṚAṬHA Còhatha 47, Harisūra 50 ; MĪSAṆA Karamāṇanda 7, Gehana (*sic* !) 3, Pātū 14, Pūnò 8, 11 ; RATANŪ Bharama Sūra 45 ; VĪṬHŪ Sūrò 31, 43 ; SINḌHĀYACA Còbhuja 22 ; besides :—Dharamò 30, 37 ; Harisūra 18, 29, 44 ; and Jasò Sikotarò 32

(*o*) फुटकर कविता, pp. 208*a*-219*a*. Thirty-two miscellaneous commemorative songs referring to various chiefs, mostly Rāṭhòras. Names of poets :—ĀḌHÒ Durasò 18 ; KINIYÒ Goinda Dāsa 16; KHIṚIYÒ Jaga Māla 10, Narahara Dāsa 7, Mahesa Dāsa 11 Sujāṇa 5; GĀḌAṆA Thākura Sī 17 · BĀRAṬHA Nara Siṅgha 3, Nāthò 13; MAHIYĀRIYÒ Pūraṇa Dāsa 12; MOTESARA Goinda 14; VĪṬHŪ Sūrò 25; SĀDŪ Rāgho Dāsa 9; besides · Pīra Dalāuta 26 Ratana Sī 6, and [Rāṭhòṛa] Prithī Rāja 19.

The MS. is in the Durbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 9:—ढोलै मारू रा दूहा आदि ·

A MS. in the form of a book, stitched but uncovered, consisting of 94 leaves, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. Two leaves at the beginning, and four at the end are missing, but the MS. is not mutilated, as apparently these external leaves were either blank, or only filled with extraneous and unimportant matter. From 16 to 25 lines of writing per page, and from 15 to 20 *akṣaras* per line. Devanāgarī script Written in the year Saṃvat 1818.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) ढोलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 1*a*-21*b*. The same work as contained in MS. 3 (*c*), but very different in the readings. In 399 *dūhās*. Beginning :—

पूगलि पिंगल राउ
नल राजा नरवरे ।
अदिठा दुरिठा
सगाई दइय संयोगे ॥ १ ॥
दूहा ॥ पिंगल उचालौ कीयौ
नल नरवर वै देस ।
पूगल देस दुकाल थयौ
किया ह्वौ काल विशेष ॥ २ ॥ . . . , etc.

(*b*) पञ्चाख्यान वारता, pp. 22*a*-59*b*. A vulgarization of the *Pañcākhyāna* in Marwari prose with Sanskrit *ślokas* interspersed. Containing 48 tales. Beginning :—

दक्षीणदेस तठै महिलारूप नामै नगर छै। तिहाँ राजा जितसत्रु राज्य करै। तिण नगरै वरधमान इसै नामै विवहारीयौ विणजारो ...,

(*c*) <u>सतसई विहारी कृत</u>, pp. 60*a*-91*b*. The *Satasaī* of Vihārī Dāsa. Incomplete the text being interrupted after *dūhò* 601.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 10 :—क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल राज प्रिथीराज री कही.

A MS. in the form of a book, without cover, numbering 90 leaves, $8\frac{7}{8}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. The first six leaves have been eaten up by mice near the inner corners, and consequently several *akṣaras* in the text are now lost. The MS. is rather accurately written on 19 lines per page, in devanāgarī Each line comprises about 15 *akṣaras*. The date is given at page 81*a*, and is Saṃvat 1826.

The MS. contains the famous *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī, composed by Rāṭhòṛa rāja Prithī Rāja—a brother of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner—, who lived under Akbar. The subject of the poem is the story of Rukmiṇī, the daughter of Bhīṣmaka, who secretly fell in love with Kṛṣṇa, and was against her will betrothed to Śiśupāla, but managed to send word to Kṛṣṇa, who came with his brother Balarāma and carried her off, in spite of armed opposition. The narrative is followed by a description of the wedded bliss of the two lovers, and the different seasons of the year, and is finally concluded with the birth of Pradyumna The text, in 301 *veliyā gītas* and 1 *kalasa*, is accompanied by a prose *ṭīkā* identical with that in MS. 28 and described below. Beginning :—

पर[मेसर प्रण]मि प्रणमि सरसति पिण
सदगुर [– – – – –]न्दे ततसार।
मंगलरूप गाईयै माहव
[चा]र स एहिज मंगलचार ॥ १ ॥

॥ अथ टीका ॥ प्रथमही परमेश्वर कौं नमस्कार करै छै। पाछैं सरस्वती कौं नमस्कार करै छै। पाछैं सदगुरु कौं नमस्कार करै छै।

ए तीने ततसार छै । मंगलरूप माधव छै । ते को गुणानुवाद कीजै छै । या उपरांत मंगलाचार को नहीं छै ॥ छ ॥ . . . , etc.

The copy was made in the Fort of Bikaner, by pirohita śrī Kṛṣṇa, at the order of khavāsa śrī Āsòjī.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 11 :— जसरत्नाकर तथा पाण्डवयशेन्दुचन्द्रिका .

A MS in the form of a book, cloth-bound, but with most of the leaves detached. Size 9″ × 6½″. Number of the leaves 188, besides 10 blank leaves at the beginning, which are not reckoned in the numeration. The MS. is divisible into two halves, each written by a different hand. The former half contains 16-18 lines per page, and 15-19 *akṣaras* per line, whereas the latter contains an average of 23 lines per page, and 20-25 *akṣaras* per line. In the last page, the MS. bears the date: *Saṃvat* 1917 *mitī*, *śrāvaṇa vada* 14, *vāra maṅgalavāra*.

The MS. contains —

(*a*) जसरत्नाकर, pp. 1*a*-82*a*. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha of Bikaner, by an author unknown. Incomplete at the end, but probably only a small portion of the text is missing. The part extant comprises 290 verses—mostly *kavittas*, *dūhās*, and *chandas*—, but this number includes also several old commemorative songs, which the Poet has incorporated into the work. The poem begins with the *kavitta* following :—

आद विश्व अखलेस
अलख अविनासी अव्यय ।
भयेव नाभ अंभोज
जगत कर्त्ता सु ब्रम्हजय ।
जिंह मरिंच भये जांन
भयव कश्यप प्रजेस सुव ।
तेजपुंज सुत्त तिनह
सुग्गुन जुत आधदेव सुव ।

ईक्ष्वाक न्टपत ताकै भयव

विकुस क्रीत जग विस्तरिय ।

जिन वंस कमंध रतनेस जग

अवनि सुजस बङ्क अनुसरिय ॥ १ ॥

From the above it is seen that, like most bardic poems, the work begins *a principio* from the Creation, and traces the origin of the Rāṭhòras to Viṣṇu himself. Then the narrative continues, prolix and wearisome, and goes through the entire list of the mythical ancestors of the Rāṭhòras, *paurāṇika* and others, as far as Jè Canda, the last king of Kanauja. This mythical part, which has no interest of any kind, continues as far as p. 37*a*, where the historical part proper begins with Seta Rāma and Siṅgha Sena (=rāva Sīhò). The account of rāva Vīkò begins p. 40*b*, with a summary enumeration of his conquests, after which the Poet proceeds to relate how Vīkò marched on Jodhpur to contest the right of succession to Sūjò, his step-brother, and how he was afterwards persuaded by his step-mother, the Hāḍī rāṇī, to renounce his right in favour of Sūjò and content himself with the heirlooms of the family. These are recorded in the *kavitta* following :—

लीध पाट निज देव

तुरी जीपणा रिणा भमर ।

मेघाडंबर तखत

ग्रभ कंचन लखमीवर ।

वरदाय कनग विचत्र

अवर केतला संभारे ।

पाटपती छत्रपती

वले थलवट पाधारे । ...

The accounts of the reigns of the successors of Vīkò (Lūṇa Karaṇa, Jèta Sī, Kalyāṇa Mala, Rāya Siṅgha, Sūra Siṅgha, Karaṇa Siṅgha, Anopa Siṅgha, Sujāṇa Siṅgha, Jorāvara Siṅgha, Gaja Siṅgha, and Sūrata Siṅgha), though succinct, are not without any interest. It is obvious that the Author consulted several sources, before composing his work. How far the composition is by his own pen, and how far he has borrowed from other pre-existing bardic poems, it is difficult to say without a closer examination of the text. But the songs mentioned below, which are found interspersed in the text, are certainly

older, and some very much older than the author of the *Jasa-ratnākara*:—

RĀVA JÈTA SĪ: 1 *gīta* (pp. 43*b*-44*a*). Beginning :—

खरै खेत खुरसांण रा पिसण ह्वय पांहुणा ...

1 *gīta* (p. 46*a*). Beginning :—

उवेलण गंग वैर आंपाणै असमर ...

RĀVA KALYĀṆA MALA: 1 *gīta* by Hamī[ra] Sūjāvata (pp. 46*b*-47*a*). Beginning :—

पड़े तेण पिड़ हाय भूपाल अन कैकंपे ...

RĀJĀ RĀYA SIṄGHA: 1 *gīta* by Āḍhò Sadūḷa Durasāvata (pp. 49*b*-50*a*). Beginning :—

अहमंदपुर जीप जोधपुर आबू ...

1 *gīta* by Āḍhò Durasò (pp 50*a*-*b*). Beginning :—

जोधपुर तखत रायसंघ जोवतां ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 50*b*-51*a*). Beginning :—

धुवे अमत नीसांण कैकंप मातौ धरा .

1 *gīta* by Vīṭhū Parabata (p. 51*b*). Beginning :—

अई भाग रासा न्रपत ताह रो ईखतां . .

1 *gīta* (pp. 52*a*-*b*). Beginning :—

सहर लूटतो सदा तूं देस करतो सरद ...

RĀJĀ SŪRA SIṄGHA: 1 *gīta* by Gāḍaṇa Kesava (pp. 53*a*-*b*). Beginning :—

समथ तूझ सगरांम विघरी तगत सूरसंघ ...

RĀJĀ KARAṆA SIṄGHA: 1 *gīta* by Dedò (pp. 55*a*-*b*). Beginning —

करण प्रथी ईक राह पतसाह आरंभ करे ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ ANOPA SIṄGHA: 1 *gīta* by Gāḍaṇa Āī Dāna (pp. 57*a*-*b*). Beginning :—

अनड़ नड़ण औनाड़ ओछाड़ घड़ असपती

1 *nīsānī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhana (pp. 58*b*-59*b*). Beginning :—

ईल साका अवरंग तखत ईम ह्वा उचारै...

1 *gīta* (p. 60*a*). Beginning :—

समंद फाल कूदै हणूं जहर जारै संकर ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ SUJĀṆA SIṄGHA : 1 *gīta* by Bāraṭha Jaganātha (p. 61*a*). Beginning :—

ह्वो ताव जोधां ईसो राव वीकां हथां ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ JORĀVARA SIṄGHA : 1 *gīta* by Bāraṭha Jaganātha (pp. 62*a*-*b*). Beginning :—

दव सिलगो जंगळ जोधपुर दगधै ...

MAHĀRĀJĀ GAJA SIṄGHA : 1 *gīta* (pp. 63*b*-64*a*). Beginning :—

कहै एम जोधांण रौं प्रजा उमराव कथ ...

1 *gīta* (pp. 64*a*-65*a*). Beginning :—

धरे धंख अभमाल वाळी गजण छत्र धरण ...

It is only on page 68*b* that the reader is introduced into the proper subject of the work : the reign of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha. Here the narrative becomes as diffuse as it can be, and particulars become very abundant Unfortunately, it is only the beginning of the reign of Ratana Siṅgha that is described, namely his installation on the *gaddi* in the year Saṃvat 1885, the *ṭīkò*, or gifts of congratulation on the occasion of the succession, which he received from the East India Company, the gifts which he received from the Emperor of Delhi in Saṃvat 1888, and lastly the pilgrimage he made to Gayā (in Saṃvat 1893), and the gifts and alms he gave on the occasion.

(*b*) **फुटकर कविता,** pp. 83*a*-85*a*, 88*b*-89*b*. Three different poems, to wit : twelve stanzas, partly *kavitta*s and partly *savāiyā*s, on religious subjects by Sūrata, Rasa Khā̃, and other poets; a *gīta* of invocation to the Āī (Mātā) ; and five *kavitta*s exalting the *satī* practice. The first of the last-mentioned *kavitta*s begins :—

देवत खेतल दिसा

जात देवां कज जातां । ..., etc.

(c) पाण्डवयशेन्दुचन्द्रिका सामी सरूपदास कृत, pp. 90*a*-188*a*. The well-known vulgarization of the Mahābhārata in Piṅgaḷa, by *sāmī* Sarūpa Dāsa. Composed in Saṃvat 1892.[1] Beginning :—

[श्लोक] ॥ गुणालंकारिणौ वीरौ धनुस्तोत्रविधारिणौ ।
भूभारहारिणौ वंदे नरनारायणावुभौ ॥ १ ॥

दोहा ॥ ध्यांन कीरत वंदना
त्रिविध मंगलाचर्न ।
प्रथम अनुष्टुप वीच सोइ
भए त्रिधा सुन कर्म ॥ २ ॥ . . ., etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 12 :—ढोलै मारू रा नै बीजा दूहा सङ्ग्रह.

A MS. in the form of a book, 11″ × 7″ in size. Number of leaves 515. From 21 to 25 lines of writing per page, and from 18 to 24 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. is apparently all written by one and the same hand, in beautiful Devanāgarī, but the first 173 leaves are written more carefully than the rest. The colophons bear neither date nor name of the copyist, but the MS. seems to be some 200 years old, at the most

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) ढोलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 1*a*-13*b*. The *dūhās* of Ḍholò and Mārū in the same recension of MS. 9 (*a*) above, but with different readings. 395 *dūhās* in all. Beginning :—

॥ [गाहा] ॥ पूगल पिंगल राओ
नरराजा नयवरे नयरे ।
अदिट्ठा दूरिट्ठ
सगाई दईय संजोगे ॥ १ ॥

॥ दोहा ॥ पूगलदेस दुकाल थियु
किणही काल विसेषि ।

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[1] The work was published at Indore in Saṃvat 1909, and again in Bombay in Samvat 1954.

पिंगल उचालौ कीयौ
नर नरवर चै देखि ॥ २ ॥ . . ., etc.

(*b*) माधवकामकन्दलाचरित्र, pp. 14*a*-36*a*. A Marwari rifacimento of the well-known love story of Madhavānala and Kāmakandalā, composed by *vācaka* Kusaḷalābha at Jesalmer, in the year Saṃvat 1616 (? *sambata sola[so]lotarai*, st. 548), under the reign of rāvaḷa Māla De, for the amusement of kumāra Hari Rāja (st. 552). In 553 verses, including *caupaīs*, *dūhās*, and Prakrit *gāhās*. Beginning :—

देव सरसति २ सुमति दातार
कासमीर मुख मंडणी ब्रह्म पुत्र कर वीणा सोहइ ।
मोहण तरवर मंजरी
मुख मयंक त्रिहुं भवन मोहइ । ... ॥ १ ॥
... ...
॥ चउपई ॥ पहिलौ नागलोक पाताल ।
बीजौ मृत्युलोक सुविसाल ।
देव असंख कोडि जिहां रहइ ।
स्वर्गलोक ते त्रीजौ कहइ ॥ ४ ॥ . . , etc.

(*c*) मधावनल भाषाबन्ध कवि आलम कृत, pp. 36*a*-60*a*. Another metrical rifacimento of the same story, in Hindī, by Ālam, a Muhammadan poet. Composed in the (Hijra) year 991 (*sana navasè ikānavè*, p. 36*b*) during the reign of Akbar (A.D. 1583). In *caupaīs* and *dūhās*. Beginning :—

प्रथमै पार ब्रह्म जस पर्णौं।
फुनि कछु जगत रीति कौं वर्णौं ।
पार ब्रह्म परपूरन स्वामी
घट घट रहै सु अंतरजामी । . . ., etc.

(*d*) माधवानलप्रबन्ध दोग्धबन्ध कवि गणपति कृत, pp. 61*a*-139*b*. A third, and lengthier, rifacimento of the same story, in Marwari *dūhās*, by Gaṇapati, the son of Nara Sā (see p. 139*a*). Composed at Āmrapadra, on the Narmadā, in the year Saṃvat 1584 (*veda bhujaṅgama bāṇa śaśi* । *Vikrama varasa vicāra*, p. 139*a*), under the reign of rāṇò Nāga (? *Ugrasena kuli Ugrabala rāṇaü Nāga nareśa*, ibid.). Beginning :—

कुंयर कमलारति रमण
मयण मह्रा भड़ नांम ।
पंकजि पूजीय पय कमल
प्रथमजि करूं प्रणाम ॥ १ ॥
सुर नर पन्नग पखि वली
लक्ष चउरासी जोय । . . . , etc.

(*e*) फुटकार दूहा, pp. 141*a* 150*b*. Three small poems in *dūhā*s. to wit: (1) *Rāmacandrajī rā dūhā*, (2) *Thākurajī rā dūhā* (3) *Jāhnavī rā dūhā*.

(*f*) सिंहसुभाषित ज्ञानशतक राजा देवीसिंह क्रत, pp. 153*a*-173*a*. A work in 617 *dūhā*s, in Hindī, in the form of a collection of *subhāṣitas*, composed by a rājā Devī Siṅgha, the son of Bhāratha, during the reign of Aurangzeb (see p. 153*a*). Beginning :—

श्रीपति श्री की प्रीति लखि
उर बैठ न कौं दीन । . . . , etc.

(*g*) दूहा रत्नाकर, pp. 174*a*-501*b*. A very rich collection of *dūhā*s from different and numerous sources, compiled by order of mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha of Bikaner. The collection is introduced by a series of 37 *dūhā*s, the subject of which is an invocation to Gaṇeśa, etc., a review of the ancestors of the Rāṭhòras, and a mention of mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha, who caused the collection to be made. The *dūhā*s are for the greatest part erotic, and are grouped under different subjects, e.g. *navoḍhā sneha*, *navoḍhā rò surata*, *navoḍhā ko suratānta*, etc.

(*h*) कुँवरसी साँखलै री नै भरमल री वात, pp. 503*a*-*b*. The same work as MS. 18 (*f*). Fragmentary · only the first leaf left. Beginning .—

खीवसीह सांखलौ जांगलू राज्य करै बेटौ कवलसीह (।) अेकदा प्रस्ताव 'सोतरी (*sic*) धरतौ दुकाल हूवौ ताहरां खरल बोलीया कठै हेकै हालौ तौ मास च्यार द्राव चारां (।) ताहरां केईक बोलीया धरतौ आज खीचीयां री भली छै (।) . . . , etc.

(*i*) जेहैं जाम री वात, pp. 506*a*-509*a*. A tale referring to Jehò, the *jāma* of Thaṭò, in prose intermixed with *dūhā*s. The subject is a mere episode of zenana life. Beginning :—

नगर थटै जेहौ जांम रहै तिग्र रै नव सै ६०० स्त्री सगां कौ बेटी साषेतां बापेकां कौ । ..., etc.

The MS is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 13 :—फुटकर कविता रौ सङ्ग्रह.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound. 6″ × 8½″-10″ in size. The present number of leaves is 349, of which about 40 are blank, and about a dozen detached. The MS. in origin contained some more leaves, which are now lost. From 14 to 17 lines per page, and about 30 *akṣaras* per line. Devanāgarī script. The MS. seems to be all written by one hand. The name of the copyist is Pema Rāja, a pupil of Mathena Paṇḍit Āṇandajī, and he wrote the MS. in Bikaner, between Saṃvat 1724 (p. 119*b*) and 1727 (p. 128*b*).

Leaving aside small and unimportant matters, the chief contents of the MS. are the following :—

(*a*) हियालियाँ, pp. 1*b*-2*b*. A small collection of riddles, in verses.

(*b*) ऊमादे भटियाणी रा कवित्त, pp. 3*a*-4*b*. A poem in 14 *chappaya kavittas* in commemoration of Ūmā De, the Bhaṭiyāṇī rāṇī of Jodhpur, who after having been irreconcilable with her husband, rāva Māla De, for years, sacrificed herself on his pyre when he died. Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 22 (xxiv). In MS. *C.* 50 (see *Progress Report* for 1915, p. 71), the poem is attributed to Bāraṭha Āsò, a Cāraṇa who lived at the court of Māla De. Beginning :—

गोरहरे राजगिरे
चिहुं दिस रूपक चाढे ।
मेदपाट चीत्रोड़
भलौ जोधपुर भमाड़े । ..., etc.

(*c*) दातार सूर रौ संवादौ, pp. 4*b*-5*b*. The same work as already met with in MS. 6 (*b*) above, but containing many different readings. In 25 stanzas. Anonymous Beginning :—

बलि आगै त्रय भवण

राय हरि हथ पसारै । . . ., etc.

(*d*) मैनासत, pp. 10*a*-17*a*. A moral tale in *caüpaïs* and *dūhās*, in which the chastity (*sata*) of a queen, Mènā, is put to test by a *mālana* Ratanā. Composed by a poet Sādhana. In Hindī. Beginning :—

प्रथम हौं गाउं सिरजनहारू

अलख अगोचर मया भंडारू । . . ., etc.

(*e*) राज पदमसिङ्घजी रौ गीत, p. 17*a*. A *gīta* commemorating the part which Padama Siṅgha, the son of *rājā* Karana Siṅgha of Bikaner, took in the famous quarrel between his brother Mohana Siṅgha and the Imperial kotwal, over the pet deer of Mohana Siṅgha. Beginning :—

मौहरि आखेट म्रग पाकड़े मूगलां . . ., etc.

(*f*) फुटकर सवाइया कवित्त, pp. 20*b* 36*b*. A collection of miscellaneous *savāiyās* and *kavittas*.

(*g*) जेठवा रा दूहा, pp 50*a*-51*a*. The *dūhās* of Jeṭhavò Mehauta, 36 in all, inspired to the *viraha* emotion. Beginning :—

घण विण घाट थयाह

अहरण आभड़ीया नही ।

सीप समुदां माहि

महिल ज मोती मंगीयाह ॥ १ ॥ . . ., etc.

(*h*) मोहमदिये रा दूहा, pp. 51*b*-52*a*. The moral *dūhās* of Mohamadiyò, 17 in all. Beginning :—

मुहमं राया अथाह

मोती कीयो हीडोलीयो ।

परज पराई मांहि

न बोलजै सु बोलीयौ ॥ १ ॥ . . . . . ., etc.

(*i*) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 52*a*-53*a*. A collection of about 30 miscellaneous *dūhās*.

(*j*) <u>ढोलै मारू रा दूहा</u>, pp. 57*a*-77*a*. The story of Ḍholò and Mārū in 434 *dūhās*, being the same work as already met with in MS. 3 (*c*), and MS. 9 (*a*) above, but differing in the readings as well as in that it contains an introduction which is not found in the two latter MSS. The *gāhā* : पूगल पिंगल राओ ..., with which these two MSS. begin, is the 30th verse in the present MS. The work begins :—

सकल सुरासुर सांमिनी
सुणि माता सरसत्ति ।
विनय करी नै वीनवुं
मुझ द्यौ अविरल मत्ति ॥ १ ॥
जोतां नव रस ओणि जुगि
सविङ्गं धुरि सिणगार । ..., etc.

(*k*) <u>मदनसतक</u>, pp. 77*b*-84*b*. A moral tale in 113 *dūhās*, intermixed with prose (*vārttā*), by Dāma (? see *dūhò* 113). In Jaipuri-Marwari. Beginning :—

विश्वानंदी पाय नमि
भूत वात चित धारि ।
मदन कुमर पूत मइ लिख्यउ
जिउं कीनउ करतार ॥ १ ॥

वार्त्ता ॥ श्रीपुर नगर कइ विषइ । जनानंद वन ता मह्हि । कामदेव कउ प्रासाद । ..., etc.

(*l*) <u>माधवकामकन्दला चउपई</u>, pp. 96*a*-119*b*. The same work as MS. 12 (*b*) q.v., copied in the year Saṃvat 1724.

(*m*) <u>रुकमणीहरण</u>, pp. 120*b*-128*b*. A poem in 206 verses on the rape of Rukmiṇī by Kṛṣṇa, composed by Vīṭhaḷa Dāsa (see st. 206). In *dūhās*, *kavittas*, *gāhās*, and *chandas*. Beginning :—

सकल सरूप सारदा साची
नारायणी कवि ऊइ नाची ।
जगत्र जणेत्रा जोगिणा जाची
वर दातार आद लग वाची ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(*n*) सुन्दर सिणगार, pp. 129*a*-169*a*. The famous treatise on erotics by Sundara, a brahman of Gwalior, who lived under the reign of Šāh Jahān and was honoured by him with the titles of *kavirāi* and *mahākavirāi* (see st. 11). In *dūhās*, *savāi-yās*, and *chandas*. The introduction is interesting inasmuch as it contains a eulogy of Šāh Jahān and his predecessors, and also the name of the poet and the particulars concerning the composition of the work in Saṃvat 1688. In Piṅgaḷa. Beginning :—

[दूहा] ॥ देवी पूजि सरस्वती
पूजौं हरि के पाइ ।
नमस्कार कर जोरि कै
कहै महाकविराइ ॥ १ ॥
नगर आगरौ वसतु है
जमुना तट सुभस्थानु ।
तहां पातिसाही करै
बैठवौ साहिजहानु ॥ २ ॥
... ...
जिनि पुरुषनि के वंस मैं
उपज्यौ साहिजहांन ।
तिनि साहिन के नाम कौ
अब कवि करै वषांन ॥ ४ ॥

छप्पै ॥ प्रथम मीर तैमूर
लियौ साहिब किरान पद ।
ता कौ मीरां साहिब
बहुरि सुलितान महमद ।
अबू सैद पुनि उमर
सेष बाबर सु हमाऊं ।
साहि अकव्वर साहि
जहांगीर हिं जुग नांऊं ।

तिह्नि बंस अंस कविराज भनि
साहि जहां वह्निम बषत ।
धरि क्रतु बइठ्यौ अटल भुव
पातिसाहि दिल्ली तषत ॥ ५ ॥ .... etc.

(*o*) बारहमासा सुन्दर क्रत, pp. 169*a*-172*a* A small poem in 24 *savāiyās*, describing the twelve months of the year, by the same Sundara mentioned above. Beginning :—

भोर अन्हान उठैं नर नारि सवारति गेह लिखैं लिखनाए । .. etc.

(*p*) वेतालपचीसी री कथा, pp. 173*a*-192*b*. The same translation of the *Vetāla*-tales as found in MS. 15 (*z*) of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, but incomplete, the pages containing the first ten *kathās* and part of the eleventh, having gone lost. The last stanza of the work records that the translation was made for *rājakumāra* Anūpa Siṅgha of Bikaner.

कौतुक कंवर अनूपसिंघ
केरै लिषी वणाइ ।
वात पचीस वेताल री
भाषा कहि वड भाइ ॥

(*q*) कविप्रिया केसोदास क्रत, pp. 193*a*-247*a*. The well-known treatise on *alaṃkāra* by Keso Dāsa (composed Saṃvat 1658). Beginning from the 3rd *adhyāya*. (Cfr MS. 3 (*a*) above).

(*r*) राव रिणमल खावड़ियै री वात, pp. 287*b*-293*b*. The story of the amours of Riṇa Mala Khābaṛiyò with the Soḍhī wife of his brother Bhāra Mala. In prose mixed with *dūhās*. Incomplete in the beginning, the first two three lines being broken away In the colophon, the work is called भावना, not वात Beginning :—

... राव रिणमल री अणुहार ॥ १ ॥ खुरासांण सों । सौदागर सेर मोंहोंमंद । घोड़ां री सोबति ले चाल्यौ । ... , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 14:—ग्रन्थराज गाडण गोपीनाथ रौ कहियौ.

A MS. originally consisting of 178 leaves, but now reduced to only 140, the remaining leaves having gone lost. Cloth-bound, but with all the leaves detached; in fact the present cover does not seem to be the original cover of the MS. Size of the leaves about 9″ × 6″. The last 46 leaves of the MS. are blank. The leaves covered with writing contain from 14 to 18 lines per page, and from 11 to 21 *akṣaras* per line. Most of the writing is in large and beautiful devanāgarī. Page 120*b* gives the name of the copyist as Prohita śrī Kṛṣṇa, and the date of the MS. as Saṃvat 1810.

The MS. contains only one work, to wit:—

ग्रन्थराज अथवा महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी रौ रूपक गाडण गोपीनाथ रौ कहियौ. pp. 3*a*-120*b*. A poem in various metres in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner, who reigned from Saṃvat 1802 to Saṃvat 1844. By Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Gopīnātha. Fragmentary owing to the loss of 27 leaves (2, 19, 20, 22, 37-8, 42-3, 53-4, 61, 72-4, 86-93, 105-7, 118). After the customary introductory stanzas, the poem opens with a *kavistrīsaṃvāda*, or a dialogue between the Poet and his wife in praise of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha. Then comes the genealogical account of the predecessors of Gaja Siṅgha, at first very concise, then by and by more ample. The account of rāva Vīkò is found at pages 11*a*-14*b* of the MS. Then follow the accounts of Narò (pp. 14*b* 15*a*), Lūṇa Karaṇa (pp. 15*a-b*), Jèta Sī (pp. 15*b*-16*a*), Kalyāṇa Mala (pp. 16*a-b*), Rāya Siṅgha (pp. 16*b*— ?), Dalapata Siṅgha and Sūra Siṅgha (pp. ?—27*b*), Karaṇa Siṅgha (pp. 28*a-b*), Anūpa Siṅgha (pp 28*b*-35*b*). and Sarūpa Siṅgha (pp. 35*b*—?). Of these, the most diffuse are those of Rāya Siṅgha and Anūpa Siṅgha, which contain not only a summary exposition of the events happened during their reign, but also descriptive passages of some length. Soon after the accession of Sujāṇa Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1757), the thread of the narrative is interrupted by a very detailed account of the birth of Gaja Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1780) (pp. 40*a* ff.). his horoscope. the festivities and ceremonies following upon his birth, his boyhood, his education, etc. Pp. 44*a*-46*b* contain an enumeration of the different Sanskrit books and the different arts and sciences which Gaja Siṅgha mastered under his preceptors. Then, after a description of the beauty and prosperity of Bikaner at the time, the thread of the narrative is resumed with an account of the wars with Jodhpur, which constitute the most important feature of the reigns of Sujāṇa

Siṅgha, Jorāvara Siṅgha, and lastly of Gaja Siṅgha himself. As might be expected, lengthy descriptions of battles in the usual Diṅgaḷa style. form the largest bulk of this part of the work, which goes as far as the final defeat of Rāma Siṅgha of Jodhpur in Saṃvat 1807. The work ends with an enumeration of the places reduced to obedience by Mahatò Bhaktāvara.

The poem is on the whole a valuable work, especially comparatively with the period of decadence, in which it was composed. Its author, Gāḍaṇa Gopīnātha, reveals himself as a bard of good talents, and his knowledge of Diṅgaḷa and his mastery of the different metres are uncommon for the time in which he wrote. From the *Khyāta* of Bikaner, by Dayāḷa Dāsa (p. 287*a*), we learn that Gopīnātha presented the *Grantha Rāja* to mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha at Riṇī, (in Saṃvat 1810 ?), and the Mahārājā was so pleased that he rewarded the bard with a *lākhapasāva*.[1] Strange enough, the name of the author is not recorded in the work, but only that of the copyist which in the last *dūhò* at the end is given as *prohita* Kehara, and in the colophon as *prohita* Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

The MS. begins with the *gāhā* :

विवरे कवि कंठि वसणी
    पुसतक [क*]रि वेणा रथ ह्रीरठो ।
वेहराव तात विमलो
    वागेश्वरी जै जयो वसधा ॥ २ ॥

As a specimen of the composition I give the following *pāgharī chandas* which summarily record the chief exploits of the predecessors of Gaja Siṅgha from rāva Vīkò to Karaṇa Siṅgha. They are taken from the account of the reign of Anūpa Siṅgha :—

वहलोल सरसि विक्रम दुबाह ।
राया राव विलगौ जांगि राह ॥ ७ ॥
क्रन राव वहे मुहमंद कंठीर ।
नरनाह चड़ावे वंस नीर ॥ ८ ॥

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[1] As usual, the *lākhapasāva* was not given in cash entirely, but only for a small part in cash, and for the rest in kind. Here is the passage in the *Khyāta*, in which the particulars are related :—

पीछे रिणी विराजतां गाडण गोपीनाथ ग्रंथ १ श्रीजी री वणायौ नांम ग्रंथराज । पीछे मालम कीयौ । तिण पर इतरो निवाजस हुई ॥ रुपीया २०००) रोक । हाथी १ । हथणी १ । घोड़ा २ । सिरपाव । मोतीयां री कंठी १ । इण रीत लाखपसाव दीयौ .

जैतसी भंजि कांमरौ जड़ागि ।
धूंधहर राइ लागे धियागि ॥ ६ ॥
मालदे तंणौ भंजीयौ मांण ।
कलियाण पांण भले केवाण ॥ १० ॥
बांधीयौ उलक रासैं दुबाह ।
मारुवै राव गुजरात माह ॥ ११ ॥
पाटणौ सूर खिड़की प्रजालि ।
केवाण पांण संभम लंकाल ॥ १२ ॥
ज्ञन राव लीध ज्वारी कंठीर ।
वेदरां गंमे दहवाट वीर ॥ १३ ॥ (pp. 31*a-b*).

The work ends with a *kavitta* followed by a *dūhò*, the former recording the date of composition of the poem and the reason of the title of *Grantha Rāja* given to it, and the latter recording the name of the copyist, which, as mentioned above, is *prohita* Kehara :—

[कवित्त ॥] अढार से त्रिये
ग्रंथ पूरब आरंभे ।
चिरत गजण चित्रीया
सुणे जंण तेण अचंभे ।
वरषे दाहोतरै
रित वरषा घण वदल ।
तेरमि पुष्या अरक
मास भाद्रपद कृष्ण दल ।
मझ नयर रिणी सिध जोग मझि
वदैं छात चऊंवै वले ।
सिरताज राज ग्रंथां सिरे
हूवौ कलस मह्हि मंडले ॥ ५ ॥

दोहा ॥ प्रसिद्ध ऊई प्रोहित प्रिथी
सारी विधि सिरताज ।
केहर लिषे गणेस कल
रूपक ग्रंथां राज ॥ १ ॥

P. 121*a* contains an index of the different metres occurring in the poem.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 15:—राव जैतसी रौ छन्द अचल्दास खीची री वचनिका नै फुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a *goṭakò*, cloth-bound, $5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 6'' - 5\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. No. of leaves 315. Written by different hands at different times, hence the number of the lines in each page and that of the *akṣaras* in each line varies considerably. The average number of lines seems to be about 18. The MS. now consists of 315 leaves, but a few leaves at the beginning and possibly also at the end have gone lost. The MS. contains a large collection of disparate works, in Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Bhāṣā. The works in Sanskrit are the most numerous. The collection was caused to be made by Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa Sā̃gāvata, a Vīdāvata Rāṭhòṛa, under the reign of *mahārāya* Kalyāṇa Mala and his son Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner, between Saṃvat 1615 (p. 173*b*) and 1634 (p. 2*b*, and 258*a*). A good part of the works, especially those of bardic composition, were copied by Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa himself. The *goṭakò* was evidently property of Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa. Page 311*b* has a particular interest in that it was written by the hand of *mahārāja kumāra* Sūraja Siṅgha—the son of Rāya Siṅgha—at Lāhòra (Lābhapura), in Saṃvat 1664. Cfr. also p. 98*b*. Pages 277*b*-280*a* give a summary index of the contents of the *goṭakò*.

Leaving out of consideration the Sanskrit and Prakrit works, which are of no particular interest for us here, the bardic works contained in the MS. are the following :—

(*a*) महाराय रायसिङ्घजी रा स्लोक २, p. 2*b*. Two Sanskrit stanzas in honour of *mahārāya* Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner, composed by Vaṇārisa Kṣamāratna in Saṃvat 1634, at Nāḍūḷa.

(*b*) राइ लूँणकरण रौ कवित्त प्रवाड़ाँ रौ, p. 7*b*. An anonymous *kavitta* summarily commemorating the exploits of rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner. Beginning :—

चड़िय सेन चतुरंग । ...

(*c*) <u>अचल़दास खीची री वचनिका सिवदास री कही</u>, pp. 27*a*-37*b*. The *Vacanikā* of Acaḷa Dāsa Bhojaüta, the Khīcī ruler of Gāguraṇa, by Siva Dāsa, a Cāraṇa. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. The work celebrates the stubborn resistance offered by Acaḷa Dāsa to the *Pātisāha* of Mā̃ḍava—who had invested the stronghold of Gāguraṇa—and the heroic death met by Acaḷa Dāsa and his garrison, sword in hand, after sacrificing their women in the fire, when the place was at last expugned. The *Vacanikā* is apparently contemporary with the events mentioned above, and its author, Siva Dāsa, represents himself as a witness, who sustained the long siege in Gāguraṇa till the very last moment, when he put himself in safety to survive and be able to immortalize the heroic death of the Khīcī, his master. The style of the composition is uncouth and archaic enough to corroborate the above statement, but the correctness of the account is much distorted by poetical exaggerations and fiction, like when the Poet describes the army of the Pātisāha of Mā̃ḍava as being assisted by an army led by the Emperor of Dillī in person—his name Ālim Ghcri (!)—and engrossed by contingents from many Rajput States.

The work is introduced by the *dūhò*:—

तउं वीसहथि विरोलि
तैं वीसहथि विरोलियै ।
भावठि भांमे तू तणइ
हिन्यौं सु कांइ हींगोलि ॥ १ ॥

The copy is by Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa's own hand, who in the colophon has recorded the date, as well as his name and pedigree, in the terms following:—

संवत १६३१ वर्षे आंवण सुदि ८ सोमदिने घटी १९ पल ३५ विशाषा नक्षत्र घटी ३१ । ४४ ब्रह्म नांमा योग घटी ५४ ॥ १० अचलदास खीची री वचनिका ॥ महाराजाधिराय महाराय श्रीराइसींघजी विजैराज्ये ॥ जांगियांणा गांव मध्ये ॥ महाराजाधिराय महाराइ श्रीजोधाः तत्पुत्रः राजश्रीवीदाः तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसंसारचंद तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसांगाः तत्पुत्र राजश्रीसांवलदास लिषितं आत्मपठनार्थं.

A peculiar orthographical feature of the text is that the vocal compounds *ai*, *au* are sometimes represented in hiatus: अइ, अउ, and sometimes contracted into: अै, अौ. The copy, as compared with the other more recent copies which are

extant of the *Vacanikā*, is very important on account of the old readings which it has preserved. It is also much shorter in the text, i.e., less corrupt by later additions, than the ordinary copies. The text ends with the *kavitta* following :—

सातल सोम हमीर
कंन्ह जिम जौहर जालिय ।
चढिय षेति चहुवांण
आदि कुलवट उजालिय ।
मुगत चिहुर सिरि मंडि
वपि कंठि तुलसी वासी ।
भोजाउति भुज बलहिं
करिहिं करिमर कालासी ।
गढि खंडि पड़ंतौ गागुरणि
दिढ दाषे सुरिताण दल ।
संसारि नांव आतम सरगि
अचलि बेवि कीधा अचल ॥ १२१ ॥

(*d*) कुतबसनक, pp. 62*b*-70*a*. The story of the amours of prince Kutab Dī, a son of Fīroz, the Emperor of Dillī, and Sahibā, a Muhammadan girl, terminating with their marriage. In the plot of the story, a Ḍhaḍhiṇī Devara plays the part of a procuress. The work is in rhymed prose—*vacanikā*—intermixed with *dūhā*s. The name of the author is unknown. Beginning :—

ढढिनि दाणस बंदरी
अछी देवर नाम ।
साहिब सो सूरतियां
बर बोलिया वडाम ॥ १ ॥

[वचनिका ।] दिल्ली सहर सुरताण पेरोजसाहि थाना । साहिजादा कुतबदी जुआणा । ..., etc.

Ending :—

वज्जे वज्जत वज्जीया
हूआ हूअंदे काइ ।

जीमी जीवइ कुतबदी

मूत्रा वहंदा साहि ॥

The text is in Hindī corrupted by Pañjābī peculiarities. The copy was made in Saṃvat 1633.

(*e*) राव जैतसी रा कवित्त ३ गोरा रा कहिया, pp. 71*b*-72*a*. Three *chappaya kavittas* by Gorò, a Cāraṇa (?), commemorating the bravery of rāva Jèta Sī of Bikaner, with special reference to the defeat inflicted to the army of Kāmrān in Saṃvat 1591. Beginning :—

अहि मिसि फनु फुंकरइ

पवन मिसि सत्रु संघारइ ।

सिंह जेम उड्डवै । ..., etc.

(*f*) राव लूणकरण रा कवित्त ३ काम आया तै समै रा, pp. 72*a*-*b*. Three *chappaya kavittas* by an author unknown, commemorating the glorious death met by rāva Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner and his brother Rāja Dhara, on the battlefield of Ḍhosī (Saṃvat 1583). Beginning:

जाइ सकइ सोई जाऊ

रहइ सोइ मेरा साथी ।

जब लग्ग घट मंहि सासु

देउं ता लगइ न हाथी । ..., etc.

(*g*) अणहलवाडा पाटण ढिल्ली नै गुजरात रै धणियाँ रा वरस, pp. 74*a*-75*a*. A prospectus giving the years, months, and days of the reign of the sovereigns of Aṇahalavāṛā Pāṭaṇa, Dillī, and Gujarat. In corrupt Sanskrit. Beginning :—

संवत् ८०२ वर्षे वैशाष शुदि २ रवौ रोहिणी तत्कालं म्रगशिरनक्षत्रे

वृषस्थे चंद्रे ... अणहिल्लपुरस्य शिलानिवेशस् ......, etc.

(*h*) राजावाँ नै सिरदाराँ री जनमकुंडलियाँ, pp. 97*b*. 99*a*, 99*b*, 155*b*, 173*b*, 174*a*, 176*a*, 218*a*. Eight horoscopic diagrams of the birth of eminent personages contemporary with Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa, amongst whom : rāva Māla De of Jodhpur [1] (Saṃvat 1568), Akbar (Saṃvat 1599), rāva Vīrama De Dūdāuta (Saṃvat 1544),

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[1] His birth-name was Kesava.

rāva Māna Siṅgha of Sīrohī (Saṃvat 1599). The last-mentioned horoscope contains a note, in which Māna Siṅgha is styled *mahāpāpiṣṭa*, and is charged with having murdered his aunt and also the pregnant wife of his brother Udè Siṅgha :—

... काकी मारी नै भाई राव उदयसिंघ री बायर रउ पेट फाड़ि नै दीकरौ पेट महा काढाड़ि नै आप मोजड़ी रा खसता नीचौ दे मारियौ ।

(*i*) राइ जइतसीह रउ पाघड़ी छन्द चारणि वीठू सूजइ नगराजउति कियउ, pp. 218*b*-241*b*. A poem in honour of rāva Jèta Sī of Bikaner in 401 verses. mostly *pāgharī chandas*, by Cāraṇa Vīṭhū Sūjò, the son of Naga Rāja. The work is contemporary with the homonymous work described above (MS. 2 (*a*)), and like this celebrates the victory obtained by Jèta Sī over Kāmrān in Saṃvat 1591, but pays also attention to the exploits of the ancestors of Jèta Sī from rāva Cūḍò down to Lūṇa Karaṇa, Jèta Sī's father. The style of the composition is about the same as the other poem mentioned above, only the narrative is a bit more concise and less particulars are given. The poem begins :—

ओवंकार अनाहत अषर.
सिधि बुधि दै सारद गुणेसर ।
मंडलीकां मोटां कुलि मवड़ां
रसणि सुवांणि कीति राठवड़ां ॥ १ ॥
राठवड़ उदयौ चौंड राव
... ... etc.

The colophon at the end contains the name of Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa, who made the copy himself in Saṃvat 1629 under the reign of Kalyāṇa Mala, and also a note on the term *pāgharī* (*chanda*), which is described as corresponding to the *paddharī* (*chanda*) of Piṅgaḷa poetry :—

संबत् १६२६ वर्षे जेष्ठ सुदि ६ आदीतवारे घटी १३ । ५२ ... महाराय श्रीजइतसीह रौ पाघड़ी छन्द चारणि कीयौ पींगल मांही: पद्धड़ी छन्द कहीजइ चारणि: सूजइ: नगराज़उति कीयौ: जाति वीठू: राजश्री सांवलदास सांगाउत लिषितं आतमपठनारथे: पड़िहार मध्ये महाराय श्रीकल्याणमल विजइराज्ये (p. 241*b*).

(*j*) सोनै नै लोह रौ झगड़ौ, pp. 248*b*-250*b*. A curious little poem in 12 stanzas, in the form of a dispute between the gold and the iron. Said to be by Bhagavāna Mahāpāta (!) In Piṅgaḷa. Beginning :—

इक्क समय मन मुदित उदित दुइ पुछिय बुद्धिवर ।
इक कंचनु अरु लोह रूप रिज्झति अंमर नर । . . . , etc.

(*k*) वीदा जोधाउत रौ गीत वीठू सूरै रौ कहियौ, pp. 250*b*-251*a*. A *gīta* celebrating the liberality of Vīdò, a son of rāva Jodhò, by Cāraṇa Vīṭhū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतउ विभव पयंपै वीदौ ...

(*l*) क्रिसनजी री वेलि साँखुला करमसी रूणेचा री कही, pp. 257*a*-258*a*. A small poem in 22 verses, styled as *Krisanajī rī veli*, but in fact containing only a description of the body of Rukmiṇī, by Sā̃khulò Rūṇecò Karama Sī. Beginning :—

अंनोपम रूप सिंगार अंनोपम अवल अंनोपम लषण अंगि ...

In the index of the contents of the *goṭakò* (p. 279*b*), however, the work is attributed to the Sā̃khalī rāṇī of rāva Jodhò (the mother of rāva Vīkò ?) The copy was made by Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa himself in the year Saṃvat 1634, vaiśākha sudi 3, at Būsī, in the camp of *mahārāi* Rāi Siṅgha.

(*m*) वीदा जोधाउत रौ गीत रोहड़िये ठाकुरसी रौ कहियौ, p. 258*b*. A *gīta* in honour of Vīdò Jodhāuta, by Cāraṇa Rohaṛiyò Thākura Sī. Beginning :—

सरवर नदि सघण कोड़ि वऊ करिसण ...

(*n*) राव रिणमल रौ गीत सिंधायच चौभुजा रौ कहियौ, p. 259*a*. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora, by Cāraṇa Siṇḍhāyaca Còbhujò. The *gīta* celebrates the heroic manner in which Riṇa Mala defended himself with a *kaṭārī* when treacherously assailed during his sleep in the palace of Cītoṛa. Beginning :—

अपूरब वात संभली अेहा ...

(*o*) साँगा संसारचन्दौत रौ गीत, p. 260*b*. An anonymous *gīta* in honour of Sā̃gò Saṃsāracandòta, a Vīdāvata, the father of Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa. Beginning :—

करिमाल तणै वलि जोध कलोधर ...

(*p*) राठौड़ रावाँ रै टीकाँ रा नाम, p. 262*a*. A note giving the names of the Rāṭhòṛa rāvas of Māravāṛa from Saḷakhò to Jodhò.

(*q*) राव वीका रौ गीत बारठ चौहथ रौ कहियौ, p. 303*a*. A *gīta* in honour of rāva Vīkò, by Cāraṇa Bāraṭha Còhatha. Beginning :—

वीकौ वाधांणि जेणि वड रायां ...

(*r*) वीदा जोधाउत रौ गीत वीठू सूरै रौ कहियौ, p. 303*a*. A *gīta* in honour of Vīdò Jodhāuta, by Vīṭhū Sūrò. Beginning :—

वावरतौ विभौ पयंपै वीदौ ...

Identical with (*k*) above.

(*s*) राव जोधा रा गीत ८, pp. 304*b*-307*b*. A series of eight *gīta*s in honour of rāva Jodhò, by an author unknown. The first begins :—

नग मंडल मेवाड़ निरखतौ ...

Between the second and third, an anonymous *gīta* in honour of rāva Vīdò is inserted. This begins :—

बैठै विधि वियापे विकारि बौहिया ...

(*t*) राव जोधा तीरथाँ गया रा कवित्त, p. 313*a*. Two anonymous *chappaya kavittas* commemorating rāva Jodhò's pilgrimage to Prayāga, the Gaṅgā, and Gayā, and his meeting with the Emperor. Beginning :—

(1) धुरि पहिलौ हल्लयौ (?)

घसिय अजमेरहि लग्गौ । ...., etc.

(2) ते आयौ हथियह

राइ रिणमल्लइंहि जायौ । .... etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 16 :—क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल राज प्रिथीराज री कही.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 96 leaves, but now incomplete in the beginning, owing to the loss of the first 8 leaves. Size $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$. From 19 to 24 lines per page, and from 16 to 23 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. is adorned with 135 ordinary and worthless pictures, the last of which bears the signature of Mathena Akhè Rāja "चितरांम मथेन श्रखैराज कीया". The last page of the MS. bears the date : Bikaner, Saṃvat 1808.

The MS. contains the same *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī already found in MS. 10, and described above. The *ṭīkā* is also the same. But the present MS. exhibits readings different from MS. 10, and appears to be quite independent from the latter. Owing to the loss of the first 8 leaves of the MS., the text begins only in the middle of the commentary on stanza 31 :—

... तौ म नैं तो यह श्रकलि उपज छै। राजावीयां नैं ग्वालां किसी श्राति । ..., etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 17 :—महाराजा रतनसिङ्घजी री कविता वीठू भोमै री कही.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 180 leaves, $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. Each page contains 13 lines of writing, and each line comprises from 12 to 15 *akṣaras*. The writing is all by one and the same hand in bold and clear devanāgarī. The MS. was written at Desaṇoka, near Bikaner, by Cāraṇa Vīṭhū Cā̃vaḍò, in the year Saṃvat 1905 (see pp. 141*a*. and 180*a*).

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) कुँवर सिरदारसिङ्घजी रौ वीँदोटौ वीठू भोमै रामदान रै रौ कहियौ, pp. 1*a*-26*b*. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha of Bikaner and his son kā̃vara Sirdār Siṅgha, with spe-

cial reference to the latter's marriage at Devaḷiyò Pratāpagaḍha, by Vīṭhū Bhomò of Desaṇoka. It is on the whole a very disconnected work, couched in an empty and bombastic form and bearing no mark of originality. It is introduced by a *Gaṇeśāṣṭaka* by Śaṅkarācārya in Sanskrit (pp. 1*a*-*b*), and a series of *kavitta*s in honour of the Rāṭhòṛas from the origin of the 13 *śākhā*s down to Jè Canda of Kanauja and rāva Sīhò, and a series of *dūhā*s recording the names of the sons of Sīhò and his successors of the Bikaner line as far as mahārājā Sūrata Siṅgha (pp. 1*b*-7*b*). Next follows a panegyric of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha—the successor of Sūrata Siṅgha—(pp. 8*a*-13*a*); and lastly the description of kãvara Sirdār Siṅgha's, Ratana Siṅgha's son, marriage at Devaḷiyò Pratāpagaḍha (pp. 13*a*-26*b*). The last-mentioned part of the work is introduced by another enumeration of the ancestors of the Rāṭhòṛas from Vijè Canda and Jè Canda down to Ratana Siṅgha and Sirdār Siṅgha. The poem is partly in *dūhā*s, and partly in *kavitta*s and *chanda*s. It closes with the *kavitta* following :—

राजै रतन नरंद
    दखै कीरत दस देसां ।
गुणां वेद रूपगां
    ऊवै हाजरै हमेसां ।
व्रवै रीझ वेदगां
    सुद्रब लाखां पोसाखां ।
खोपावां सासणां
    पसर पांगी चड़ पासां ।
सकवीयां पाल न्टप रतनसा
    धिन धिन कह अंजसै धरा ।
कीरत राचे करन री
    इल सारी है उपरा ॥ (p. 26*a*).

From the above it is clear that the work was composed during the reign of mahārājā Sirdār Siṅgha.

(*b*) महाराजा सूरतसिङ्घजी रा मरस्या वीठू भोमै रा कहिया,

pp. 27*a*-29*b*. An elegiacal poem commemorating the demise of mahārājā Sūrata Siṅgha of Bikaner (Saṃvat 1884). By the same Vīṭhū Bhomò. In 6 *kavitta*s, 12 *paddharī chanda*s, and 1 *dūhò*. Beginning :—

सत वरतण सुरतेस
ऊवौ सुरज हींदवांणां ।
भूपतीयां पत भूप
करन दुसरौ कहांणां ..., etc.

(*c*) महाराजा रतनसिङ्घजी रौ रूपग वीठू भोमै रौ कहियौ, pp. 29*b*-44*b*. Another poem on mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha of Bikaner, by the same Vīṭhū Bhomò, in *dūhā*s, *kavitta*s, and *chanda*s. Beginning :—

सधर रतन इल सोहीयौ
कमंधां पत वीकाण ।
तै पाट प्रतपै रतनसा
भूप तीयां वंस भांण ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

The subject of the poem is very limited : it is simply a description of the ceremonies and festivities connected with the accession of Ratana Siṅgha, his investiture, and the honours he received from the Emperor of Dillī.

(*d*) महाराजकँवार सिरदारसिङ्घजी रा कवित्त वीठू भोमै रा कहिया, pp. 45*a*-48*a*. A small poem in 8 *kavitta*s and 7 *dūhā*s in honour of mahārāja kumāra Sirdār Siṅgha, the son of Ratana Siṅgha, by the same Vīṭhū Bhomò. Beginning :—

अैवासां नरपत अरस
रहत सलुणै रंग ।
त्रेता सतजुग नै कहै
विध किण आ विरंग ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(*e*) रतनविलास अथवा गयाप्रकास वीठू भोमै रौ कहियौ, pp. 49*a*-70*a*. A poem in *dūhā*s, *kavitta*s, and *chanda*s in commemoration of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha's pilgrimage to Gayā (Saṃvat 1893) and the liberal elargitions made by him there, as well as the marriage of kāvāra Sirdār Siṅgha, which was celebrated on the same occasion. The work begins :—

मिसलत परवै मुसदीयां
सचव मंच सिरदार ।

रामचंद्र जिम रतनसा

साझ सिरै दरबार ॥ १ ॥

....

॥ श्री दरबार वाच ॥

नीतवंत आखै नरंद

इम्रत वचन उचार ।

प्रति फलगु डंड परसस्यां

आरंभ रचो अपार ॥ २ ॥ ..., etc.

The author is the same Vīṭhū Bhomò found above, but the poem contains some fiction, which makes it perhaps less monotonous than the other similar works above mentioned.

(*f*) महाराजा रतनसिङ्घजी रौ गीत साणोर, pp. 70*b*-73*a*. A *gīta sāṇcra* in 21 stanzas on the same subject as above. Anonymous, but probably composed by the same Vīṭhū Bhomò. Beginning :—

महपत रतन रचण सुभ मारग । ..., etc.

(*g*) करणीजी रा कवित्त, pp. 73*a*-74*b*. A small poem in 5 *kavittas* and 1 *dūhò* in honour of Karaṇījī, the Cāraṇī goddess who is worshipped as the protectress of Bikaner. The first 3 *kavittas* briefly summarize all the favours which Karaṇījī is believed to have bestowed on the Rāṭhòras of Bikaner, from the time of rāva Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora down to mahārājā Sūrata Singha. Anonymous. Beginning :—

ले आखा रिणमाल

आप निज पावां आया ।

कमधज नै करनल

धरा दे वांन वधाया । ..., etc.

(*h*) महाराज लिखमीसिङ्घजी रौ गीत तथा कवित्त, pp. 75*a*-77*a*. A *gīta sapaṅkharò* in four stanzas, and 4 *kavittas* followed by 1 *dūhò*, in honour of mahārāja Likhamī Siṅgha, a brother of Sirdār Siṅgha. Anonymous. Beginning :—

ओपै विरदां अथाह तै रौ न को दुजौ ईठवारै । ..., etc.

(*i*) महाराज गणपतिसिङ्घजी रा कवित्त वीठू भोमै रा कहिया, pp. 77*b*-83*a*. Nine *kavittas* and 11 *dūhās* in honour of Gaṇapati Siṅgha, a son of mahārāja Likhamī Siṅgha, by the same Vīṭhū Bhomò. Beginning :—

माहा जीत जय उगमणौ
यु बैठो अेकंत ।
इतै सुजस ही आवीयौ
मिलवा कारण मित ॥ १ ॥ ...., etc.

(*j*) राठौड़ाँ रै पीढियाँ रा गीत, pp. 83*b*-107*b*. A collection of *gītas* in honour of the early Rāṭhòṛa *rāvas* of Marwar, mixed with *gītas* in honour of the *rāvas*, *rājās*, and *mahārājās* of Bikaner, 34 in all. The *gītas* referring to the latter princes are the following :—8 (rāva Kādhala) ; 9. 10, 11, 29, 30 (rājā Rāya Siṅgha) ; 25, 26, 27, 28 (mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha) ; 12, 31, 33 (mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha) ; 32, 34 (mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha). All the *gītas* are anonymous except the 12th (Pharasò), the 29th (Vīṭhū Dhòḷū), the 30th (Vīṭhū Kisanò). the 32nd (Gāḍaṇa Maṅgaḷa), the 33rd (Vīṭhū Bakhatò), and the 34th (Vīṭhū Bhomò).

(*k*) रतनरूपग अथवा रतनजसप्रकास कवियै सागरदान करनी-दानोत रौ कहियौ, pp. 109*a*-141*a*. A poem in honour of mahārājā Ratana Siṅgha of Bikaner, called *Ratana Rūpaga*, alias *Ratana Jasa Prakāsa*, by Kaviyò Sāgara Dāna, the son of Karanī Dāna (the author of the famous *Sūraja Prakāsa*). The poem begins with an invocation to Gaṇapati, Sarasvatī, Śakti, and Karanījī—the Cāraṇī goddess—, and then the customary genealogical account. The contents proper are formed by a description of the fort and city of Bikaner, the Darbar, the elephants, the horses, the camels, and lastly the Mahārāja himself, his son Sirdār Siṅgha, and his brother Likhamī Siṅgha. The poem is all in *dūhās* and *chandas*, only the last section, namely the description of the Mahārājā etc., is in *gītas*. Beginning :—

श्रीगणपत सरस्वत सकत
उकत समाप उदार ।
वीक जोधसुत तप वली
वरणु जस विसतार ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(*l*) रतनविलास ग्रन्थ, pp 142*a*-180*a*. A treatise on metrics and prosody, in which all the examples given of the different

verses have for their subject a description of mahārājā Ratana Singha of Bikaner, and his ancestors, both fabulous and historical. Anonymous. Beginning :—

> ऎकरदन सिंधुरवदन
> सदन माहा सुखकार ।
> सो गनपति सुप्रसन सदा
> विघन विडारनहार ॥ १ ॥ · · , etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 18 :—फुटकर दूहा .

A *goṭakò*, $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4''$ in size, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 92 leaves, but now reduced to 86, owing to the loss of 6 external leaves, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Each page contains 13 lines of about 10 *akṣaras*. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand in devanāgarī, and appears to be about 150-200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) <u>दूहा महाराजा जसवन्तसिङ्घजी रा कहिया</u> pp. 1*a*-23*b*. A series of 216 *dūhās*, on erotic subjects, composed by mahārājā Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur. In Pingaḷa. Incomplete, owing to the loss of the first 2-3 leaves, which contained the first 26 *dūhās* and a part of the 27th. To give an idea of the excellence of the composition, I need only quote the first of the remaining *dūhās*, i.e. the 28th —

> सहति ऊतौ नहि पिय पुलक
> डरत ऊंतौ अप छांह ।
> निधरक कै कारी निसा
> धसी जात वन मांह ॥ २८ ॥

(*b*) <u>फुटकर दूहा,</u> pp. 14*a*-66*b*. A collection of 507 miscellaneous *dūhās* mostly on erotical subjects, amongst which the *Jamāla rā dūhā*, the *Sājaṇa rā dūhā*, etc.

(*c*) <u>पञ्चसहेली कवि छीहल री कही,</u> pp. 67*a*-76*a*. A small poem in 67 *dūhās*, the subject of which is a description of five

young women, a *mālaṇa*, a *tambolaṇa*, a *chīpaṇa*, a *kalālaṇa*, and a *sonārī*, who are met by the poet Chīhala at the tank, where they had gone to fetch water during the absence of their husbands, and relate to him the pains of their hearts, arising from the separation from their beloved ones. A peculiar feature of the poem is that each of the five women in describing the state of her mind, uses similes and terms borrowed from the particular art and profession of her husband. A few days later, the Poet meets the five women again, but this time they are in a cheerful mood, because, as they explain to him, their husbands have come back, and are with them. The poem begins :—

> दिष्या नगर सुहांवंणा
>
> अधिक सुचंगां थांन ।
>
> नांम चंदेरी परगटा
>
> जनु सुरलोक समांन ॥ १ ॥ . . . . etc.

(*d*) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 77*b*-85*b*. Another collection of miscellaneous *dūhās*, on moral and erotic subjects, amongst which the *Sājana rā dūhā* (pp. 82*a*-84*b*), and a few *còpaīs* on the *bhāga* —intoxication (pp 80*b*-80*a*).

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 19 :—वरसलपुरगढविजय •

A MS. in the form of a small *gutakò*, 3″ × 5″ in size. It consists of 46 leaves, of which only 15 are covered with writing. The page facing the first leaf is filled with a picture of Gaṇapati and flower ornaments. Several other pages are also decorated with flower ornaments and painted in different colours. The text is written very accurately on six lines for page, each line containing an average of 20 *akṣaras*. The MS. was written in Saṃvat 1769, Māgha sudi 5, probably by the hand of the author himself, who must have presented it to mahārājā Sujāṇa Siṅgha. This conjecture is supported by the fact of the accuracy and elegance of the MS.

The work contained in the MS. is styled as महाराज श्रीसुजाणसिंघजीवरसलपुरगढविजयं in the colophon at the end. In MS. 21 (*f*) below, the same work is designated with a still bigger name, to wit: महाराजा श्रीसुजाणसिंघजी रौ रासौ. In fact, it

is but a small poem of 68 verses, *dūhās*, *kavittas*, and *chandas*, couched in the most magniloquent form, but deriving its subject from a quite ordinary event, the importance of which is greatly exaggerated. This is briefly the following. A caravan from Multan, while passing through the territory of Varasalapura, had been robbed by the Bhāṭīs of the place. Mahārājā Sujāṇa Siṅgha, on hearing of the aggression, immediately despatched a force to besiege Varasalapura, and shortly afterwards went himself in person and pitched his tents under the walls of the above-said fort. In the skirmish that ensued, a Fateh Siṅgha, one of the men of Sujāṇa Siṅgha, was killed. The siege, however, was raised shortly afterwards, as Lakha Dhīra, the Bhāṭī rāva of the place, came to terms and was pardoned. The subjects described at more length in the poem are: the consultations of mahārājā Sujāṇa Siṅgha with his chief officials, especially the eunuch Ānanda Rāma, the marching of the Bikaneri force, and the fight with the Bhāṭīs.

The poem begins :—

॥ दोहा ॥ सरसत माता सुमत द्यौ
सुभ द्यौ अक्षर माय ।
वीकां न्रप वीकानयर
गुणे रिझाउ गाय ॥ १ ॥

....

॥ कवित्त ॥ सुनहु कथा संबंध
भयौ इक आश्चिज भारी ।
हौंनहार जो जोग
टरै न न काहू टारी ।
मूलारंभ मुलतांण
भरे काफलो भारे ।
वलत वित्त वीकांण
माल गा भाटी मारे ।
वीकांण आंण दीवांण वर
भरन भीर सभ भर सुभर ।
आव नै साह दरबार मैं
कहीय वात सब विवह कर ॥ २ ॥ . . . , etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 20 :—फुटकर दूहा सङ्ग्रह तथा महेावा कैा समैा ·

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound. consisting of 156 leaves, $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. From 14 to 17 lines per page, and about 22 *akṣaras* per line. The last 12 leaves are blank. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand in clear devanāgarī script. It was written between Saṃvat 1923 (p. 97*a*) and 1924 (p. 144*b*), at Bikaner. The name of the copyist is given p. 97*a* as Rāma Candra.

The MS. contains two different works, to wit :

(*a*) फुटकर दूहाँ रौ सङ्ग्रह, pp. 1*a*-97*a*. A very rich collection of miscellaneous bardic *dūhā*s. referring to famous Rajput chiefs, both legendary and historical. The collection includes poems of various size going from a single *dūhò* to 111 *dūhā*s. All the *dūhā*s, with a very few exceptions, are anonymous. In the list below, I have given, in an alphabetical order, all the names of the personages who form the subject of the different poems, excluding from the list only scattered and fragmentary *dūhā*s, which it would have been too long to classify and even to mention :—

अखैराज सोनिगरै रा दूहा २२, pp. 24*b*-25*b*.

अमरसिङ्घ गजसिङ्घौत रा दूहा कुण्डलिया ८०, pp. 79*a*-85*a*.

ईस्है चावड़ै रा दूहा ११, pp. 21*b*-22*a*.

ऊगै वाळै रा दूहा २२, pp. 14*a*-15*a*.

ऊनड़ रा दूहा २०, pp. 20*b*-21*b*.

ओठै रा दूहा ६, p. 23*a*.

करण सगतसिङ्घौत रा दूहा ६, pp. 89*a*-*b*.

करण लाखाउत रा दूहा ८, pp. 50*b*-51*a*.

करमसी लूणकरणौत रा दूहा ३, p. 4*b*.

कछै रायमलौत रा दूहा १२, pp. 91*a*-92*a*.

काछवै रा दूहा ७, pp. 26*a*-*b*.

दुगाइचै रा दूहा ५, pp. 69*a*-*b*.

घाँधल आसथानौत रा दूहा ५, p. 51*b*.

धाल्ह आनलौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 20*a*-*b*.

धीरै तेजसीओत रा दूहा ४, pp. 93*b*-94*a*.

नागारजण सारङ्गौत रा दूहा २७, pp. 17*a*-18*b*.

पतै खूँडै रा दूहा ७, p. 32*a*.

पाल्हण कमारौत रा दूहा ५, p. 68*a*.

पीठवै रा दूहा १६, pp. 1*a*-*b*.

प्रताप राणै रा दूहा ११, pp. 29*b*-30*a*.

बाँधरै रा दूहा ९, pp. 23*a*-*b*.

भाखरसी सोडै रा दूहा ६, p. 13*a*.

भारमल प्रिथीराजौत रा दूहा ३, p. 58*b*.

भीम करणौत रा दूहा ४, p. 71*b*.

मण्डलीक सत्रसलौत रा दूहा ११, pp. 19*b*-20*a*.

महणसी सूरऊत रा दूहा २४, pp. 15*a*-16*a*

मानसिङ्घ अखैराजौत रा दूहा ३, p. 50*b*.

मानसिङ्घ भगवन्तसिङ्घौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 58*b*-59*a*.

मूँजै वाढेल रा दूहा १५, pp. 3*b*-4*a*.

मूल़वै रा दूहा १२, pp. 31*b*-32*a*.

मोकल राणै रा दूहा ३५, pp. 61*a*-63*a*.

राघोदास खीयावत रा दूहा ८, pp. 93*a*-*b*.

राणगदे सोल़ङ्की रा दूहा ५, p. 22*a*.

राणुअै चऊवाण रा दूहा १०, pp. 40*a*-*b*.

रामदास जैमलौत रा दूहा २५, pp. 66*b*-67*b*.

रायसाल रा दूहा ८, p. 90*a*.

रायसिङ्घ रा दूहा ५, p. 92*b*.

रावल़ तेजसीओत रा दूहा ५, pp. 30*a*-*b*

राह्ल महड़ौत रा दूहा ६, p. 12*b*.

रिणमल राव रा दूहा १४, pp. 69*b*-70*a*.

रेसाम रा दूहा १२, pp. 3*a*-*b*.

लाखै फूलाणी रा दूहा १३, pp. 60*b*-61*a*.

वणारौत रा दूहा ८, pp. 23*b*-24*a*.

वाघ ठाकुरसीओत रा दूहा १२, pp. 70*b*-71*a*.

वाघै जैतसीओत कोटड़ियै रा दूहा २३, pp. 10*b*-12*a*.

विजै देवड़ै रा दूहा ६, pp. 41*a*-*b*.

विजैसी रा दूहा १०, pp. 30*b*-31*a*.

वीकमसी चऊवाण रा दूहा ८, pp. 29*a*-*b*.

वीदै भाटी पूगलियै रा दूहा १० pp. 27*b*-28*a*.

वैरसल खङ्गारौत रा दूहा ४, p. 91*a*.

समरसी चऊवाण रा दूहा ४, p. 56*a*.

साँग नगराजौत रा दूहा ६, p. 31*a*.

साँगै राणा रा दूहा ६, p. 29*b*.

सिवै काँधलौत रा दूहा १७, pp. 13*a*-14*a*.

सीँधलराउत रा दूहा १३, pp. 28*b*-29*a*.

सूरजमल खीँवाउत रा दूहा ४, p. 47*a*.

सूरसिङ्घ भगवानदासौत रा दूहा ७, p. 93*a*.

सूरै मेहाउत रा दूहा २७, pp. 26*b*-27*b*.

सोनिङ्ग सीहाउत रा दूहा १५, pp. 59*b*-60*b*.

सोनिङ्ग सीहाउत रा दूहा ६, pp. 66*a*-*b*.

हमीर गोहिल रा दूहा ४५, pp. 8*b*-10*b*.

हमीर राणै रा दूहा ३२, pp. 63*a*-64*b*.

(*b*) महोवा कौ समौ प्रिथीराजरासा मायलौ, pp. 98*a*-144*b*. The *Mahovā kò samò*, a chapter of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* by Canda. Very incorrect. Beginning :—

काहत कंद पन कंद पट
　　क्रोध उदंगल सोय ।
चऊवांन चंदेल कुल
　　कांदल उपज न होय ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

The MS. is in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 21 :—फुटकर कविता ·

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 307 leaves, $11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8''$ in size. The last 60 leaves are blank. About 30 lines of writing per page, and about 25 *akṣaras* per line. Written by two hands, very similar to one another (Mũdharò Rāja Rūpa, p. 130*a*, Mũdharò Kisora (?), p. 221*b*), at Desaṇoka, between Saṃvat 1797 (pp. 94*a*, 130*a*) and 1811 (p. 18*b*), in devanāgarī. Very inaccurate, but important on account of the rich mine of commemorative songs it contains.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) राजा रायसिङ्घजी री वेल, pp. 1*a*-2*a*. A poem in 43 *veliyā gītas*, in honour of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner, by an author unknown. It contains an account of the military exploits of Rāya Siṅgha from the victories in Gujarat to the contest he had with Akbar, owing to his refusal to surrender Teja Sī, the man who had offended a father-in-law of the Emperor, his name Nasīr Khān. Beginning :—

पित भगत रायसंघ भगत परम गुरु
　　आंणां वरतांवण अदल ।
तै बांधीया तिके बिऊ पांने
　　कणडोरा ऊपरे कंगल ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(*b*) राजा सूरसिङ्घजी री वेल गाडण चोलै री कही, pp. 2*a*-3*a*. A poem in the same metre as above, 31 stanzas in all, in honour of rājā Sūra Siṅgha of Bikaner, composed by Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Colò. This is the poem which, according to the tradition, won its author a *lākhapasāva* from rājā Sūra Siṅgha. The work falls into two parts : an enumeration of the most distinguished men in the different branches of the Rāṭhòṛa tribe, to each of whom

Sūra Siṅgha is compared, in turn; and a description of the virtues, prowess, liberality, learning, etc., of Sūra Siṅgha, without any direct allusion to any historical event. Beginning :—

> सुरपति हूं प्रसन संमय मति सरसति
> दे मति गुणपति वयण वृति ।
> पति भुयपति सूर उचता पति
> पह वाघांणां खेड़पति ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(*c*) राजा सूरसिङ्घजी री चाटकौ बारठ राजसिङ्घ प्रतापमलौत रौ कहियौ, pp. 3*a*-4*b*. A poem in 41 *trāṭakā gītas*, 7 *dūhās*, and 1 *gāhā*, in honour of the same rājā Sūra Siṅgha, composed by Cāraṇa Bāraṭha Rāja Siṅgha. The subject is for the greatest part derived from Sūra Siṅgha's war with his brother Daḷapata Siṅgha, for the succession to the *gaddi* of Bikaner. Beginning :—

> करण सदिन गंगेव कक्क[1]
> भारथ पथि सुभल्ल ।
> सिध संकर रायसंघ सुत
> मारू सूरजमल ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(*d*) राजकुमार अनोपसिङ्घजी री वेल गाडण वीरभाण ठाकुरसीओत री कही, pp. 4*b*-5*b*. A poem in 41 *veliyā gītas* in honour of rājakumāra Anopa Siṅgha, the son of rājā Karaṇa Siṅgha of Bikaner, by Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Vīra Bhāṇa.

(*e*) वीदावत करमसेण हिमतसिङ्घोत री झमाल गाडण गोवरधन लिखमीदासौत री कही, pp. 6*a*-7*b*. A poem in 32 *jhamāḷa gītas*, celebrating the victory obtained by Vīdāvata Karama Seṇa Himat Siṅghòta over Ūmar Khān at Fatehpur during the reign of mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha of Bikaner. By Cāraṇa Gāḍaṇa Govardhana. Beginning :—

> गुणपति देवी द्यो गुण
> जस वर दायक जोह ।
> कंमो वखांणु मगत कर
> सोह तणी यह सौंह । . . . , etc.

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[1] *Sic*, for कत्थ ?

(*f*) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्घजी रौ रासौ महात्मा जोगीदास रौ कहियौ, pp. 7*b*-10*a*. The same work as contained in MS. 19 described above, only under a different title

(*g*) राठौड़ अजबसिङ्घ गङ्गासिङ्घौत रौ नीसाणी पेखणै सामै रौ कही, pp. 10*a*-13*b*. A poem in 48 *nīsāṇī* verses, in honour of Ajab Siṅgha, ṭhākura of Mahājana, who was killed in a fight with the Bhāṭīs and the Joiyās, during the reign of mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha of Bikaner. The poem starts from the rebellion of the Bhāṭīs of Khārabārò and their alliance with the Joiyās. Previously to his death in battle, the ṭhākura of Mahājana had obtained from mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha the grant of Khārabārò. The name of the author of the *nīsāṇī* is given as Pekhaṇò Sāmò (?) in the MS., and the title of the work is given as follows: *śrī vāra Rāṭhòṛa Ajab Siṅghaj[ī] Gaṅgā Saṅghòta Vīko Ratana Sīhòta nu Pekhaṇè Sāmè rī kahī.* The poem begins :—

करणाहार कुजरत करीम : जै सिसट उपाई :
साठ तिह थी मेदनी मोह धंधेलाई :
समरु देवी सारदा : मुझ अषर दे माई :
आधा सूर राठोड़ पर : अधा सब लुकाई :
कनवज ऊ उठीये कंमध : वांके वरदाई :
कोट महेवा माणीया : कर आंपंण राई :
जोधैजी कीया जोधपुर : रस नीवटि काई :
जोधै घर विकमायत ऊवा : जिण परज ठंभाई :
वीकानेर करावीया : ठावी ठकराई :
ऊतां आगै पेषंणा : सच अषै लाई :
अंनमी राजा अनोपसिंघ चोकुट निवाई ॥ १ ॥ . . . , etc.

(*h*) फुटकर कविता, pp. 14*a*-56*a*. A collection of 280 miscellaneous commemorative songs, almost all *gītas*, except for a few *kavittas* and two small poems: the *Rūpaka Savaīyā rāva Amara Siṅghajī Gajasiṅghòta rā* (pp. 15*b*-18*b*), and the *Mayaṇa Kotūhaḷa* (pp. 18*b*-21*a*). The former of the two poems has been classed separately below. The songs are very much mixed, and are given without any order, so that it would be too long to give any particular account of their subjects or of their authors. Besides, the text is so incorrect that it does hardly deserve so

much study. It may suffice to record that the greatest part of the songs are the same as found in other collections. The following songs referring to the early Rāṭhòṛa rulers of Bikaner, however, deserve particular mention :—

12th : गीत रावत कांधल रौ (खनाणो खंडे...),

13th : गीत राव लूणकरण रौ (खल भोम...) (by Maharū Lolò),

14th : कवित्त राव जैतसी रौ (गुजारव गैमरां...), (by the same),

154th : गीत राव कल्याणमल रौ (माझां मह्रांण...) (by Bāraṭha Āsò),

155th : गीत राव कल्याणमल रौ (खरहंड मेल...) (by Maharū Cā̃gò),

157th : गीत दलपत रायसिङ्घौत रौ (भागौ मै वात...)

(*i*) राव अमरसिङ्घ गजसिङ्घौत रा रूपक सवइया हरिदास रा कहिया. pp. 15*b*-18*b*. A poem by Hari Dāsa, a Bhāṭa, in honour of rāva Amara Siṅgha, the eldest son of rājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, who was excluded from the succession to the *gaddi* of his father, and met a violent death at the Imperial Court, where he was serving. In 39 *savaïyā*s and 1 *vacanikā* Beginning :—

प्रथंम मनाऊ देवी सारद की सेव करूं
दूसरै गणेस देव यायना उसी सजूं । ..., etc.

(*j*) अचलदास खीची री वचनिका, pp. 56*a*-62*a*. The same work as found in MS. 15 (*c*) and described above (pp. 41-2), but with different readings. Beginning :—

वीसहथि विरोल
तै वीसहथि विरोलिजै । ..., etc.

(*k*) फुटकर कविता, pp. 62*a*-231*a*. A collection of miscellaneous commemorative songs in different metres : *gītas*, *kavittas*, *dūhās*, *chandas*, *nīsāṇīs*, etc. Mixed like section (*h*) above. Interspersed with the minor songs, there are several poems of a certain bulk, and these have been classed under separate heads below. The songs which refer to the Rāṭhòras of Bikaner have been arranged in chronological order in the synopsis following :—

राव बीकैजी रा गीत ५ :

1. Beginning : विठतै अंग..., p. 63*b*.
2. ,, : वैरायां लाइ विसम..., p. 66*b*.
3. ,, : छीसार वहं मगल (*sic*)..., p. 66*b*.
4. ,, : बभीषण जोय..., p. 100*b*.
5. ,, : दिन पांच तके..., p. 100*b*.

राव जैतसीजी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning : सभे सुर असुरांण..., p. 222*b*

राव कल्याणमलजी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning : पड़े तेण पड़टाव..., p. 120*a* (Sūjò Na[ga]rājòta)

राजा रायसिङ्घजी रा गीत ९ :

1. Beginning : रिम सेन सुगह..., p. 100*a*.
2. ,, : त्रेभुयण तखत..., *ibid.*
3. ,, : पाताल तठै..., *ibid.*
4. ,, : पूछे नद पांच..., *ibid.* (Gāḍaṇa Netò).
5. ,, : सिर दातारां..., p. 100*b* (Bāraṭha Sãkara).
6. ,, : वडौ सूर..., p. 101*a* (Āḍhò Durasò)
7. ,, : घर हरे पाखरे..., *ibid.*
8. ,, : नमो सिंघ जणियार..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Keso Dāsa).
9. ,, : वसधा राव जोध..., p. 101*b* (Āsiyò Dūdò).

राज रामसिङ्घजी रा गीत ३ कवित्त १ :

1. Beginning : धुबे नीसाण..., p. 63*b*.
2. ,, : रच फोजां पाधर..., p. 147*a* (Bāraṭha Keso Dāsa).
3. ,, : सरणाई चरण..., *ibid.* (Rāṭhòṛa Prithī Rāja).
4. ,, : अेक पारस..., p. 153*a* (ditto).

राजा दलपतसिङ्घजी रा गीत २ :

1. Beginning : दला दियती ओलभा..., p. 134*b* (Rāṭhòṛa Prīthī Rāja).

2. Beginning : दल साह दुरत..., p. 135*a*

राजा सूरसिङ्घजी रा गीत २ :

1. Beginning: अखा पाल काधाल..., p. 67*b*.
2. ,, : वदै ताहि आकाहि..., *ibid.*

राज किसनसिङ्घजी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning: पड़ी लग मेर..., p. 113*b*.

राजा करणसिङ्घजी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning: नरां नाह पातसाह..., p. 135*a*.

महाराजा अनोपसिङ्घजी रा गीत १० :

1. Beginning: धीरज धरै..., p. 121*a* (Vīṭhū Jhā̃jhaṇa).
2. ,, : सता सीधरां सख्यौ..., p. 121*b* (Bāraṭha Goindāsa).
3. ,, : धरा धूतारी..., *ibid.* (Āsiyò Rāmò).
4. ,, : घट उलटै..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Amara Dāsa).
5. ,, : अंन कारी धरा..., p. 122*a*.
6. ,, : करै पांण सुरतांण..., *ibid.* (Āsiyò Bhopata).
7. ,, : सुबे दखण सोह्यौ..., pp. 122*a*-*b*.
8. ,, : दले पांगलो..., p. 122*b*.
9. ,, : अकल वीर..., p. 125*a* (Gāḍaṇa Āī Dāna).
10. ,, : दलां साहरां वाह..., p. 231*a* (Bhojaga Sakaramaṇa).

राज पदमसिङ्घजी रा गीत ६ कवित्त २ नीसाणी २ :

1. Beginning: पग लागा साप..., p 125*b*.
2. ,, : भाई सुज भला..., *ibid.*
3. ,, : करां जोड़ीयां..., p. 126*a* (Sā̃dū Vījò).
4. ,, : सूरां वागलां..., p. 126*b* (Sū̃ghò Kānhò).
5. ,, : ऊबे वीच अंबधास..., p. 127*a*.
6. ,, : लख पाखर सूर..., *ibid.* (Ratanū̃ Sūra Dāsa).

1–2. Beginning : गज श्रंगार..., p. 126*a* (Sā̃dū Kū̃bhò).
1 ,, : इल साका..., pp. 126*a*-*b*.
2. ,, : सेवा कर श्रीराम..., pp. 65*a*-*b*.

राज केसरीसिङ्घजी रौ गीत १ नीसाणी १ :

1. Beginning : डरां करां कसरां..., pp. 127*a*-*b*.
1. ,, : चगयां जग चाला चल..., pp. 65*b*-66*b*.

महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्घजी रौ गीत १ :

Beginning : घड़ी वाल दोय..., p. 70*b* (Nā̃dū Mallò).

महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी रा गीत ७ :

1. Beginning : पलम जेम बोधे..., p. 190*b* (Bāraṭha Satī Dāna).
2. ,, : रुड़े तंबालां..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Mehò).
3. ,, : मिले मेन जिम..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Satī Dāna).
4. ,, : सबल दाखीयौ..., p. 191*a*
5. ,, : गंमर धारीयां चोगुणा..., *ibid.*
6. ,, : हारे पिड़ रतन..., *ibid.* (Bāraṭha Jaga-Nātha).
7. ,, : कहै श्रेम जोधाण..., p. 191*b*.

(*l*) दातार सूर रौ संवादौ बारठ साँकर रौ कहियौ pp. 64*a*-*b*. The same work as contained in MSS. 6(*b*), and 13(*c*) above. Beginning :—

बल आगै त्रिङ्ग भवण
रायहरि हथ पसाग्रौ । ..., etc.

(*m*) [झाले] जसै धवलौत रा कगरलिया बारठ ईसरदास रा कहिया, pp. 77*a*-79*a* A poem in honour of Jasò Dhavaḷòta, a Jhāḷò chief, by Bāraṭha Īsara Dāsa. In 37 *kuṇḍaḷiyā* stanzas and a *kaḷasa rò gīta*. Beginning :—

हालां झालां होवसी
सीघ लयोबथ ।
धर पेलो अपणावसी
का आपंगाड़ी परहट । ..., etc.

(*n*) करनीजी रा कवित्त, pp. 84*a*-87*a*. A series of 44 *chappaya kavittas* in honour of Mātā Karanījī, the well-known Cāraṇī goddess protectress of Bikaner, by Còhatha, a Cāraṇa who apparently lived under the reign of mahārājā Sujāṇa Siṅgha. The *kavittas* particularly mention all the occasions on which Karanījī came to the help of the Rāṭhòras of Bikaner, from the time of rāva Vīkò down to the time of mahārājā Sujāṇa Siṅgha, but mostly insist on events happened during the times of rāva Vīkò and rāva Jèta Sī. The first *kavitta* runs as follows :—

आज हुया आणंद
आज वधत दन वलीया ।
आज हुया आणंद
सुजस पाजा संभलीया ।
आज हुया आणंद
आज अंन धंन अपारं ।
आज हुया आणंद
रिजक खुला की गरां (?) ।
आणंद हुया मंन चाहतां
सुख फल पायो सेवरो ।
परसीयो थांन प्रवाह गो
दरसण करनादेव रो ॥ १ ॥...

(*o*) राजा गजसिङ्गजी रा झूलणा बारठ राजसी प्रतापमलौत रा कहिया, pp 91*a*-94*a*. A poem in 17 *jhūlaṇās* describing the exploits of rājā Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, by Cāraṇa Bāraṭha Rāja Sī, the son of Pratāpa Mala. Beginning :—

आरज्या ॥ सुंडाडंड प्रसंनो
उमया मात तात सिव अंमर ।
अगेवांण सुगांणो
पै लगे मांग गुंणपति ॥ १ ॥
झूलणा ॥ पै लगे गुणप ऊ तेण अगेवांणा । ..., etc.

(*p*) राव सूरताण देवड़ै रा झूलणा आढै दुरसै रा कहिया, pp. 130*a* 132*a*. A poem in 27 *jhūlaṇās* in honour of rāva Sūratāṇa of Sīrohī, by Āḍhò Durasò. Beginning :—

सांम गुणे सुपसंन ऊं सुर अगेवाणां
सुंडाडंड प्रचंड मे सीध बुध धराणां
मेरू डसण पै लंबोदर फरसा धर पाणां ..., etc.

(*q*) राठौड कले रायमलोत रा कुण्डलिया आ ये दूदै रा कहिया, pp 165*b*-167*b*. A poem in 17 *kunḍaliyās* in honour of Rāṭhòṛa Kalò Rāyamalòta, lord of Sīvāṇò, by Āsiyò Dūdò. Beginning :—

द्यो देवी सचा वयंण
वाधांण कलीयांण ।
तेरह साथ संमधरंण
रुप नवे गड राण । ..., etc.

(*r*) राणै हमीर रिणथम्भोर रै रा कवित्त, pp. 171*b*-173*a*. A series of 21 *chappaya kavittas* commemorating the stubborn resistance offered by rāṇò Hamīra of Raṇathambhora to the Muhammadan invaders, and his heroic death. Anonymous. The first *kavitta* begins :—

कोधा गुनह अपार
काड दिलो तै आवे ।
मै कीना बकसाख
साह माणस फुरमावे । ..., etc.

(*s*) बाणवेधकथा पिथीराजरासा मांहली, pp. 178*b*-189*a*. The *Bāṇavedhakathā*, being a *khaṇḍa* or chapter of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* by Bhāṭa Canda.

(*t*) राव जैतसी रा कव पधड़ी बारठ सूजै नागराजोत रा कहिया, pp. 196*b*-208*a*. The same work as MS. 15 (*i*) described above, and apparently also copied from it.

(*u*) पाबूजी रा कन्द वीठू पदमै पातावत रा कहिया, pp. 208*a*-210*b*. A poem in 95 *chandas* in honour of Pābūjī, the well-known Rāṭhòṛa deified hero, by Cāraṇa Vīṭhū Padamò Pātāvata. Beginning :—

आरज्या ॥ सुरसती सुपसनो
दुज सुत हंस वाहंणी देवी ।
देवयणां वर दनो
अवरल वाण भेद तत अख्यर ॥ .... etc.

(*v*) महाराजा अनोपसिङ्घजी रै सतियाँ रा कवित्त, pp. 231*a-b*. A series of 11 *kavittas* celebrating the *satīs* who mounted the funeral pyre of mahārājā Anopa Siṅgha of Bikaner, in Saṃvat 1755. By Bāraṭha (?) Sãkara. The first *kavitta* begins :—

प्रणमि देव गणपति
सुरां सरसति सुर रांणी ।
वाषाणु राठवड़
विमल दे अवरल वांणी ।..., etc.

(*w*) ऊमादे भटियाणी रा कवित्त बारठ आसै रा कहिया, pp 231*b*-233*a*. The same work as MS. 13 (*b*) above.

The last 15 pages of the MS (pp. 233*a*-247*a*) do not contain any work of bardic interest.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 22 :—राठौड़ रतनसी री वेल पँवार अखैराज रा कवित्त वगैरा फुटकर

A MS. in the form of a *guṭakò*, cloth-bound, $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''-5\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. The present number of leaves is 68, but several leaves appear to have broken away and gone lost both at the beginning and the end. From 10 to 15 lines of writing per page, and from 15 to 28 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. was apparently all written by one hand, about the year Saṃvat 1698 (see p. 23*a*).

The *guṭakò* contains a number of uninteresting mystic-erotical songs, in different *rāgas*, which are not worth mentioning, and amongst them also the bardic works following :—

(*a*) फुटकर कवित्त, pp. 5*b*, 62*a*, 63*b*. Four *chappaya kavittas* in honour of Ahamad, Jahāngīr, and rāṇò Bhīma.

(*b*) नव भाखा, pp. 17*b*-19*b*. The same contents as MS. 26 (*f*), q.v. below

(*c*) पाड्गत, pp. 25*a-b*, and again pp. 30*b*-31*b*. A curious little poem, or rather song, by a paṇḍit Sūra Dāsa, in honour

of rāva Kalyāṇa Mala of Bikaner, imitative of the different sounds of horses, elephants, men, etc., in the Bikaner army. Beginning :—

मेघ हरव गुंजइ जिम गयवर
हय हींसत पायक घग्ग करि
सूरदास पंडित असुवर गणि
पाडिगत किल्यांणराय भणि ॥ १ ॥
हों हों हों हों हां हां हों हों हय हींसत हक्कार वरं । . . ., etc.

(*d*) अकबर रा सवाइया चीतोड़ लियौ तै समै रा, pp. 25*b*-26*a*. A small poem in 3 *savāiya* stanzas, commemorating Akbar's capture of Cītoṛa. In Piṅgaḷa. Beginning :—

ग्रीधन बाज पाठस (?) लेषनि खर्ग थ (?) इंद्र सजोगन त्युं ।
सो रसरंगं द्रषांसु की अंगन कोहंडतइं पर रंडन स्युं । . . . . etc.

(*e*) पँवार अखैराज राठौड़ रतनसी रा कवित्त, pp. 35*a*-41*a*. A poem in 18 *chappaya kavittas* by an author unknown, commemorating a fight which took place between Akhè Rāja, the Pāvāra chief of Pīsāgaṇa and Ratana Sī, the Rāṭhòṛa chief of the neighbouring village of Kūṛakī. In the fight, Akhè Rāja, who had invaded his neighbour's territory, was killed, his men ignominiously taking to their heels. The poem begins :—

कांठलीया घर काज
　　हूआ आगइं अणहेसां ।
अेका अेक अभंग
　　रोस सांसह नरेस ।
अजइपुर मेड़तइ
　　आद वकवाद न छंडइ ।
करमचंद वीर गुरु
　　आभ थांभा बे उडइं ।
कमधज्ज पमार कड़क्खिया
　　वदइ करारे वचने ।
संतोष सांध मेटइ सयल
　　मांनइ नह कारण मने ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

(*f*) राठौड़ रतनसी खीँवावत री वेलि, pp. 49*b*-59*a*. A small but valuable poem in 66 *veliyā gītas*, by an author unknown, in honour of Ratana Sī, the Ūdīvata Rīṭhòṛa chief of Jètāraṇa. The poem commemorates Ratana Sī's courage in facing an Imperial force which had been despatched against him. and the glorious death he met in the battle. Throughout the poem the author has developed the simile of the hero who like a bridegroom goes to spouse the enemy army, a simile common in bardic poetry. The poem begins :—

सुप्रसन ऊ सुरराये (*sic*) सारदा
विमल सर आपर वयण ।
कलिजुग रुघमागद राव कमधज
राजा वाघाणीसि रयण ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

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MS. 23 :—फुटकर स्लोक •

A MS. in the form of a *guṭikò*, numbering altogether 386 leaves, of which the first 10 are separate from the rest and apparently originally formed part of another *guṭikò* and the last 42 are blank. The numeration begins from leaf 11 (marked 1), and continues till leaf 244 (marked 234). Pp. 34*b*-52*a* are also blank. Size 4½" × 5½" – 6½". From 10 to 12 lines of writing per page, and from 14 to 20 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. was written almost all by Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa Sā̃rāvata (see MS. 15, above) during the period Saṃvat 1640 (Akbarpura, p. 55*a*) – Saṃvat 1656 (Jūnāgaḍha, p. 25*b*), and afterwards. Leaves 55-213 represent the oldest part of the *guṭikò*, which was written apparently between Saṃvat 1640 and 1645 (Nāgapura, p. 1*a*), when the *guṭikò* was enlarged by the external addition of new leaves and re-bound (see note at p. 1*a*).

The main contents of the *guṭikò*. leaving aside unimportant and extraneous matters, are briefly the following :—

(*a*) रसिकसंजीवनी सभाषितपुष्पिका, pp. 55*a*-213*a*. A collection of 1.053 Sanskrit verses, mostly good-sayings, from different sources, made or caused to be made by the above-mentioned Sā̃vaḷa Dāsa between Saṃvat 1640 and 1645, and afterwards.

The collection is introduced p. 55*a* by the following note, which is not without interest :—

स्वस्ति श्रीमद्विक्रमार्कराज्यात्संवत् १६४० वर्षे शाके १५०५ प्रवर्त्त-
माने.........ज्येष्ठमासे । कृष्णपक्षे । एकादश्यां तिथौ।............
महाराजाधिराजमहाराइश्रीरायसिंहजीविजयराज्ये । श्रीअकबरपुर-
दुर्गमध्ये । ऐरावत्याः सरितः समीपे । प्रथमं हडफा इतिनाम्नि ग्रामे ।
राजि श्रीसांवलदासजी विनोदार्थं सुभाषितपुस्तिका कारिता । रसिक-
संजीवनीतिनाम्नैषा पुस्तिकास्ति ।...

(*b*) श्लोकरत्नानि, pp. 2*a*-15*a*. Another collection of Sanskrit verses taken from different sources, made by the same Sāvaḷa Dāsa, and introduced by 5 verses amongst which the following :—

नानाग्रंथसमुद्रेभ्यः श्लोकरत्नान्यनेकशः ।
उद्धृत्यैकत्रचक्रे [ऽ]सौ सांवलाख्यो महीपतिः ॥ ३ ॥
धीमतां कंठभूषार्थमात्मनश्च कुतूहलात् ।
पुत्रपौत्रादिशिक्षायै सर्वभूतहिते रतः ॥ ४ ॥..., etc.

(*c*) गाहाकोसं, pp. 22*b*-26*a*. A collection of 40 Prakrit *gāhā*s of an erotic nature, caused to be copied by Sāvaḷa Dāsa at Jūnāgaḍha in Saṃvat 1656. Beginning :—

नमिय हरिपाइपउम सरस्सईए मदालगमणीए ।
सुललियगाहाकोसं भणामि सिंगाररसकलियं ॥ १ ॥
ओचिट्ठय घरि बारेको उन्नयपयोहरा विसालच्छी ।..., etc.

(*d*) राव जैतसी रै साथ काम आया तियाँ रा नाम, pp. 26*b*-27*b*. A list of the *sirdārs* of Bikaner, who fell with rāva Jèta Sī (in the fight with Māla De of Jodhpur in Saṃvat 1598). Beginning :—

महाराजाधिराज महाराजाश्रीश्रीजैतसंहजी रै साथि अन[रा]
राठोड़ [ठा]कुर मारीया रां नावां री विगति ॥ राठोड़ः सांगो संसार-
चंदोत १ ॥ राठोड़ः रांमदास सांगाउत बप बेटा बेउं २ ॥ ..., etc.

(*e*) राजा रायसिङ्घजी री प्रशस्ति, pp. 223*a*-225*a*. A copy of the last 26 lines in the big Sanskrit inscription of rājā Rāya Siṅgha incised on the *Sūrajapoḷa* gate in the Fort of Bikaner. Differing from the inscription only for the omission of 3 stanzas, and the transposition of another. Beginning :—

॥ ओं[1] ॥ वर्षे पंचचतूरसक्षितिमिते मासे तपस्ये सिते पक्षे देवगुरौ नवम्युपगते व्याघातमैत्रीयुजे ।,... etc.

(*f*) रायसिंहपूर्वजगुणवर्णनम्, pp. 226*a*-232*b*. A series of 37 Sanskrit *ślokas* recording all the names of the ancestors of Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner from Nārāyaṇa down to rāva Kalyāṇa Mala. Identical with the contents of the first 67 lines in the inscription of Rāya Siṅgha mentioned above, except for different readings and omissions in two or three places. The *ślokas* are introduced by a bombastic eulogy of the *Sūryavaṃśīs*, in Sanskrit prose. The *ślokas* contain almost only bare names. I quote as an illustration the following :—

वरदायीसेननामा तत्पुत्रोतुलविक्रमः ।
तदात्मजः सीतरामो रामभक्तिपरायणः ॥ ५२ ॥
सीतरामस्य तनयो [न्ट]पचक्रशिरोमणिः ।
रायसीहा इतिख्यातः शौर्यवीर्य्यसमन्वितः ॥ ५३ ॥ .., etc.

(*g*) वीकानेर तथा जेसलमेर री पीढियाँ रा कवित्त, p. 233*a*. Two *chappaya kavittas* recording the names of the Rulers of Bikaner and Jesalmer. The former, which goes as far as Rāya Siṅgha, runs as follows :—

पदारथ ज्ञानपति तुंग
    भारथ पुंज बंभ तांह ।
अजयचंद भड़ विजय-
    चंद सेनसाह ।
सीतराम सीहह
    आसथाम कुल धूहड़ ।
रयण कान्ह जाल्हण
    भूप काडा तीडा भड़ ।

[1] Represented by a symbol.

राउ सलख वीर वंश चवड
    राउ रिणमल योधा वीक्त रे ।
संह (*sic*) करन जेत कल्याण सुत
    रायसिंह कुल उद्धरे ॥ १ ॥

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 24 :—प्रिथीराज रासौ तथा दूहासङ्ग्रह

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 148 leaves, 7″ × 8¾″ in size. About 20 leaves at the end are blank. The leaves covered with writing contain from 17 to 21 lines per page, and about 30 *akṣaras* per line. Leaves 103-115, however, being written in larger characters, contain a smaller number of lines and *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script, apparently all by one and the same hand. The MS. is undated, but looks about 200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) प्रिथीराज रासौ कवि चन्द विरचित, pp. 4*b*-102*a*. The *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* by Canda, in a short recension, comprising 19 *khaṇḍas*. Two *dūhās* at the end record that the poem was copied for the use of Vachāvata Bhāga Canda, the son of Karama Canda, but they probably refer to the archetype copy, not to our MS., which does not seem to be so old. Karama Canda is the well-known minister of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner, who lived under Akbar. The poem begins after two introductory Sanskrit stanzas, with the following *chanda* in honour of Mahādeva :—

छंद विराज ॥ जटाजूट वंदं । ललाटेय चंदं ।
    भुजंगी गलेदं । शिरे माल लद्दं ।
    सरोजाइ छंदं । गिरीजाय नंदं ।
    उरो सिंग नंदं । शिरो गंग हद्दं ।
    रणे वीर मद्दं । करी चर्म कद्दं । .., etc.,

and ends with the *kavitta* :—

न रहै तनु धन तरुणि
    किरणि उदयं अरु अस्तय ।

चंद कला परिपिष्य
  राहु करि ग्रस्त विगस्तय ।
न रहैं सुर नर नाग
  लोक लग्गे जनु जग्गै ।
न रहै वापी कूप
  सत्त सरवर गिरि भग्गै ।
जांनङ्क सुजांन अच्छर अमर
  विविर विविर पुच्छित कहै ।
भषि काल व्याल संसार सब
  रहहिं त गह गल्हां रहहिं ॥ १३ ॥

(*b*) रामचन्द्रजी रा वगैरा दूहासङ्ग्रह, pp. 103*a*-118*b*. Four small poems in *dūhā*s, to wit : *Rāma Candrajī rā dūhā* 50. *Ṭhākurajī rā dūhā* 166, *Gaṅgājī rā dūhā* 80, and *Prithī Dāsa rā dūhā* 23.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 25 :—राजा सूरसिङ्घजी रौ पाघड़ी छन्द नै फुटकर कविता.

A MS. now consisting of 105 leaves, $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ in size, but in origin containing some more leaves, which are now missing. Cloth-bound, but with all the leaves detached. Several leaves are blank. About 10-11 lines of writing per page, and an average of about 25 *akṣara*s per line. Apparently all written by one and the same hand in clear devanāgarī. About 200 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) राजा सूरसिङ्घजी रौ पाघड़ी छन्द, pp. 39*a*-49*b*. A fragment of a poem in *pāgharī chanda*s commemorating the fight between Sūra Siṅgha and his brother Daḷapata Siṅgha for the *gaddī* of Bikaner, which ended with the victory of the former (Saṃvat 1670). The fragment is anonymous It begins abruptly with the stanza :—

चोधार धरे।करि चख्य चोल
भूला विडाल सोव्रन्न भोल ।
सभि सूर सिलह छत्तीस सार
त्रिन्नयण रूप राजा तियार ॥,

describing how Sūra Siṅgha armed himself for the battle. The greatest bulk of the work, so far as the fragment goes, is formed by an enumeration of all the chiefs and warriors of note in the army of Sūra Siṅgha, much after the same manner of the two *Jèta Sī rā Pāgharī Chanda*s described above (see MSS. 2, 15). Indeed, the dependence of the present poem on the two *chanda*s just mentioned, is very close, and there is no doubt that these were the models at which our poet inspired himself. Immediately after the enumeration of the chiefs in the army of Sūra Siṅgha, there is inserted a *dūhò* which gives the year and day of the battle between the two brothers (Saṃvat 1670 Māha sudi 7, šukravāra) :—

सोलह से सतरा संवत
मास सुकल पष माह ।
सुक्रवारि ह तिथि सप्तमी
गडपति रचि गजगाह ॥ (p. 48*b*).

After this interruption, the narrative is resumed with another description of Sūra Siṅgha's arming himself for the combat. This goes on for a few stanzas only, however, as p. 49*b* the fragment suddenly comes to an end with the verses :—

कंदी कसे उकासे कमाण
बीजो पष जाणि कि पत्ति बाण ।...

The fragment is titleless. The poem was evidently composed during the reign of rājā Sūra Siṅgha (Saṃvat 1670-88).

(*b*) फुटकर कविता, pp. 5*b*-7*b*. 11*a*-35*b*. 50*b*-94*ba*. A collection of different little works partly in Bhāsā and partly in Sanskrit, chiefly *rāga*-treatises, and works on *bhakti* and *śṛṅgāra*. Pp. 50*b*-83*a* contain the *Gītagovinda* in Sanskrit. and pp 89*a*-94*a* a fragment of a treatise on horse-veterinary. At p. 8*a* we find the following Sanskrit *śloka* in praise of the liberality of rājā Rāya Siṅgha of Bikaner :—

रायसिंह नृसिंह त्वं सिंहः कश्चिदिहाद्भुतः ।
दयसे द्विरदान् यस्मादिष्टमष्टपदाश्रितः ॥ ४ ॥

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 26 :—फुटकर कविता.

A MS. in the form of a *guṭakò*, cloth-bound, measuring 4¼″ high by 4½″—6″ long. Present number of leaves 466, of which a few blank. The original number of leaves cannot be ascertained, but probably only a few leaves are missing at both ends of the *guṭakò*. Each page contains an average of 10 lines of 11-16 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī handwriting, fairly accurate The *guṭakò* was written between Saṃvat 1710 (p.172*a*) and 1720 (p. 439*b*) at Bikaner, by Prohita Vidyāpati, a Pohakaraṇa brahmin, for his own use.

The contents of the *guṭakò* are formed by miscellaneous poems of various size, a great part of which are of a rhetorical, erotical, and mystic-erotical nature. Those which are bardic, or otherwise interesting, have been classified below :—

(*a*) फुटकर गीत नै कवित्त, between p. 20*b* and p. 49*a*. Eight *gītas* and two *kavittas*, mostly referring to rulers and chiefs of Bikaner, to wit :—

राजा करणसिङ्घजी रौ गीत १, pp. 20*b*-21*a*.

(Beginning : थरकीयो जेम जल थाल करणेस थी)

रा° प्रिथीराज हरराजौत रौ गीत १, p. 30*b*.

(Beginning : अकबर दल अगनि कड़ाहि आरीयण)

रा° राघोदास कल्याणमलौत रौ गीत १, p. 31*a*.

(Beginning : पिड़ पेसे राघोदास पयंपे)

रा° सकतसिङ्घ ऊदाउत रा गीत २, pp. 35*b*-36*a*.

(Beginning : अबल पुमार री सुख सेज न सोवै
: ऊगो ऊगमण गजरूप तणे अग)

राजा करणसिङ्घजी रा गीत २, pp. 41*b*-42*b*.

(Beginning : पंथीया वातड़ी कहि जेत किसा पो
: विढे राय राठौड़ सिरदार वीजूजल)

मूहतै रामचन्द्र रा कवित्त २, pp. 44*a*-*b*.

(Beginning : अरा अंग न जरे

सभ्रु संनाह री वाह)

खवास तेजै रौ गीत १, pp. 48*a*-49*b*.

(Beginning : रिमराह अथाह दुवाह ह्रकहथ)
All the songs are anonymous.

(*b*) फुटकर दूहा, pp. 45*a*-48*a*, 54*a*-64*b*. Miscellaneous bardic *dūhā*s, amongst which the *Vījharè rā*, the *Pīṭhavè rā*, the *Jeṭhavè rā*, etc.

(*c*) ढोलै मारू रा दूहा, pp. 76*a*-125*b*. The *dūhā*s of Ḍholò and Mārū, in a recension coinciding with that in MS. 9 (*a*). 392 *dūhā*s in all.

(*d*) सदैवछ सावलिङ्गा रा दूहा, pp. 127*a*-134*b*. The story of the amours of Sadèvacha, represented as a son of rājā Sālivāhana of Mūgī Paṭaṇa, and Sāvaliṅgī, represented as a daughter of a bania minister of the same Rājā. Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 22 (*R*) and 26 (*i*). In 31 *dūhā*s, preceded by a *vārttā* in prose. Beginning :—

मूगीपटण अजब देश तिण देश मध्ये राजा सालिवाहन राज करे तिण राजा रे पदम सेठ मन्त्री ॥ तिये मंत्री रे पुत्री सावंग्या इसे नाम बत्रीस लछि[ण] सहित..., etc.

(*e*) कुतब सतक री वात, pp. 140*a*-163*a*. The same work as contained in MS. 15 (*d*) and described above, but with some different readings. It opens with a prose introduction, which is not found in the copy in MS. 15. Beginning :—

अेक दिवस साहिबा ढाढिणि सूं खांना खुलावती थी ढढणी पसाव कीया। अरी साहिबा मे तुझ कू अेक वडे (*sic*) उपगार करूगी। अरी ढढणि मुझ सें कोणसे उपगार करेगी..., etc.

(*f*) नवभाखा, pp. 173*a*-182*a*. A small poem in 11 stanzas in honour of rāva Rāma Siṅgha [Kalyāṇamalòta (?) of Bikaner (?)], in the form of a dialogue between nine women of different nationalities in nine different languages. Beginning :—

गुजरात ठटेची राणी जेसलमेर अने मुलताणी।

उत्राधन पूर्बी त्रिलंगी पूछे जेस नार नवरंगी।..., etc.

(*g*) सोरठ रा दूहा, pp. 185*b*-190*a*. The amorous *dūhā*s of Vījò and Soraṭha, 25 in all. Beginning :—

जाईती (*sic*) देवांगना
पाली आगा कूंभार ।
मन राख्यो जेसंघदे
परणी राय खंगार ॥ १ ॥..., etc

(*h*) माधवानल चउपई, pp. 190*a*-262*a*. The same work as contained in MSS. 12(*b*), 13(*l*), but shorter, as it consists of 410 stanzas only. Copied in the year Saṃvat 1711.

(*i*) मदन सतक, pp. 316*a*-340*a*. The same work as contained in MS. 13(*k*), q.v. above. In 106 *dūhā*s intermixed with prose.

(*j*) रसालू रा दूहा, pp. 340*b*-345*b*. The *dūhā*s of rājā Rasālū or Risāḷū, 35 in all. Very incorrect. Beginning :—

राजा रसलू री सवा (?) र रीसडीया मरि जाइवे ।
सघरज पके अंबले । राजीया केही ढील न थाइवे ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

(*k*) कवित्त ४, pp. 351*b*-353*a*. Four *chappaya kavitta*s in honour of rājā Gaja Siṅgha (of Jodhpur), rāva Amara Siṅgha (of Nāgòra ?), *pātisāha* Sāhi Jahā̃, and rājā Rāya Siṅgha (of Bikaner). All anonymous. The last-mentioned one begins :—

रायसंघ जविवा
सुकवि मिल दिध पियाणो ।..., etc.

(*l*) गीत ७, pp. 353*a*-354*a*, 355*a*-*b*, 428*a*, 428*b*-429*a*, 436*b*-437*a*, 437*b*-438*b*. Seven *gīta*s in honour of the personages following :—Rāṭhòṛa Māla De Hāḍò Sūrija Mala, Rāṭhòṛa Sūrija Mala (?), rājā Karaṇa Siṅgha (of Bikaner), rājā Gaja Siṅgha (of Jodhpur), rāṇò Jagata Siṅgha (of Mevāṛa), and rājā Jè Siṅgha (of Āṃbera). All anonymous. The *gīta* in honour of rājā Karaṇa Siṅgha begins :—

मेर रे प्रव गो मधन वंग देग धन । ..., etc.

(*m*) राजा रायसिङ्घजी री वेल, pp. 429*a*-435*b*. The same work as contained in MS. 21 (*a*), but in a more accurate form Also anonymous. Complete in 43 *veliyā gīta*s.

(*n*) दिल्ली की विगति, pp. 424*a*-428*a*. A list of the rulers of Dillī from Anaṅga Pāḷa Tūvara (1st) to Nūr Dī Sāhi Salem Adalī (Jahāngīr, 53rd). Identical with MS. 12(*b*) of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, and apparently the original, wherefrom the latter was copied. Beginning :—

संवत ६७८ वर्षे वैसाख वदि १२ मंगलवार नागल की दोही तिथि दिहाड़ा थो दिल्ली को मंडाण विगति ॥ १ ॥ राजा अनंगपाल तूवर वरस ६ मास ६ दिन १२ घड़ी १ पल ६..., etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 27 :—राठौड़ रतनसिङ्घजी री महेसदासौत री वचनिका.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, 6¼″ × 8¼″ in size. It consists of 110 leaves, but a good part of these are blank. The only leaves covered with writing are 3-25; and 52-54, 56-57, but the latter contain only uninteresting and trifling information. Leaves 3-25 contain 13-14 lines of writing per page, and about 20 *akṣaras* per line. The writing is in clear devanāgarī and seems to date some 150 years back.

The MS. contains the same *Vacanikā* of Rāṭhòṛa Ratana Siṅgha, already described under No. 7 above, but somewhat differing in the readings. The copy is incomplete, as the text is interrupted in the middle of the *vacanikā* 244, after the words :—

मदनमोहन कमललोचन सांमसुंदर ठाकुर विराज..

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 28 :—क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल वगैरा.

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 264 leaves, wrongly numbered as 266, 5¾″ × 6¼″ – 7″ in size. The last 27 leaves are blank. The first leaf, containing the begin-

ning of the text, is lost. The paper has become very friable, though some leaves are well preserved. 11 lines of writing per page, and about 18 *akṣaras* per line. The MS. is all written by one and the same hand, in calligraphical devanāgarī. P. 125*b* records that the MS. was copied in the year Saṃvat 1673, during the victorious reign of rājī Sūra Siṅgha (of Bikaner).

The MS. contains only one work of bardic interest, to wit :—

(*a*) क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल राठौड राज प्रिथीराज री कही, pp. 2*a*-125*b*. The *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī by Prithī Rāja, accompanied by a *ṭīkā* in a form of Eastern Marwari, or Ḍhūḍhāṛī, identical with the *ṭīkā* in MS. 10 above. The work is incomplete, owing to the loss of the first page, containing the text of stanzas 1-2 and the *ṭīkā* of stanza 1. The text of the two missing stanzas has been subsequently written on one of the external blank leaves. The copy is rather valuable, not only on account of its age (Saṃvat 1673). but also of its comparative accuracy. The text is very carefully written in red ink, and the commentary in black. Beginning :—

लागी चित्राणि २ टीका। कवि कहै छै॥ जि मुनै उपायौ। जे परमेस्वर सुगुणा कौ निधि छै। जा के गुण कौ पार कोई न पावै। मैं निगुण थकौ ते कौ गुण कहिवा कौ आरंभ कीयौ।..., etc.

Amongst the other works contained in the MS., there are :— a poem in 50 *dūhās* in praise of Rāma Candra, and the three *Śatakas* of Bhartṛhari in the Sanskrit original.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 29 :—क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल रा० रतनसिङ्घजी री वचनिका वगैरा फुटकर.

A MS. in the form of a *guṭakò*, cloth-bound, measuring $6\frac{1}{4}''$ high by 5″ broad. The present number of leaves is 293, but several leaves have gone lost at both ends of the MS. From 12 to 15 lines per page, and from 15 to 20 *akṣaras* per line. Partly in *devanāgarī* and partly in current Marwari script. Written almost all by Voharò Veṇò (or Veṇī Dāsa) during the year Saṃvat 1753 (see pp. 4*a*, 220*a*, 267*a*, 271*b*). Page 163*a*, however, bears the date Gaḍha Solāpura Saṃvat 1757. Leaf

1, which is fragmentary, was written at Ādūṇī by a *bhagata* Badarī Dāsa.

A good part of the contents of the MS. is formed by poems of a devotional nature, and these have been omitted in the list below. The works of bardic interest contained in the MS. are the following :—

(*a*) क्रिसन रुकमणी री वेल रा° राज प्रिथीराज री कही, pp. 51*b*-163*a*. The *Vela* of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī by Prithī Rāja with a *ṭīkā* identical with that in MS. 28 (*a*), but for minor differences in the wording.

(*b*) रा° रतनसिङ्घजी री महेसदासौत री वचनिका खिड़िये जगै री कही, pp. 163*b*-183*a*. The same work as described in MS. 7 (*a*) above, but with different readings. Incomplete, as it goes only as far as *dūhò* 174.

(*c*) जलाल गहाणी री वात, pp. 195*a*-220*a*. The story of the amours of Jalāla—a son of Kulhanasīb *pātisāha* of Gajanīpura. and Gahāṇī, a sister of Mriga Tamāyacī, the *pātisāha* of Thaṭhò. bhākhara—with Bũbanā, a wife of Mriga Tamāyacī. [Cfr. *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, pt. ii, MS. 26(*l*)]. In prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

सेध (*sic*) देस मै अेक अेक पातेसा तकै है दोइ बेटी वडौ मुमनां छोटी बुबन जदै पातेसा विचार कीयौ ने अं री सगाई कीजै..., etc.

(*d*) धवल़ रा दूहा, pp. 223*b*-225*b*. The *dūhās* of Dhavaḷa, the bull, a composition inspired to the *vīra-rasa*. Beginning :—

धवलो जै दन जनमीयौ
चैटी वंसै रास (*sic*) ।
कदै न उनत भाखसी
नाक फुरंतै सास ॥ १ ॥ ..., etc.

(*e*) गोगैजी चहुवाण री नीसाणी, pp. 267*b*-271*b*. A small poem in *nīsāṇīs* in honour of Gogòjī, the well-known Cahavāna deified hero.

(*f*) सूर दातार री संवादौ, pp. 272*a*-276*a*. The same work as contained in MSS. 6(*b*). 13(*c*), and 21(*l*). for which see above.

(*g*) सुहप आदि शृङ्गाररस रा दूहा, pp. 276*b*-288*a*. The *dūhās* of Suhapa and others of a similar kind, all inspired to the *śṛṅgāra-rasa* Beginning :—

> सोहव सीस गुथाइ नै
> गई गंधी कै हट ।
> वीणज गमाबी वणीयै
> वलद गमायो जट ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 30 :—महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी री कविता

A MS. in the form of a book, stitched but uncovered, consisting of 24 leaves, 9″ × 6″ in size. 11 leaves only are filled with writing, the others are blank. From 19 to 20 lines per page, and from 13 to 17 *akṣaras* per line. Beautiful and accurate devanāgarī script. The MS. is some 100-130 years old.

The MS. contains only poems by Cāraṇa Siṇḍhāyaca Phatè Rāma, in honour of mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha of Bikaner. These are the following :—

(*a*) महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी रौ रूपक, pp. 1*b*-9*a*. A small poem in honour of the above-mentioned Mahārājā of Bikaner, in *chandas*, *dūhās*, and *kavittas*, composed by Siṇḍhāyaca Phatè Rāma. Though short, it is a tedious work, bearing no mark of originality. It contains a genealogical account of the Rāṭhòṛa rulers from rāva Sīhò to mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha, a long and rather bombastic eulogy of the latter, and lastly a short mention of the wars in which he was involved and especially the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army under the leadership of Bhaṇḍārī Ratana Canda and others in Saṃvat 1804. The poem begins with the *gāhā* :—

> सुंडाहल छ मो सुपसनं
> मूसावाहण मेर सुमनं ।
> वण दांतूसल उजल वरनं
> नमो नमो तो गौरिसुतनं ॥ १ ॥

(*b*) <u>महाराजा गजसिङ्घजी रा गीत कवित्त दूहा</u>, pp. 9*a*-11*a*. Two *sapaṅkharā gītas*, one *sāṇòra gīta*, two *chappaya kavittas*, and two *dūhās* in honour of the same mahārājā Gaja Siṅgha, by the same Siṇḍhāyaca Phatè Rāma.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 31 :—प्रिथीराज रासौ तथा विष्णुसहस्रनाम भाषा टीका ·

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, consisting of 209 leaves, several of which at the beginning and at the end are either missing or broken and fragmentary. Size $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$. From 13 to 17 lines per page, and from 25 to 30 *akṣaras* per line. All written by one and the same hand in beautiful devanāgarī. P. 155*b* gives the name of the copyist as Mathena Ūdā and that of the place as Vrahmāpura. About 200-250 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(*a*) <u>प्रिथीराज रासौ कवि चन्द विरचित</u>, pp. 7*a*-155*b*. The *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* in the same recension as MS. 24(*a*) above, and also apparently copied from the same original. Somewhat older than MS. 24(*a*), but more incorrect in spite of the diligent handwriting. Incomplete at the beginning owing to the first six pages being missing, and the following thirteen having been eaten by white ants near the upper margin. The text on the whole perfectly coincides with that in MS. 24(*a*), but at the end it has an additional *kavitta*, which is not found in the latter MS. This *kavitta* runs as follows :—

> प्रथम वेद उद्धरिय
>
> बंभ मच्छह तनु किन्नउ ।
>
> दुतीय वीर वाराह
>
> धरनि उद्धरि जसु लिन्नउ ।
>
> कौमारिक भद्देस
>
> धम्म उद्धरि सुर सथ्यिय ।

रघुनाथ चरितु हनुमत कृत
भूप भोज उद्धरिय जिमि ।
पृथीराज सुजसु कवि चंन्द्र कृत
चंन्द्र सिंह उद्धरिय इमि ॥ २४ ॥

Who the Candra Simha mentioned in the above *kavitta* as a "rescuer" of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsò* is, I do not know. In the colophon, it is furt .er stated that the copy was caused to be made by a Narahara Dāsa, son of sāha Nara Siṅgha.

(*b*) विष्णुसहस्रनाम भाषाटीका, pp. 156*a*-209*b*. Incomplete, owing to several leaves broken or missing towards the end. The *Viṣṇusahasranāma* in Sanskrit with a paraphrase in Old Western Rājasthānī. The paraphrase to the introductory stanza begins :—

ओं नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय सकल लोका नै कल्या‸ण कै अर्थि श्रीमहादेवजी कलियुग ना अंतःकरण पाप करि अत्यंत मलिन हुवा देषी तें लोक नै सुधर्म्म आचरिवा नूं समर्थपण देषी नै तेह नी दया करी नै धर्मार्थकाममोक्षसुषकल्याणस्वरूप श्रीविष्णु नौ सहस्रनांम लोक नै विषै प्रवर्त्ताव्यौ..., etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 32 :—फुटकर कविता

A MS. in the form of a book, cloth-bound, originally consisting of 386 leaves, of which 12 are now missing, 6 at the beginning and 6 at the end. Size $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}'' - 6\frac{3}{4}''$. From 12 to 16 lines of writing per page and from 16 to 25 *akṣaras* per line. All written by one hand—a Mathena—in clear devanāgarī, at Bikaner, during and after Saṃvat 1719 (see p. 20*a*), for the use of rājakumāra Anopa Siṅgha, the heir-apparent of rājā Karaṇa Siṅgha

According to their different nature, the contents of the MS. may be divided into three parts, to wit :—

पञ्चाध्याई नन्ददास कृत, pp. 6*a*-20*a*.

ऊलासमोहनी मोहनकृत, pp. 21*a*-32*b*.

आनन्दलहरी मोहनकृत, pp. 33*a*-41*b*.

केलिकलोल मोहनकृत, pp. 42*a*-49*a*.

भक्ताष्टक टीका सहित, pp. 50*a*-63*a*.

सिखनखवरणन बलिभद्र कृत, pp. 150*a*-167*a*.

प्रेममञ्जरी, pp. 325*b*-344*b*.

(*II*) फुटकर कवित्त सवाइया दूहा, i.e. miscellaneous *kavittas*, *savāiyās*, and *dūhās* derived from different sources, mostly on *śṛṅgāra* and *bhakti* subjects, in Piṅgaḷa. From p. 70*b* to the end of the MS., but with several interruptions here and there, due to the insertion of small works of a different character.

(*III*) Bardic works. These form only a small part of the MS., and include the following :—

(*a*) सिंधु दूहड़ा, pp. 116*a*-118*a*. A series of 25 *dūhās* belonging to the Sindhu *rāga*—the musical mode of the poems sung before and during a battle. The *dūhās* are put in the mouth of a Rajput woman who in enthusiastic terms celebrates the valour and courage of her husband, and occasionally addressing him, gives him manly advices and new incitements to fight. Beginning :—

सार वहंतां साहिबो
मन मया म धरंत ।
जांणि खंखेरी खाखड़ौ
तापस मठौ तजंत ॥ १ ॥..., etc.

(*b*) राणै जगपत रा दूहा मरस्या, pp. 123*b*-124*a*. A small elegy in 9 *dūhās* deploring the death of rāṇā Jagapati, or Jagata Siṅgha, of Mevāṛa (Saṃvat 1710). The last *dūhò* gives the age of [illegible] runs as follows :—

(*c*) राव सत्रसाल रा दूहा, pp. 124*a*-126*a*. A series of 25 *dūhās* commemorating the heroism of rāva Satra Sāla of Bū̃dī at the battle of Dholpur (Saṃvat 1715), where he, under the banners of prince Dara, fought against the pretender Aurangzeb and was killed on the field. Beginning :—

सता गोपीनाथ रा
 रिण रता चहुवांण ।
रडीया औरंगजेब का
 तटि दिली नीसांण ॥१॥..., etc.

(*d*) हाडे मुकुन्दसिङ्घ रौ गीत खीँवराज रौ कहियौ, pp 126*a*-*b*. A *gīta* in honour of Hāḍò Mukunda Siṅgha Mādhodāsòta of Koṭò, who was killed in the same battle of Dholpur above mentioned. Beginning :—

धरे सार तारां लगे करे मोटे धरम ।..., etc.

(*e*) झाले दयाल् रा दूहा, pp. 126*b*-127*b*. Nine *dūhās* in honour of Jhālò Dayāḷa Dāsa Naraharadāsòta, who was killed in the battle of Ujain fighting on behalf of Sāh Jahān (Saṃvat 1715). Beginning :—

केता भगत उवारीया
 राउ राणा भूपाल ।
साह दले नरपाल रो
 भेलो हुवो दयाल ॥..., etc.

(*f*) जेठवै रा दूहा, pp. 128*a*-130*b*. The *dūhās* of Jeṭhavò, 27 in all. Cfr. MS. 13(*g*), above. Followed by another 11 miscellaneous *dūhās*, some of which identical with *dūhās* contained in (*a*).

(*g*) खीँवरे रा दूहा, pp. 156*a*-157*a*. Thirteen *dūhās* of Khĩvarò and others.

(*h*) राजा भरमल रा कवित्त ८, pp. 170*b*-172*b* Ei[illegible]ittas
Bhara Mala of Āmbera, be[illegible]

(*i*) जमलै रा दूहा, pp. 184*b*-186*b*. The amorous *dūhā*s of Jamalò or Jamāla (Cfr. MS. 18(*b*), above), 21 in all.

(*j*) सोहणी रा दूहा, pp. 187*a*-*b*. The amorous *dūhā*s of Sohaṇī, 9 in all

(*k*) राव रिणमल खावड़िये री भावना, pp. 314*b*-324*b*. The same work as found in MS. 13(*r*) above, but complete. In prose, intermixed with *dūhā*s. Beginning :—

> अेकज तारो उभरै
>
> समुद्रां पैलै पार ।
>
> उण तारै म नां वोलवी
>
> राव रिणमल री अणुहार ॥ १ ॥

वार्त्ता ॥ पुरसाण सों सौदागर सेर महमद घोड़ां री सौबत ले चल्यौ …, etc.

The present copy seems to be the original from which MS. 13(*r*) was copied between Saṃvat 1724-1727.

(*l*) महाराजा जैसिङ्गजी री गीत, p. 348*a*. A *gīta* in honour of mahārājā Jè Siṅgha of Āmbera, celebrating his unflinchingness in battle. Beginning :—

लड़े केह पतिसाह विमुहां पड़ौ लसकरां ।…, etc.

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.